Provenance, Dispersal and Potentials for Digital Reassembly of Thomas Phillipps MS. 2506/Chester Beatty MS. W.173 —the "Mailhac-Faber Bible"

Utopia, armarium codicum bibliophilorum

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Abstract

The germination for this investigation was a manuscript fragment in the possession of the author (a hobbyist manuscript collector) for four decades, then in April 2024 donated to the Bibliothèque d'Étude et du Patrimoine de Toulouse, Toulouse, France, and catalogued in May 2025 as Toulouse, Bibliothèque municipale, ms. 4009.

The fragment ultimately derived from the second volume of a late-thirteenth century Bible spanning the books of Isaiah to Revelation, decorated in France's Midi region, and possibly written in Italy. Available evidence from France's manuscript catalogues suggests that this folio may contain the sole documented, historiated letter E within a para-biblical text, *i.e.*, the Interpretation of Hebrew Names (IHN), which commonly followed Apocalypse in hundreds of thirteenth- and fourteenth-century bibles produced in western Europe. The leaf was withdrawn from a codex formerly owned by two illustrious collectors: the Englishman, Sir Thomas Phillipps from ca. 1826 until its family sale in 1920, to one of the twentieth-century's best-known book collectors, the American-Irishman Sir Chester Beatty. Reflecting a series of aesthetic value transformations spanning seven hundred years, this mediaeval artefact has gone from: (i) a lavishly ornate devotional text, retained at least into the sixteenth century by one or more religious communities, to (ii) an undocumented separation of the first volume from its second in the centuries following, (iii) secularised entry into a private collector's hands in the early nineteenth century, accompanied by trimming and the loss of perhaps eight leaves during rebinding, (iv) transfer to a twentieth-century collector's hands for five decades, during which it received one public exhibition, (v) complete dismemberment, many subsequent erasures of page numbering, and dispersal by book traders to private collectors and institutions, beginning in the mid-1970s, (vi) acquisition of various

fragments by six institutional libraries, including three *reaccessions* by the estate of its former twentieth-century owner, the Chester Beatty Library, (g) in the early twenty-first century, public display of digital reproductions by four of these institutions, via the Internet, (h) incipient efforts towards virtual reunification of the codex. Over the last decade, the chain of some fragments' complete provenance narrative has become neglected by commercial agents, including Sanderus (Interpretation of Hebrew Names, opening of "B") and William Doyle Galleries, Inc. (Timothy 2 - Titus 1), who have sold leaves without specifying the Phillipps/Beatty connection. Further, two of the six institutional libraries have not fully identified their fragments' origins (Ball State University; Stanford University). The Bible's hapless survival has largely depended upon its physical features. Over time, one sees an accrual of superlatives surrounding characterisations of leaves from this Bible, appearing in the catalogues first of its former owner, and then auction houses and antiquarian book agents. These include "excellent liturgical hand" and "charm" (1955 Beatty exhibition catalogue); "attractively decorated in an unusual provincial style" (Sotheby's 1969); "spectacular", "charming", "beautifully executed" and "outstanding monumental" (Pirages 2016). From the original volume's 294 leaves [or 295, since 8 or 9 leaves at the end of the Interpretation of Hebrew Names were absent at its 1969 auction], of which descriptions exist for at least 55 (Kidd 2021; Kidd 2024 blog updates), this survey contributes another ten leaves, the combined sum of 65 comprising 22% of the total. Among these 65 documented leaves, images from at least 51 leaves have been published in various sources, with images from 33 of those leaves (recto or verso, or both) being reproduced in the present survey. Detailed descriptions are here provided for 37 leaves, and brief (text contents) descriptions for the remaining 28. Thirty-eight of this survey's 65 documented leaves contain a total of 51 painted initials, of which 40 are historiated initials (containing human figures), while the remaining eleven feature either animals, zoomorphs or floriated/nonfigurative motifs. These 40 historiated initials constitute 52% of the total of 77 which were present in the volume prior to its disassembly. From 88 digitised bibles in France's Initiale and Gallica catalogues, all being described as of French origin and containing images of historiated IHN leaves, just five codices feature historiations with full human figures. The Phillipps MS.2506/Beatty MS. W. 173 human-historiation IHN leaves, therefore, bring the tally to six, and *this manuscript's historiations comprise the sole set of gilt, nimbed figures within this highly select group*. The consequences of such a singular codex's full dismantling five decades earlier, with the seemingly permanent submergence from public view of four-fifths of its leaves, cannot be overstated.

Introduction

During the 1820s, the English manuscript collector Sir Thomas Phillipps [1792-1872] purchased from the London bookseller Thomas Thorpe [1791-1851] a Latin Bible on vellum, being a volume covering from Isaiah to Apocalypse and the Interpretations of Hebrew Names, and Phillipps dated it ca. 1300 [Phillipps MS. 2506]. Sir Alfred Chester Beatty, [1875-1968] acquired this Bible in 1921 from the grandson of Phillipps, and it remained in Beatty's collection until his death in 1968 [Beatty Western MS. 173]. The following year, it was auctioned at Sotheby's and sold to the London bookseller Alan G. Thomas, who then offered it for sale in Thomas catalogue 23 (1969). It was purchased by the New York bookseller Philip C. Duschnes, Ltd., and that firm fragmented the entire codex. Some of its leaves were dispersed to numerous antiquarian dealers, and beginning in 1975, they began appearing in sales catalogues including those of Duschnes, Maggs Bros., Bernard Quaritch and The Rendells. The author's leaf, with its recto paginated "549", is most likely folio 275r-v from the codex's 286 original folios, as of its 1969 auction date. The verso contains a seven-line historiated initial "E", in pigment and gold, from the *Interpretations of Hebrew Names*, and is among 108 historiated initials within the entire codex. Below the initial is a fifteen-line bar border extension featuring a bearded man's face, also in pigment and gold. There are four decorated initials, in blue, red and mauve penwork, and a full-column half-fleur-de-lys ornament alternating in blue and red on the recto. Across the drapery of the border extension below the face, and between two pair of horizontal lines in the same white pigment and hand as are painted the cloth hem, are possibly the illuminator's or patron's initials, *v o u*, in one millimetre-high white pigment; or, they may simply represent an embroidery-like decorative motif of imperfect circles. This folio was purchased directly during a visit to Maggs Bros. in 1981 by the author, and it remained in his possession for four decades. As of March 2022, neither the archives and manuscripts catalogues of the Bibliothèque national de France, nor the British Library contain records of MS. W. 173 leaves, however both libraries hold numerous manuscripts once owned by Beatty. Ten fragments from Beatty MS. W. 173 are presently in the collections of six institutions. These six include the Chester Beatty Library in Dublin, which has since reacquired ó⁰ éSSŚÍSŽnSì *³éÙÒ*B [Ò*s Ò062, and that library, along with various manuscript dealers, have referred to both this codex and Beatty W. MS. 116 as a "Chester Beatty Bible". The University of Melbourne owns two leaves from MS. W. 173, and John Burke at that institution has undertaken the most comprehensive decorative and textual analysis of this manuscript thus far. Ball State University in the United States owns one leaf from MS. W. 173 as well, but it is unidentified as such. Another Bible leaf with similar dimensions is held by Stanford University Libraries [M0389. Folder 12] and this leaf may have been previously in Philip Bliss's fragment collection in Oxford, and re--acquired in 1858 by Thomas Phillipps, but never re-integrated by him into its parent codex. The opening folio of MS. W. 173, bearing Phillipps' family crest, was held by the Dunedin Public Library's Reed collection from 1980 up until its theft in 1990. It is hoped that the donated leaf will be digitised, catalogued, and virtually recollated with other MS. W. 173 leaves dispersed worldwide, to facilitate research into the codex's origins. Several online databases, including *Fragmentarium* (which includes transcriptions of the texts) and the *Schoenberg Database of Manuscripts* presently support such initiatives. Other manuscripts bearing cognate stylistic features to this one may include Angers B.M. 13/14 with regard to the illuminated miniatures, and Toulouse B.M. 178 (with its colophon dating it at 1295) for the decorative pen flourishes. The uniqueness of the

donated leaf, given to the Bibliothèque Municipale in Toulouse in 2024, may be of considerable interest to southern French mediaevalists, as the historiation of initials in the Interpretation of Hebrew Names from thirteenth- and fourteenth-century bibles is exceedingly rare. Early drafts of this survey were shared in 2022 with Alison Stones (University of Pittsburgh), Hiromi Haruna-Czaplicki (Université de Toulouse), Émilie Nadal (IRHT-CNRS, París), Laura Light (Text Manuscripts, Les Enluminures) and Maria Alessandra Bilotta (Universidade Nova de Lisboa), and their comments have been incorporated in the present version.

The donor's leaf. Chester Beatty Western MS. 173. Opening of the *Interpretation of Hebrew Names* (E).

Description

Purchase in the summer of 1981 by the author from an in-person visit to Maggs Bros., then located in Berkeley Square, London, England, of Beatty MS. W. 173 leaf, Opening of the Interpretation of Hebrew Names (E)

To the owner's knowledge, this particular leaf has not appeared in any sales catalogues prior to its purchase by him. Alas, no sales receipt remains, however the manuscript is held in its original mailing wrappers and mounting. The Maggs mailing label affixed to the wrapper states "Per Air mail. Date 21.9.1981", and it is postmarked The owner received a letter from Clifford Maggs following its purchase (who was not available on the day of purchase), confirming that this leaf derived from Beatty MS. W. 173, however this letter has since been lost. The owner acquired two other medieval manuscript leaves from Maggs between 1984 and 1990, the sales receipts for both having been retained.

Folio dimensions. 329 mm height x 229 mm width
Written text dimensions. 225 mm height x 177 mm width
Historiated initial dimensions. 38 mm height x 32 mm width

The support medium is parchment, with the flesh side on the recto; gatherings commencing on the flesh side is common for southern French medieval manuscripts [H [illegible]]. There are 47 lines of text, in three columns. The ruling, in plummet, conforms to the coding pattern [illegible] [Muzerelle, D. 2005: Analyse de schémas de réglure de manuscrits latins, grecs et hébreux. [illegible]]. Only one of the 524 codices in Muzerelle's survey bears such a ruling pattern, Bibliothèque de l'Arsenal Ms-115, for ff. 677-723, *i.e.*, covering the Interpretationes propriorum nominum Biblie. The library catalogue description assigns the date as "Écriture du XIIIe siècle" [Bibliothèque nationale de France. Bibliothèque de l'Arsenal. "Ms-115. Bible latine

complète, avec les prologues de saint Jérôme. Division actuelle des chapitres”, [illegible]01037[illegible]680615. Consulted 20220720]. No images from Ms 115 have been identified online for further comparisons.

Text. The recto of the MS.173 folio commences with “Dabir loqu[e]ns”, has one two-line decorated letter “D” for “Debala[m] delectans”, and ends with “Denhel agnofea”. The verso begins with a two-line decorated letter “D” for “Diabolus defluens”, followed by a two-line decorated letter “D” for “Doch[us] emotus”, a two-line decorated letter “D” for “Dudi solitarius”, a seven-line historiated letter “E” beginning “Ebal ual[is] uetus", a fifteen-line marginal decoration beginning “Ebrona t[ra]nsi[en]s”, a two-line decorated letter “E” for “Edada ornata”, a two-line decorated letter “E” for “Effraim cresce[n]s”, and it ends with “Effarath dissolut[i]o”. The rubricated text immediately preceding the historiated “E” reads *Incipientia p*[er]. *e. litt*[er]*a*[m]. [et]. *p*[rim]*o. po*[st]. *e.* [s]*equit*[ur]. *b.*

Decoration. The pen flourishing is done in blue, red and violet ink. The usage of violet, mauve and light purple inks is associated with French manuscript production south of the Loire River, as opposed to solely blue or turquoise inks used in the north [Haruna-Czaplicki, H. 2010. Note sur le ms. 1252 de la Bibliothèque municipale de Toulouse : un sacramentaire d’Albi réalisé au tournant du XIIIe et du XIVe siècle et son décor à filigranes à l’encre. In Cassagnes-Brouquet, S., & Fournié, M. (Eds.), *Le livre dans la région toulousaine et ailleurs... au Moyen Âge*. Presses universitaires du Midi. doi:10.4000/books.pumi.33286 [illegible]22175[illegible]]. The violet colourant is derived from the fruit of the turnsole plant, *Chrozophora tinctoria*, a species native to the Mediterranean region. This leaf’s bottom right verso is somewhat soiled, and as the eF and rS leaves on sale by Puckett, it exhibits some degree of cockling.

Illumination.The iconographic identification of the saint within the historiated letter E—holding a clasped volume in his left hand and gesturing with his open right hand—is unknown. The Ohio-based manuscript dealer Charles Edwin Puckett suggests that his two historiated leaves offered for sale from MS. W. 173’s Interpretation of Hebrew Names, depict, at the opening of “F” names, St. Francis of Assisi holding a book in both hands (stock no. IM-4025), and at the opening of “S” names, St. Stephen clutching a stone (stock no. IM-4023) [see Puckett section below]. The hI leaf at a 1987 Sotheby’s auction was described simply as “A standing Saint holding a Book” [see Auction Houses, below]. Alison Stones speculates that the “E” figure might reference Ezra the Scribe [Alison Stones, personal communication to the author, 20220810].

Nineteenth-century paginations. At 3.5 cm below the centre text column of the recto appears a pencilled numeral “549”. No such number appears on the recto images of the eF and rS Interpretation of Hebrew Names leaves posted on the Puckett website, however, similar pencilled numerals appear on the University of Melbourne leaves, as recorded by John Burke (2017): a “65” on the recto of Accession No. 1975.0100 [Jeremiah 15:17–17:27], and a “273” on the recto of 1975.00 99rr [i.e., 2 Maccabees 6:29–8:8]. See the image in the Melbourne section below for a recto detail of Accession Number 1975.0100. **Appendix A** includes 11 folios with penciled paginations, out of 39 documented leaves from the original codex inventoried in this survey.

Following John Burke’s assumption that these are *page numbers*, possibly written by Thomas Phillipps himself, this suggests that **the dE leaf is most likely folio 275 out of the codex’s extant 286 folios**, as at its 1969 auction sale, in intact, bound condition. The hI leaf, also from this Bible’s Interpretation of Hebrew Names, was paginated on the recto “561” [see Sotheby’s below, 23rd June 1987, Item 7]. The Chester Beatty Library, Dublin’s three leaves from this manuscript, all which are catalogued as being from “the 'Chester Beatty Bible'

have paginations on two of the leaves: W 173.1 (Baruch 2-3) is paginated on the recto as “111”, while W 173.2 (Isaiah 29-30) is paginated on the recto as “21”. The MS. W. 173 Jeremiah 4 leaf, on sale by Maggs Bros. as stock code 37556, has a paginated “53” on its recto. Ball State University’s leaf, IlluminatedManuscripts-009 is paginated “397”, and contains Romans 4-6. Thus, a total of eight Phillipps MS.2506/Beatty MS. W. 173 leaves still bear what John Burke has suggested are Sir Thomas Phillipps’s paginations. The catalogue description in the 1969 Sotheby’s auction of the codex identifies the reproduced image of the opening of St. Matthew as “f. 144b”, *i.e.*, page 289 [see “Auction Houses”, below].

IHN Transcription Comparisons

Beda, Johannes Basilius Herold, Geoffroy Boussard, and Herwagen, Johann (1. : 1522-1557). 1563. *Opera Bedae Venerabilis Presbyteri, Anglosaxonis: Viri in Diuinis Atque Humanis Literis Exercitatissimi: Omnia in Octo Tomos Distincta ... Addito Rerum & Verborum Indice Copiosissimo*. Basileae: Per Ioannem Heruagium..
º óœèĈâœÙËÒÙÙ Í§ŽœÙËÙ£aæé y:n 602W Ëæ aU 438Ë Íæ aU 438Ë £èav 11£öéŽº] ÍÙèöŽsv 11] öÙěŽ Ù

Note. Pages 549-551 of this text corresponds fairly closely with that of Beatty MS. W. 173 f.275, with the opening of letter “E” from the Interpretation of Hebrew Names. For the purposes of transcription into machine-readable text, such as has been performed by the University of Victoria Libraries (British Columbia), for a ca. 1300 Bible fragment in its collection, this would be a useful comparator [ºóœèĈâ³éŽ Ò§ÓŽöÒÒìâÙ§n â$ / ìË Consulted 20221013].

Bibles du XIIIe s. La première est datée de 1270. En tête du n° 15471, relation d'un miracle arrivé à Anchin. Bibliothèque nationale de France. Département des Manuscrits. Latin 15467
º óœèĈâ ŽÍ½ŽÒé³ÒâŽËĈ01037âœn0œ/ / 211/ 3â³505Ĉ§Ò ÇÙÒ

Note. IHN leaves span folios 575r [Aaz apprehendens. View 598/649] to 624v [Zuzim. View 648/649].

Biblia latina. Impressa Venetiis: opera atq[ue] impensa Nicolai Jenson Galici. 1476..
º óœèĈân n ÒÙÙ Í§ŽœÙË â§£½ÒÓâ ½éŽ ÍŽÓŽns C • :

Note. Pages 871-874 closely parallel the D to E name interpretations in Beatty 173 f.275.

[*Biblia latina*]. - Interpretationes Hebraicorum nominum. — Venezia : Nicolas Jenson, 1476.— 2°.
º óœèĈâŽéº½§ÙË â£§Ž½âH x q 071X [âæŽ §âÓ742âÒÙ£§â1öâÙ§n aº §Žé

Rosaria Fatima. interpretationes hebraicorum nominum 1400s 1476 1484. Blog. Consulted 20220827. [Full text of IHN] º óœèĈââÙ Ž½³Ž½Ò ŽnÙ£æ§ìÒÙÒâ½§æ§Ž½Ó§ º§œŽ½Ùè öÒ ÓÙÒ½ öÒ 03/ / ì 0365 0373â

Langton, Étienne (1150?-1228), Recueil de textes religieux, [S.l.] : [S.n.], XIIIe siècle. [En ligne sur [illegible]] (Consulted 08/09/2024 21:35). []

Contient : 1° Interpretationes M. Stephani de Langotonia (de Langton) cantuariensis archiepiscopi. Initiale Montpellier, BU Médecine, H 341, [illegible] Origine France. Datation 13e s. (deuxième quart).

Stegmüller, Friedrich, and Instituto "Francisco Suárez". 1977. *Repertorium Biblicum Medii Aevi*. Tom.9, Supplementi Altera Pars Glossa Ordinaria. Matriti, [Madrid]: Casimiro. [illegible]

7709 Aaz apprehendens vel apprehensio … vel consiliatores eorum.

Barcelona Univ. 856 (XIII ; Sta. Catalina) f. 411-444 : ANON. *Interpretationes hebraicarum nominum.*

Bologna Univ. 646 (1191) (XIII) f. 220-230 : REMIGIUS, *Interpretationes de nominibus Hebraeorum.*

Graz Univ. 46 (XIV ; Pettau, OP) f. 395-418 ; 121 (XIII ; Stainz, Can. Reg.) f. 400-431 (incomplete) ; 130 (XIII ; St. Lambrecht) f. 404-438v ; 168/II (a. 1336 ; St. Lambrecht) f. 298-351 ; 774 (a. 1412 ; St. Lambrecht) f. 328-397v.

Montpellier, Ecole de Médecine 341 (XIII ; Clairvaux) f. 1r-81r : STEPHANUS LANGTON, *Interpretationes nominum* (*Expl:* Christus interpretatur unctus. Et nota, quoniam est graecum, non latinum aut hebraicum ; quod in hebraeo moches) ; f. 81r : Expliciunt interpretationes magistri Stephani de Langotonia, quas ipse composuit et de archivis transtulit Hebraeorum ad petitionem sociorum suorum scholarium et de dictis beati Hieronymi et Origenis et aliorum quamplurimorum sapientum interpretum plena fide et longo studio compilavit. Sciendum etiam est, quod istas interpretationes tanta coacervavit inquisitionis diligentia, quod iuxta numerum literarum quae in nostro habentur alphabeto et ordinem earum continuum necnon et positionem earundem in dictionibus orthographice constructis et scriptis, sicut patet supra, eleganter digessit.

Padova Univ. 1486 (XIII) f. 272-291 : ANON. *Interpretationes nominum.*

Ravenna, Classense 480 (XIII) f. 272-291 : ANON. *Nomina hebraica.*

Sevilla, Colombina 7-3-26 (XV) f. 3r-25v : ANON.

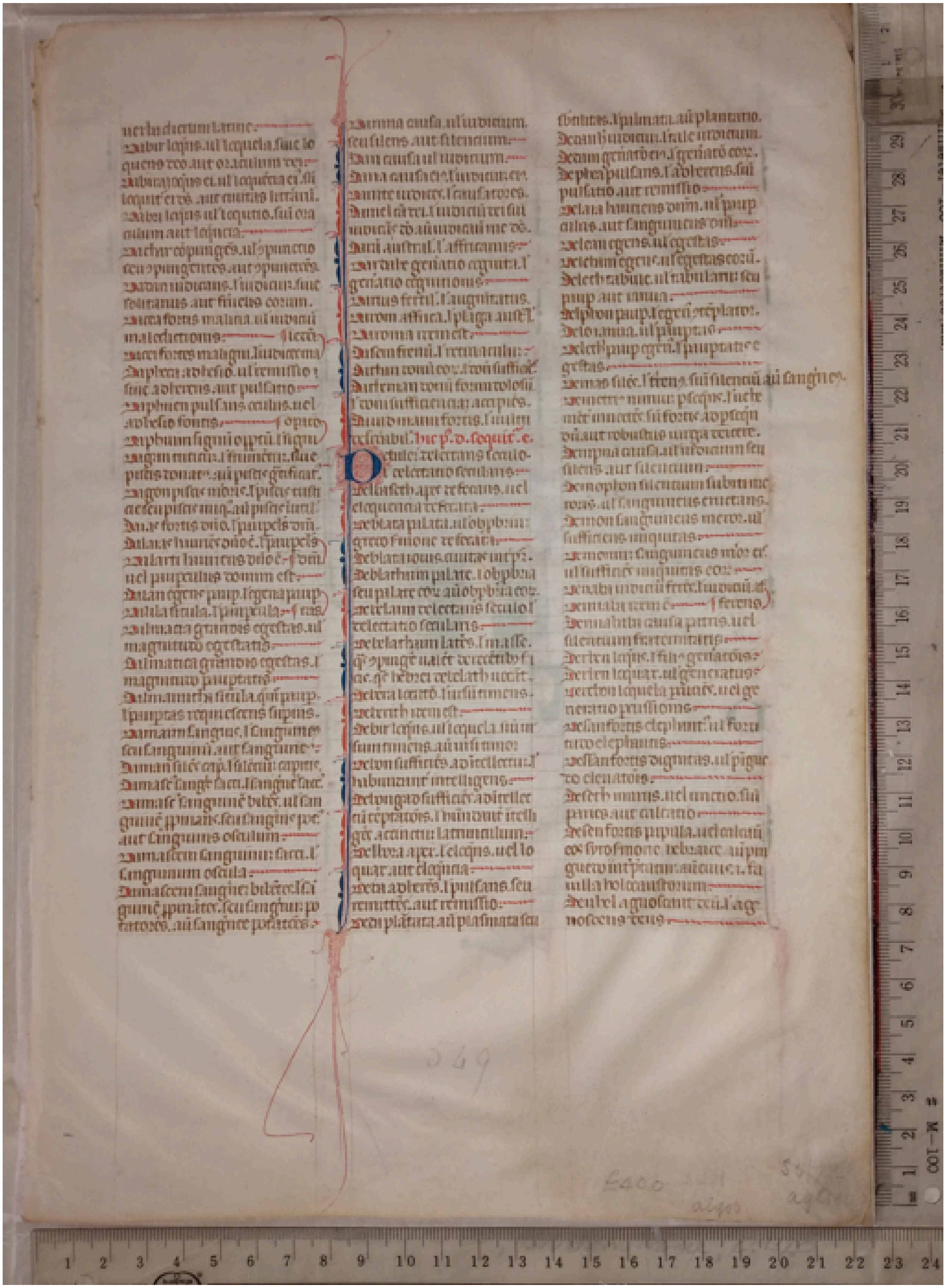
Tarragona 122 (XII) f. 125-160 : ANON. *Interpretationes nominum* ; f. 160v : Sanchius Arnaldus forti de valle quaternos hos scripsit. Nullus scripturam deleat istam. In coelis Christus scriptorem collocet istum.

Trier, Priesterseminar 116 (XIII ; Trier, St. Matthias) f. 458-495v : ANON. *Interpretationes hebraeorum nominum.*

Valencia Univ. 785 (catal. 229) f. 503-547 : ANON. *Interpretationes hebraicarum nominum.*

Valencia, Colegio del Patriarca, Vitrina 21 : ANON. *Interpretationes nominum* (*Expl:* Zuzim consiliantes eos vel consiliatores eorum).

Recto images



uerba dicentium latine.
Dabir loquens. uel loquela. siue loquens deo aut oraculum dei.
Dabiraioth loquens ei. uel loquentia ei. siue loquuntur ei deus. aut ciuitas litterarum.
Dabri loquens uel loquutio. siue oraculum aut loquentia.
Dachar compungens. uel compunctio seu compungentes aut compunctores.
Dadan iudicans. uel iudicium. siue solitarius aut fluctus eorum.
Dacca fortis malicia. uel iudicium maledictionis. — iudicium.
Daceri fortes maligni. uel iudicium ma[ledictionis]
Daphca adhesio. uel remissio. siue adherens aut pulsatio.
Daphnen pulsans oculus. uel adhesio fontis. — oppido.
Daphnum signum oppidum uel signum
Dagan triticum. uel frumentum. siue piscis donatus. aut piscis grauitas.
Dagon piscis meroris. uel piscis tristicie seu piscis iniquitatis. aut piscis iurul[entus?].
Dalac fortis dominus. uel pauperes domini.
Dalaias hauriens dominus est. uel pauperes
Dalaiu hauriens dominus est. — domini uel pauperculus domini est.
Dalan egens pauper. uel egena paup[ertas]
Dalila situla. uel paupercula. — tas.
Dalmacia grandis egestas. uel magnitudo egestatis.
Dalmatica grandis egestas. uel magnitudo paupertatis.
Dalmanutha situla domini paup[eris] uel paupertas requiescens supinus.
Damanim sanguis. uel sanguines seu sanguinum aut sanguine.
Daman silentium capitis. uel silentium capitis.
Damasc sanguis sacci. uel sanguinis sacci.
Damasc sanguinem bibens. uel sanguinem propinans. seu sanguinis potus aut sanguinis osculum.
Damascem sanguinum sacci. uel sanguinum oscula.
Damascem sanguinem bibentes. uel sanguinem propinantes. seu sanguinum potatores. aut sanguine potantes.

Damna causa. uel iudicium. seu silens aut silentium.
Dan causa uel iudicium.
Dana causa eius. uel iudicium eius.
Danite iudices. uel causatores.
Daniel causa dei. uel iudicium dei siue iudicans deus aut iudicauit me deus.
Dani australis. uel affricanus.
Darcule generatio cognita. uel generatio cognitionis.
Darius fertilis. uel augmentatus.
Darom affrica. uel plaga australis.
Daroma item est.
Dasem frenum. uel retinaculum.
Dathan donum eorum. uel donum sufficiens.
Dathemam donum formidolosum. uel donum sufficientie accipiens.
Dauid manu fortis. uel uultu desiderabilis. hic primo d. sequitur e.

Debbilei delectans seculo. uel delectatio secularis.
Debbaseth apes defeccans. uel eloquencia defecata.
Deblata palata. uel obprobrium greco sermone defecata.
Deblata iouis. ciuitas interpretatur.
Deblathaim palate. uel obprobria seu palate eorum. aut obprobria eorum.
Deblaim delectans seculo. uel delectatio secularis.
Deblathaim latens. uel masse. quas compinge ualent decem tibi fi[cus?] ac. quas hebrei deblath uocant.
Debera locusta. uel ursus timens.
Deberith item est.
Debir loquens. uel loquela. siue ursum timens. aut ursi timor
Delon sufficiens ad intellectum. uel habundant intelligens.
Delongad sufficiens ad intellectum temptatoris. uel habundant intelligens accinctus latrunculum.
Delbora apes. uel eloquens. uel loquax aut eloquentia.
Deca adherens. uel pulsans. seu remittens. aut remissio.
Decca plantata aut plasmata seu

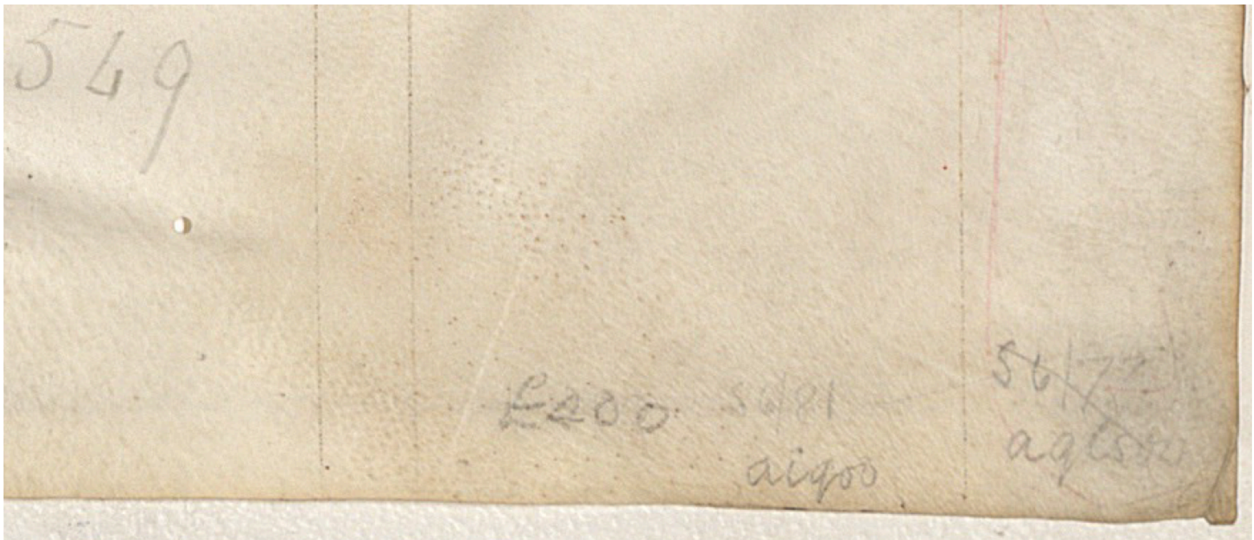
debilitas. uel palmata. aut plantatio.
Decam iudicium. uel tale iudicium.
Decam generatio eius. uel generatio eorum.
Dephca pulsans. uel adherens. siue pulsatio aut remissio.
Delaia hauriens dominum. uel pauperculus aut sanguineus domini.
Delean egens. uel egestas.
Delcham egens. uel egestas eorum.
Deleth tabule. uel tabularium seu pauper aut ianua.
Delphon pauper. uel egenus contemplator.
Delo ianua. uel paupertas.
Deleth pauper egenus. uel paupertatis egestas.
Demas silens. uel tiens. siue silentium aut sanguineus.
Demetrius nimium prosequens. uel uehementer innectens. siue fortis ad prosequendum aut robustus uirga detenere.
Dempna causa. uel iudicium seu silens aut silentium.
Demophon silentium subitum mecoris. uel sanguineus eructans.
Demon sanguineus meror. uel sufficiens iniquitas.
Demonium sanguineus meror eorum. uel sufficientis iniquitatis eorum.
Denabi iudicium ferens. uel iudicium af[ferens?]
Dennaba item est. — ferens.
Dennabata causa patris. uel silentium fraternitatis.
Derien loquens. uel filius generatoris.
Derien loquax. uel generatus.
Derion loquela potentis. uel generatio passionis.
Desan fortis elephantis. uel fortitudo elephantis.
Dessan fortis dignitas. uel pinguedo eleuatoris.
Deseth minus. uel unctio. siue paries aut calcatio.
Desen fortis pupilla. uel calcantes syro sermone. hebraice aut pinguedo interpretatur. aut cinis. id est fauilla holocaustorum.
Deubel agnoscent deum. uel agnoscens deus.

549

£400 5091 a2400 56/291 ag1540

Recto, detail. The pencilled pagination "549" possibly in a nineteenth-century hand. The Maggs sales codes appear in the lower right corner: "£400 S6/81 aiqoo ~~S6/78 aqls00~~".

Compare to images in the "Institutional Collections" section below, from the University of Melbourne, Accession Number 1975.0100, [Jeremiah 15:17–17:27]. John Burke notes that this folio, paginated "65" in the same hand as the Hebrew Names dE folio, has on its verso, in the bottom right corner, the Maggs sales code "D3/1975 q00".



Verso images



Dialulus (hic p(ost) d. seq(ui)t(ur) i.) defluens. l. ex(c)orsu(m). gre(ce) a(utem) discriminator. l. claus(us) i(n) ergastulo.
Diaphane(s) illu(min)a(n)s. l. diluc(i)d(u)s.
Diana egritudines suscita(n)s. uel egrotationu(m) suscitatio.
Diapsalma p(er)mutato. ul' sp(irit)s sci cessato seu a(n)n(o) an fiat. g(re)co aut(em) s(er)mone inc(i)pi(t) uocum disiunctio.
Dilon sufficiens ad intellectu(m). ul' habundans intelligens.
Dilongad sufficie(n)s ad intellectu(m) l. h(abu)n(dans) intelliger(e) a(utem) ci(uitas) latin(e).
Dimaon suffic(i)e(n)s eis dolor (cu)li. ul' sufficit eis meror sui suffici(enti)a murmurationis eor(um) aut sufficientia iniquitatis eorum.
Dimena solumitas. l. s(ta)tu(s) nu(n)c ac.
Dina causa h(ec) ul' iudicium istud.
Dinei iudice(s) hij. l. causidici isti.
Dionisi(us) diuiditas l. lucrent(ur) fugi.
Dioschori pulcri adtegen(s) (et) eisdum. ul' pulcri (con)tegentes sunt aut gemini castores.
Dioschorus pulcre (con)tegens. l. pulcre adtegendum.
Diospol(is) abnu(n)c(i)e(n)s. l. abrenuntio.
Diotrepes speciosus uir(us). l. decor ista.
Disan fortis elephant(us) (et) iuuens uel fortitudo elephantis.
Dison cinis ul' pinguedo. siue fortis papilla. l. calcatio eius.
Diris quercus. uel ilex.
Hic post. d. sequitur. o.
Doech (com)motus. ul' (com)motio seu sollicitus. aut sollicitudo.
Docimin prius. l. p(ri)mi celis.
Docim prius d(omi)no e(st). l. primi celi d(omi)ni.
Doleec motus ul' mortuus sui sollicitus aut sollicitudo.
Dommi(m) rubra. l. ascens(us) rufori(m).
Domna silens. l. silentium.
Don iudicium. ul' iudicator.
Dor natiuitas. uel generatio.
Doram generans (ex)plor(a)t(or). l. generatio.
Dorchas capra. l. caprula (et) (ex)plor(atrix).
Dora natiuitas. l. g(e)n(er)ato desiderabil(is).
Dorain generatus exc(els)e. ul' generatio exaltata.
Dorix genitus furor. ul' generatoris medicamentum.
Dornim generati(on)es excelse. ul' generationum exaltatio.
Dorthapleth natiuitas. ul' adue(n)t(u)s h(er)i(s) ul' aut generato populi ueniens.
Dosech(us) calcato stipite (et) fac ul' incide(n)tem fornicans.
Dothaim pabulu(m). ul' uirtute eoru(m) seu sufficiens defectio. aut sufficiencia defectionis. h(ic) p(ost) o. seq(uitu)r u.
Dudsoliti(s) l. furicles.
Duin dec(or). ul' pulcritudo.
Duel decora(n)s dei. l. pulcritudo di.
Duma tacens. l. silencium siga(n)dum (et) letitia.
Durach loquax. ul' locutio. si loq(ue)ns f(uit) aut locutio fr(atr)is.
Dura (con)pulcritudo. l. loq(ue)ls sui loq(ue)ns (ex)plo aut plenitudo eorum.
Dusilla gen(er)ans pacifica ul' generatio (con)pacificans. Incipientia p. e. litt(er)a r. p(ost) p(ri)m(am) e. sequitur b.



Bal nati luctus. ul' l(u)ctus uorago. seu nati deficiens a(utem) ac(cipi)t(ur) lapis.
Ebrona t(ra)nsi(ti)es. ul' transitio sui transeuntes a(utem) t(ra)nsgressio.
Ebrona i(n)cantator. l. incantatio sui (con)iugium a(utem) uisio sempiterna.
Ebroni t(ra)nsitio m(ea). l. t(ra)nsito mea sui t(ra)nsito(re) mea a(utem) t(ra)nsgressio mea.
Ebroni incantator m(eu)s. ul' incantatio mea sui (con)iugiu(m) meum. aut uisio sempiterna.
Ebronite t(ra)nseu(n)tes me. l. m(ea). sui t(ra)nsitio mei a(utem) t(ra)nsgressio(n)es mee.
Ebronites incantatores mei. ul' incantatores mee seu (con)iugati m(ei). aut uiuentes sup(er) me.
Hic post. e. sequitur. d.
Edna ornata. l. uoluptuosa.
Edanna uoluptas eius. ul' deliciose ornata.
Edemi uoluptates delicio(s)e. l. ornata diuitiose.
Eden uoluptas. ul' ornatus. siue diuitie aut deliciose.
Edenna uoluptas plena delic(i)a pulcre siue ornatus pulcher au(t) diuitie pulcritudinis.
Eder uoluptas nigille. ul' ornatus pulcher siue diuitie effuse. aut deliciose resurgens.
Edes delicias tollens. ul' voluptuosa plasmatio.
Edissa delicata mulier. ul' uoluptuosa assumptio.
Edna uoluptuosa pulcra. uel ornatus pulcritudinis.
Ednas ornamentu(m) tolle(n)s. ul' diuitiosa plasmatio. siue delicatio s(pe)c(ie)s. aut uoluptuos(us) colu(m)b(us).
Edom rufus. uel fuluus. siue (et) terrenus aut sanguineus.
Edoma rupha. ul' terrena. siue rubens aut sanguinea.
Edrai iniuriatio pastor meus ul' iniuriatio pastus mei.
Edrai iniuriatio malor(um). l. iniuritas pessimor(um). sui pastor defectio aut iniuriatio pabulorum eoru(m).
Hic post. e. sequitur. f.
Effraim crescens. l. accinct(us) sui sanguinitu(m) aut sterilitas.
Effraeniite augentes. l. aucti. siue fertiles aut crescentes.
Effrata uidens. ul' frugifera seu sterilis aut fecundus.
Effeta adaperire. l. adapertus sis.
Effron pulius meroris. ul' puluis inutilis. seu puluis eorum aut uisio iniquitatum.
Effa m(en)sura. l. effusi(o) seu resoluit au(tem).
Effu m(en)sura mea. l. (et) (et) resoluto(n)e(s) mea. sui effusio me a(utem) dissolut(io).
Effarach dissolutio uibrach. (et) m(e)n(sura) l. effusio uisionis (con)sumate.

Verso, detail of historiated initial "E"—



On 17 :öÓ§ 1/ 11Ó ½ŽÏ*n Ž*æ t ì½ŽÍt *§sŽÒ½Ó§£*œ*Ué Ò ê§Ó£Ž* öÓÓ=Žé£§ŽöÓŽ*Ž•öÍó *Ò§ÒœŞé*





The Artist's Cryptic Signature-Identification, Patron Dedication, or Decorative Motif?

What, at first glance, appears to be lateral abrasions across the taupe drapery of the border extension's anthropomorphic figure, upon magnification reveals two pair of horizontal lines, spaced five millimetres apart, overpainted with the same lead white pigment, and in the same free hand, as the garment hems, between which in lettering one millimetre high are painted the letters ***v o u***, or possibly ***v a u*** or ***u a u.*** And, out of the nineteen indexical letters within the *Interpretatio Nomimum Hebraicorum*, it is on the letter "E" that the painter has chosen to apparently make such a mark; no such parallel white lines appear on the three other Interpretation of Hebrew Names historiated initials identified in this survey: B, F, and S. Perhaps, then, the letter "E" also bears significance.

Verso, detail of drollery drapery with initials—



This, and the bearded head directly above could be a *dedication miniature* to the bishop or other patron responsible for the codex's creation; or, a cryptic signature of the illuminator, analogous to Alison Stones's identification of Amigotus as the scribe of the dismembered Agen Cathedral Breviary, British Library Add MS 42132, which has been dated as 1297-1313 [Nadal, Émilie. "Provenance Confirmed for the Dismembered Breviary of the Cathedral of Agen (1297-1313): Add. MS. 42132." [illegible] (2018). Consulted 20220512].

The codex's Interpretation of Hebrew Names. Opening of Letter C [McCarthy BM 1067, *see below*] contains a similar border extension, featuring a cowled human head, with two pair of parallel white lines framing white circular shapes, overpainted on the drapery..

Image— McCarthy BM 1067. Interpretation of Hebrew Names. Opening of Letter C, detail of descender. The leaf was subsequently sold at auction by Freeman's | Hindman, June 27, 2024, Sale 2033, Lot 18.
[illegible]1280783[illegible] 213566 _10_0[illegible]



The search index of France's Initiale database (Institut de recherche et d'histoire des textes) as of 20220512 lists

the names of 314 persons designated as “artists”, only one of which contains any names beginning with “u”: Maître de Michel Jouvenel des Ursins [1408-??]. One late thirteenth-century illuminator active in France’s Midi has been identified as Magister Raimundus, or Raimundo de San Saturnino [Escandell Proust, Isabel. Livres, enluminures et enlumieurs: du Midi à la Catalogne (1100-1350) , *Culture religieuse méridionale : les manuscrits et leur contexte artistique*, Toulouse, Privat, 2016 (Cahiers de Fanjeaux, 51), p. 285-308]. If these letters are *v a u*, they might refer to the southeastern region of *Vaucluse*, which encompasses Avignon. The Sotheby’s 1969 catalogue describes a marginal inscription on folio 2 of the intact volume, the name “Frère Jehan Mailhac”, written in a sixteenth-century hand. The village of Mailhac, in France’s Aude region, is some 175 km southeast of Avignon. *Vaud* is a region in eastern France and western Switzerland where the Vaudois dialect of the Franco-Provençal language was spoken.

According to Alexander, “[i]t is noticeable how few of these thirteenth-century illuminators identified themselves in their works by signatures or added self-portraits, compared to their twelfth-century predecessors, and this may be explained by the changed circumstances in which they worked and their social situation and status relative to those for whom they worked” [Alexander, J. J.G. 1992. *Medieval Illuminators and Their Methods of Work.* New Haven: Yale University Press, pg. 23].

But perhaps a more convincing interpretation for these markings is that they carry no semantic significance whatsoever: the enclosure of small circles or other patterns within parallel, horizontal lines was a relatively common decorative device employed by illuminators during the middle ages, in the adornment of garments, to signify embroidered textiles [Émilie Nadal, CNRS, personal communication to the author, including the following image, 20220811]. “After looking at your dossier, and comparing your initials from the IHN with some of the other leaves from this book, I think the marks that look like "u o u" are just decorative highlights. For example, see the Jonah initial, with the 'o' at the bottom of the red drapery, and even more relevant, the white highlighting on the lower red extension of the other IHN leaf (beginning 'S'). The definition of the image isn't as good as yours, but you can see similar 'o' and 'u' shapes used. Of course, this is just my opinion; I could be wrong. (I don't think they are letters, but if they were, I don't believe one could read the middle mark as an "a"), But it is very interesting to see historiated initials in the Interpretation of Hebrew Names; I don't believe I've ever seen that - certainly an indication of how deluxe this Bible was” [Laura Light, Director and Senior Specialist, Text Manuscripts, Les Enluminures, personal communication to the author 20220815].



Here are several other thirteenth-century examples.

	
Cambridge, Trinity College. [illegible]. Pontius Pilate, detail. ca. 1250.	Morgan Library. Morgan Picture Bible, MS M.638, [illegible]. King Saul, detail. ca. 1244–1254.

Executing a perfect circle at the one-millimetre scale may well have approached an absolute technical threshold, a physical limitation of the artist's smallest brushes and choice of paint. Re-considering the Beatty Bible's historiated initial "E", there are nine circular infills placed over light blue grounds within the left vertical of the letter, and while for most including the topmost, the painter manages a complete circle, the bottom-most form is u-shaped. A similar-sized shape in the lower right corner of the initial's frame, over the pink ground, is likewise u-shaped. The only cause for suspicion *against* this explanation, perhaps, is the apparent, even *intentional* lifting of the brush from the surface, to form the right-sided downstrokes of the first and last forms—just as children are instructed to draw their u's.

Working a century following the Phillipps/Beatty Bible, the Limbourg Brothers too did not fully complete each embroidered circle across the young, dancing womens' gowns depicted in one folio of *Les belles heures*.



Metropolitan Museum (New York). The Limbourg Brothers: b¶£ ﬁﬁŁ, ﬁòåŁÕl:£ˇ £$åˇ ﬁB ò £ £åå, f. 186r [detail], Saint Jerome is Tempted by Dancing Girls. 1405–1408/1409. Full leaf dimensions ca. 23.8 x 17 cm.



Personal communication from Maria Alessandra Bilotta, 20221112—

Many thanks for this message and for sharing with me this fascinating discovery and all the news about this interesting dismembered biblical manuscript.
[...]
I do not know if in the course of these months the precious illuminated fragment of her has already found accommodation in some research library. I think the National Library of Portugal would be very happy to receive it as a gift (they digitized and made available online all the illuminated manuscripts in their collections).
Regarding the meaning of the initials, perhaps they could be initials linked to the identity of the illuminator or of an owner or client.
In a dismembered code from Toulouse with the text of the Decretum Gratiani studied by me, I also identified in two sheets kepts in the Musée Marmottan in Paris and in the Princeton University Art Museum, a name transcribed in white (as in your fragment) and also in black ink: "Soybert". In my case I assumed that it was the name of one of the owners of the code, Pierre Soybert (1426-1431), bishop of Saint-Papoul.

I am attaching a publication relating to the entire dismembered code of the Decretum Gratian:

M.A. Bilotta, « Le Décret de Gratien: un manuscrit de droit canonique toulousain reconstitué », Art de l'enluminure, 24 (mars/avril/mai 2008), numéro monographique

i and another article related to the discovery of the inscription "Soybert":

M.A. Bilotta, « Nouvelles considérations sur un manuscrit toulousain du Décret de Gratien reconstitué », dans Le livre dans la région toulousaine et ailleurs au Moyen Âge, éd. par S. Cassagnes–Brouquet et M. Fournié, Toulouse 2010, pp. 73–83

and the image of the fragment and of the inscription too
Signature Soybert 2.jpg
BAL_215695 - Wildenstein.jpg
Your research work to bring together the pages of the manuscript is truly exciting!
Many thanks again.
Best regards. Maria Alessandra Bilotta

Comparative Table of Fifty Miniatures from Beatty MS. W. 173

From the Beatty MS. W. 173 bound volume's 108 painted initials (77 with human figures) at the time of its sale at Sotheby's in 1969**, this table compiles images from fifty of these initials appearing on a total of thirty-six folios. Ten of the thirty initials with images in this survey include border extensions featuring human figures**, *viz*., (i) Jonah "E": a tonsured male cleric; (ii) Prologue to Habakkuk "Q": cowled figure grasping a book; (iii) Opening of Habakkuk "O": nimbed head; (iv) Matthew: "L" border: the crowned head of man; (v) Matthew: uninitialised border: a man's bare head; (vi) Prologue to Mark "M": a numbed, female head; (vii) Colossians: a red-cowled female human face; (viii) Titus "I": the capped head of a man; (ix) Interpretation of Hebrew Names, opening of letter "C": a hooded head of a man; (x) Interpretation of Hebrew Names, opening of letter "E": the bearded, nimbed head of a man. Three border extensions feature animals [Isaiah "V"; II Maccabees "F"; John "I"]; eleven contain anthropomorph or zoomorph hybrids [Lamentations "V"; Micah "V"; Habakkuk Prologue "Q"; Mark "I"; John "I"; Prologue to Romans "R"; Philippians "P"; Jerome's Prologue to the Canonical Epistles "N"; II Peter "S"; Interpretation of Hebrew Names "A"; Interpretation of Hebrew Names "F"]; sixteen are solely decorated with foliate or nonfigurative motifs [Isaiah Prologue "N"; Jonah Prologue "I"; Micah Prologue "T"; Matthew "M"; Luke "Q"; Luke Prologue "L"; Luke "F"; Romans "P": I Corinthians "P"; II Corinthians Prologue "P"; II Corinthians "P"; II Thessalonians Prologue "P"; II Thessalonians "P"; James "I"; Interpretation of Hebrew Names aB; Interpretation of Hebrew Names rS]. Images are lacking in the present survey for ten other initials, whose contents have been described by Kidd [2021]: Ezekiel Prologue "E"; Joel opening; Amos Prologue "H"; Amos opening "A"; Galatians "P"; Colossians "P"; I Thessalonians Prologue; Timothy "P"; I John opening; Revelation.

Phillipps Ms. 2506/Beatty MS. W. 173. Table of Illuminated Initials & Border Extensions					
Initial Number	**Penciled pagination [folio numbering]**	**Text**	**Historiated, Inhabited or Foliate Initials**	**Border Extensions** *heights and other quantities incorporate the initials*	**Sources**
1	[folio 1]	Prologue to Isaiah	Recto: Initial **N**[emo cum p<ro>ph<et>as], six lines. Foliate.	14 lines. Foliate only.	Manion 1989, p. 105-106, 157
2	[folio 1]	Isaiah, opening	Recto: Initial **V**[isio Ysaie]. Martyrdom of Isaiah. Three human figures. Eight lines.	38 lines. Surmounted by an animal head, two lines in height.	Manion 1989, p. 105-106, 157

Phillipps Ms. 2506/Beatty MS. W. 173. Table of Illuminated Initials & Border Extensions

Initial Number	Penciled pagination [folio numbering]	Text	Historiated, Inhabited or Foliate Initials	Border Extensions *heights and other quantities incorporate the initials*	Sources
3	Unknown	Lamentations, opening	Initial **V**[erba]?, seven lines. Jeremiah lamenting.	Height unknown. "[A] grotesque stands on the initial in the upper margin; tail of q hangs through the bottom of the page".	University of Notre Dame 2016, p. 517-518.
4	Unknown	Prologue to Ezekiel	Initial **E**. Eagle-headed man	Unknown	Maggs 1998, no. 20 (col. ill.); Kidd 2021, p. 203
5	Unknown	Joel	Christ addressing Joel	Unknown	Hartung & Karl, 11-13 May 1982, lot 22 (ill.); Kidd 2021, p. 203
6-7	Unknown	Prologue to Amos. Amos, opening	Prologue initial **H**: half-length layman; Amos initial: Amos as shepherd addressing God	Unknown	Dr. Walter Eichenberger Antiquariaat, Beinwil-am-See (CH), unidentified catalogue, ca. 1980s, no. 11 (ill.); Kidd 2021, p. 204
8	209 [folio 105]	Prologues to Jonah	Recto: Initial **I**[onas Columba <et> dolens filius Amathi ... Tyberiadem]. Eight lines. Foliate.	26 lines. Foliate only. Two gold discs.	Christie's. 2018, lot 6

Phillipps Ms. 2506/Beatty MS. W. 173. Table of Illuminated Initials & Border Extensions					
Initial Number	**Penciled pagination [folio numbering]**	**Text**	**Historiated, Inhabited or Foliate Initials**	**Border Extensions** *heights and other quantities incorporate the initials*	**Sources**
9	209 [folio 105]	Jonah, opening	Recto: Initial **E**[t f<ac>tum e<st> v<erb>um D<omi>ni], seven lines. Jonah emerging from a fish. Nineveh. Orange diaper ground, octagonal motif. Rare use of green pigment in foliage.	17 lines. Tonsured man, with blue, red, grey drapery. Five gold discs (bosses). Two white, elliptical shapes painted across the drapery.	Christie's. 2018, lot 6
10-11	Not visible	Jonah 4:8 – Prologue to Micah. Micah, opening	Recto: Prologue initial **T**[emporibus Ioathe <et> achaz], five lines. Floriated with animal head. Recto: Initial **V**[erbum D<omi>ni q<uod> f<a>c<tu>m], Micah? addressing two men	Prologue border 18 lines. Foliate only. Micah opening: "V" ascender 22 lines, with wolf head and sheaf motif; capped by a cowled, animal (dog?) head.	The Rendells cat. 146 (1979), no. 21.
12-13	217 [folio 109]	Prologue to Habakkuk. Habakkuk, opening.	Recto: Prologue initial **Q**[uatuor p<ro>p<he>te]: dodo- or ostrich-like bird. Five lines. Two gold discs. Verso: Initial **O**[nus q<uo>d vidit abacuch p<ro>ph<at>a]: Habakkuk with raised left palm, and right hand pointing towards the heavens. Seven lines. One plinth. Six gold discs.	Prologue border extends full 40 lines of recto text. Capping the descender, a cowled human figure holding a book. Ascender surmounted by a zoomorph with green-headed, gold-beaked bird. Habakkuk opening border extends full 40 lines of verso text, a nimbed human head at the base of the ascender.	Charles E. Puckett, personal communication to author, 20230710. Kidd Medieval Manuscripts Provenance blog [2023].

Phillipps Ms. 2506/Beatty MS. W. 173. Table of Illuminated Initials & Border Extensions

Initial Number	Penciled pagination [folio numbering]	Text	Historiated, Inhabited or Foliate Initials	Border Extensions *heights and other quantities incorporate the initials*	Sources
14	Unknown	II Maccabees, opening	Verso: Initial **F**[ratrib<us> qui s<un>t]. Eight lines. On the left, Judas Maccabeus? with both hands raised, his right index finger pointing to his open left palm, accompanied by three other men. All facing the head of God, in the upper right corner, bearded and nimbed, peering from an orange cloud, and positioned above a plinth and below architectural molding. All five figures' eyes directed upwards. Deep magenta diaper ground, octagonal-square tessellations. Salmon pink and blue interlace patterns in bar of "F". One plinth. Seven gold discs in frame.	34 lines. Surmounted by a three-line high bird with orange sheaf motif wing, and elongated legs, perched on serpentine foliage. Five gold discs.	Thomas 1969; Galerie Fischer 1976; Sotheby's 4 December 2007, lot 14b; Bonhams 2016, Lot 27; Pirages Catalog 70 (2016), Item 372.
15	289 [folio 144]	Prologues to Matthew	Verso: Initial **M**[atheus cu<m> primo p<re>dicass<e>t], six lines. Foliate decoration only.	34 lines. At the ascender's base, a 2-line head of a man. Five gold discs.	Sotheby's 1969, lot 57. University of Notre Dame 2016, p. 512-514.
16	289 [folio 144]	Matthew, opening.	Verso: Initial **L**[IBER GENERAtionis], 32 lines. Jesse tree. Four crowned male figures, the lower [Jesse?] reclining on a bed, the others upon a tree.	32 lines. Surmounted by the crowned head of a man. Six gold discs.	Sotheby's 1969, lot 57. University of Notre Dame 2016, p. 512-514.

Phillipps Ms. 2506/Beatty MS. W. 173. Table of Illuminated Initials & Border Extensions

Initial Number	**Penciled pagination [folio numbering]**	**Text**	**Historiated, Inhabited or Foliate Initials**	**Border Extensions** *heights and other quantities incorporate the initials*	**Sources**
17	317 [folio 159]	Prologue to Mark	Verso: Prologue Initial **M**[arch<us> evangelista], six lines. Two young men in half-height, with gold background.	27 lines. Surmounted by an orange-cowled female head. Ascender contains red sheaf motif. At the bottom, three gold discs.	Photo in Conway Library, Courtauld Institute of Art, London; Kidd 2021; Sotheby's 2022, lot 7; Maggs 2022 Stock Code: 246236
18	317 [folio 159]	Mark, opening	Verso: Initial **I**[nitium Evangelii Ih<es>u Xp<ist>i]. Saint Mark, clasping in right hand a book. Two arch cusps. Twelve lines.	34 lines. Ascender features the red head of a zoomorph. One gold disc.	Photo in Conway Library, Courtauld Institute of Art, London; Kidd 2021; Sotheby's 2022, lot 7
19	Not visible	Luke, opening [1:1-1:4]	Recto: Initial **Q**[uoniam quide<m> m<u>lti conati], six lines. St. Luke, his left index finger gesturing toward his raised right palm. Deep blue ground with white tracery. Two arch cusps.	40 lines. Foliate only. Four gold discs.	Pirages. Catalog 70 (2016), Item 373. Bonhams 2020, Lot 5.
20	Not visible	Prologue, 'Luchas Syrus natione Anthiocensis'	Recto: Initial **L**[uchas Syrus natione Anthiocensis], 12 lines. Foliate.	40 lines. Foliate only. Descender contains red sheaf motif. Four gold discs.	Pirages. Catalog 70 (2016), Item 373. Bonhams 2020, Lot 5.
21	Not visible	Luke 1:5	Verso: Initial **F**[uit in diebus Herodis], 17 lines. Zacharias kneeling and praying before altar. Deep orange diaper ground, octagonal motif. One plinth. Four gold discs.	40 lines. Foliate only. Six gold discs.	Pirages. Catalog 70 (2016), Item 373. Bonhams 2020, Lot 5.

Phillipps Ms. 2506/Beatty MS. W. 173. Table of Illuminated Initials & Border Extensions

Initial Number	Penciled pagination [folio numbering]	Text	Historiated, Inhabited or Foliate Initials	Border Extensions *heights and other quantities incorporate the initials*	Sources
22	Not visible	John, opening [1.1—2.23]]	Recto. Initial **I**[n pri<n>cipio erat verbum]. St. John, full length, holding a book in his right hand, the left hand raised. Orange square diaper background. Two plinths supporting an arch.	40 lines. Seven gold discs. Ascender: Anthropomorph bird with human head, orange wing sheaf motif. Descender: Grey-headed bird with long orange beak clasping three gold discs.	eBay; https://archive.ph/ZhGKY
23	393 [folio 197]	Prologue to Romans	Recto [?]: Initial **R**[omani s<un>t i<n> p<ar>t<ib>us ytalie]. A young man, half-length, not nimbed, his left index finger gesturing toward his raised right palm. Two plinths, two burnished gold arch cusps.	40 lines. The initial is part of a full length bar border in blue and pink which terminates in a grotesque figure wearing a bishop's mitre [Maggs 1992]. Sheaf motif in ascender.	Witten 1980, no. 49; Sotheby's 18 June 1991, lot 10 (ill.), bought by Maggs; Maggs Bros. European Bulletin 17, 1992, no. 3 (col.ill.); Kidd 2021.
24	Not visible, possibly 395 [folio 198]	Romans, opening [1:1—3:5]	Recto: Initial **P**[aulus, s<er>vus Ih<es>u Xp<ist>i]. St Paul with sword in right hand, and book in left hand. 20 lines. Five gold discs.	40 lines. Foliate only. Three gold discs.	Koller. Lot 510 - A188 Buchmalerei & Autographen - Dienstag, 26. März 2019
25	407 [folio 204]	I Corinthians, opening. Catchword in cartouche.	Recto: Initial **P**[aulus ap<osto>l<u>s vocatus Ih<es>u Xp<ist>i]. St. Paul holding a sword in his right hand, the left palm raised. 20 lines. Two plinths. Two arch cusps. One gold disc.	40 lines. Foliate only. Five gold discs.	Duschnes cat. 215 (1976), no. 255; Neil F. Phillips (1924-1997), his sale at Sotheby's, 2 December 1997, lot 58; Kidd 2021

Phillipps Ms. 2506/Beatty MS. W. 173. Table of Illuminated Initials & Border Extensions

Initial Number	Penciled pagination [folio numbering]	Text	Historiated, Inhabited or Foliate Initials	Border Extensions *heights and other quantities incorporate the initials*	Sources
26-27	417 [fol. 209]	II Corinthians, opening	Verso: Prologue initial **P**[ost actam penitentia<m> <con>solatorium scribit]. Grey-headed zoomorph with red sheaf-motif wing and blue body. 8 lines. One gold disc. Verso: Initial **P**[aulus ap<osto>l<u>s Xp<ist>i Ih<es>u]. Eight lines. One gold disc. St Paul holding a sword in one hand, the other hand raised. 18 lines. Two gold discs.	Prologue 9 lines. Foliate only. Two gold discs. Paul, 24 lines. Foliate only. One gold disc.	Kidd 2021
28	Unknown	Galatians	St. Paul seated, holding a sheathed sword	Unknown	Duschnes, Catalogue 200 [c. 1973], no. 206 (ill.); Kidd 2021
29	438 (?, page number mostly erased) [? folio 219]	Philippians, opening	Recto: Initial **P**[aulus <e>t Timotheus]: St. Paul holding a sword in one hand, a book in the other, 18 lines, floriated only, Two plinths. Five gold discs.	Descender: human-headed hybrid, 22 lines. Two gold discs.	Kidd 2021
30-31	437 [fol. 219]	Opening of Colossians [Philippians 3:13 to Colossians 2:1]	Recto. Initial "C" with a Colossian. Verso. Initial **P**[aulus ap<ostu>l<u>s Χρι<στό> Ih<es>u p<er> voluntatem Dei et Timoth<eu>s frat<er>], St. Paul with raised sword in right hand, left hand raised. Blue and gold octagonal ground. Three gold discs.	Recto: Unknown. Verso: 40 lines. Ascender foliate only, one gold disc. Descender: Red-cowled female human face with sheaf motif, four gold discs.	(i) The Rendells, 1982, no, 6 (ill.); (ii) Kenneth W. Rendell, Inc., [1986] (ill.); (iii) Kidd 2021; (iv) Freeman's | Hindman 2024

Phillipps Ms. 2506/Beatty MS. W. 173. Table of Illuminated Initials & Border Extensions

Initial Number	**Penciled pagination [folio numbering]**	**Text**	**Historiated, Inhabited or Foliate Initials**	**Border Extensions** *heights and other quantities incorporate the initials*	**Sources**
32-33	Unknown	Prologue to I Thessalonians. I Thessalonians, opening	Thessalonians prologue initial, not historiated. Thessalonians initial P, St. Paul.	Unknown	Photo in Conway Library, Courtauld Institute of Art, London; Kidd 2021
34-35	443 [folio 222]	Prologue to II Thessalonians. II Thessalonians, opening	Recto: Prologue (i.e., Argumentum) initial A[d Thessalonice<n>ses scribit secun<dam> ep<isto>lam]: right-facing bird, its wing with red sheaf motif. Recto: Initial P[aulus <e>t Silvanus]: St. Paul with sword, other hand raised. 15 lines. Two plinths. One gold disc.	Prologue 11 lines, foliate only. Paul, 26 lines, foliate only.	Neil F. Phillips (1924-1997), his sale at Sotheby's, 2 December 1997, lot 58; Kidd 2021
36	Unknown	Timothy, opening	St. Paul, full-length with sword	Unknown	Laurence Witten Rare Books, Catalogue Twelve: Early Manuscripts & Illuminated Leaves (Southport (CT), 1980), no. 48 (ill.).
37	Unknown	Prologue (Argumentum) to Titus	Verso: Initial T[itum c<om>monefacit], four lines. A grey-headed, birdlike zoomorph in left profile, wing with red sheaf motif.	Ascender surmounted with one-line right profile of a capped and smiling man's head. Three gold discs.	Doyle New York, 2017

Phillipps Ms. 2506/Beatty MS. W. 173. Table of Illuminated Initials & Border Extensions

Initial Number	Penciled pagination [folio numbering]	Text	Historiated, Inhabited or Foliate Initials	Border Extensions *heights and other quantities incorporate the initials*	Sources
38	Unknown	Titus, opening	Verso: Initial P[aulus s<er>vus Dei]. Saint Peter carrying a sword in right hand, left hand raised. Five lines. Deep blue diaper ground, octagonal motif. Two plinths.	22 lines. Foliate only. Two gold discs. Blue interlace pattern in bar of "P".	Doyle New York, 2017
39	Unknown	Acts of the Apostles and Jerome's Prologue to the Canonical Epistles	Verso: Initial N[on e<st> ita ordo est ap<ud> g<re>cos], Five lines. Tonsured cleric. Deep blue ground with white tracery and burnished gold. One plinth. Two arch cusps.	40 lines. Surmounted by a dark red zoomorph head. Ascender contains red sheaf motif. Seven gold discs.	Hartung & Hartung 10 October 2007 (ill.); Pirages Catalogue 55 (2008) (col. Ills.); Pirages. Catalog 78.017. No. ST16379-013.
40	Not visible	James, opening	Recto: Initial I[acobus Dei et D<o>m<ini> n<ost>ri Ih<es>u Chri<sti> s<er>vus,]. Eight lines. Saint James holding a clasped book in both hands. Burnished gold ground.	Forty lines. Foliate only. Ascender contains red sheaf motif. Seven gold discs.	Photo in Conway Library, Courtauld Institute of Art, London; Puckett. IM-4024
41	Not visible	II Peter, opening	Recto: Initial S[ymon Petrus servus et ap<osto>l<u>s Ih<es>u Chri<sti>]. Saint Peter, bearded, holding a key in left hand, right hand raised. Deep blue diaper ground, octagonal motif with burnished gold. Six lines. Two plinths. One gold disc in frame.	Forty lines. Surmounted by a dark red zoomorph's head. Seven gold discs.	Sotheby's 2014. Lot 11; Chester Beatty Library, Dublin. W. 173.3

Phillipps Ms. 2506/Beatty MS. W. 173. Table of Illuminated Initials & Border Extensions					
Initial Number	**Penciled pagination [folio numbering]**	**Text**	**Historiated, Inhabited or Foliate Initials**	**Border Extensions** *heights and other quantities incorporate the initials*	**Sources**
42	Unknown	I John, opening	Saint John, full-length.	Unknown	Kidd 2021
43	Unknown	Revelation, opening	An angel instructing John as he writes.	Unknown	Photo in Conway Library, Courtauld Institute of Art, London; Kidd 2021
44	525 [folio 263]	Interpretation of Hebrew Names, opening	Recto: Initial **A**[aaz app[re]hende[ns], seven lines. Saint holding book in right hand, left hand raised. Deep orange diaper ground. Two plinths, two burnished gold cusps.	Fifteen lines. Ascender: Anthropomorph of a bald-headed human with red clawed limbs and orange sheaf motif wing. Three gold discs.	Freeman's | Hindman auction, Chicago. June 27, 2024. Sale 2033, Lot 18.
45	Not visible	Interpretation of Hebrew Names, aB	Verso: Initial B[aachana], seven lines. Saint holding clasped book in right hand, left hand raised. Deep orange diaper ground, octagonal motif. Pink interlace pattern in bar of "B". One plinth. One arch cusp.	Forty lines. Foliate only. Thirteen gold discs.	Christie's 2009; Sanderus No. 22610
46	543 [folio 272]	Interpretation of Hebrew Names, bC	Verso: Initial C[aalaha]. A young saint holding a book in right hand, the left palm raised. Catchword "Carchanus" in cartouche. Two plinths. Two arch cusps.	Descender: a hooded human head, 2 lines, extending an additional ten lines below the text. Across the drapery, white, semi-circular shapes between two pair of white, horizontal lines.	The Rendells cat. 146 (1979), no. 23; Sam Fogg, November 1996 sale to R. McCarthy; Kidd 2021

Phillipps Ms. 2506/Beatty MS. W. 173. Table of Illuminated Initials & Border Extensions					
Initial Number	**Penciled pagination [folio numbering]**	**Text**	**Historiated, Inhabited or Foliate Initials**	**Border Extensions** *heights and other quantities incorporate the initials*	**Sources**
47	549 [folio 275]	Interpretation of Hebrew Names, dE	Verso: Initial E[bal], seven lines. A Saint holding clasped book in right hand, left hand raised. Deep blue diaper ground, octagonal and tetragonal motifs. Two plinths. Four gold discs in frame.	Twenty-three lines. Head of a nimbed, bearded man, with red and taupe drapery. One gold disc. Three one-millimetre-high letters "v a u" (?) or quasi-circular white shapes between two pair of white, horizontal lines.	Private collection. Purchased from Maggs Bros. Ltd., 1981.
48	Unknown	Interpretation of Hebrew Names, eF	Verso: Initial F[ace], sixteen lines. Saint holding book in both hands. Pink and blue interlace patterns in bar of "F". Deep orange diaper ground, octagonal motif. Two plinths. Two arch cusps Eight gold discs within frame.	Forty-seven lines. Grotesque head, dark blue. Descender contains red sheaf motif. Twelve gold discs.	Puckett # IM-4023
49	561 [folio 281]	Interpretation of Hebrew Names, hI	Verso: Bearded saint holding a book, the other hand raised.	Grotesque hooded lion, drinking from a bowl.	Manion 1989; Sotheby's, 23 June 1987, lot 7, whose description mentions "foliated 561" [sic]; Kidd 2021
50	Not visible	Interpretation of Hebrew Names, rS	Verso: Initial S[aaph]. Saint holding stone in right hand, left hand raised. Seven lines. Deep blue diaper ground, octagonal motif. Two plinths. Two arch cusps. Four gold discs in frame.	Eight lines. Foliate only. Three gold discs.	Puckett # IM-4025

Chronology of the Codex's Provenance

ca. 1300

Creation of the manuscript in southern France
Excerpt from: Burke, John 2017. "Manuscript leaves at the University of Melbourne." In *Text and the Material World. Essays in Honour of Graeme Clarke*, 1 ed., edited by Minchin, E, and Jackson, H, 359-370. Astroms forlag - Astrom Editions.

> [pg. 367]. "From Thomas' catalogue we learn that the manuscript comprised 286 folios in a single hand and was the nearly intact second volume (Isaiah to Apocalypse) of a two-volume Bible. Phillipps had it bound in 1849. Titles of books are in red, with historiated initials. Gatherings are mostly of ten leaves. Included were Jerome's prologues and, at the end (folios 263–286) in three columns, the *Interpretations of Hebrew Names* commencing with 'Aaz', a much expanded version of Jerome's work of the same name (Poleg 2013). One hundred and eight historiated initials, with human figures or grotesques or foliate decoration, some attached to long bar-borders, mark the start of books, prologues and each letter in the *Interpretations*. Two 16th-century monks scribbled their names in the margins: 'Frere Jehan Mailhac' (f. 2r) (whose surname may reflect the town of Mailhac) and 'Frater renatus faber bourdelois [i.e. of Bordeaux]' (f. 280v); these have reinforced the view that the manuscript was made in southwestern France. Thomas dated it to ca 1300."

ca. 1500

Bordeaux monastery ownership
Excerpt from Sotheby & Co. auction catalogue, 24 June 1969, Lot 57, pg. 65-66—

> "Provenance (1) Probably written in a religious house and still in the possession of a religious house in the sixteenth century. Two monks of that date have scribbled their names in margins: 'Frere Jehan Mailhac' (f. 2) and 'Frater renatus faber bourdelois [i.e., of Bordeaux]' (f. 280b)."

ca. 1826

Acquisition by Sir Thomas Phillipps
Excerpt from Sotheby & Co. auction catalogue, 24 June 1969, Lot 57, pg. 65-66, plate 25—

"Provenancc [...] (2) Phillipps MS. 2506 (bought from the bookseller Thorpe in a large group, many of which came from the Iriate, Santander and Astorge libraries; Nunby, *Phillipps Studies*, iii, 149)."

Excerpt from: Manion, Margaret M, Vera F Vines, and Christopher De Hamel. 1989. *Medieval and Renaissance Manuscripts in New Zealand Collections*. Melbourne: Thames and Hudson.

Pg. 105— "It was the opening leaf of the second volume of a bible from the collection of Sir Thomas Phillipps (his MS. 2506), with his stencilled crest and number on the present leaf), bought by him in the 1820s from Thomas Thorpe who had almost certainly bought it in Spain (Munby, Phillipps Studies, iii, 1954, p. 149)."

From: Christie's Live Auction 16019 catalogue description, Closed: 11 Dec 2018.
[illegible] 5068621

"MS. 2506 (purchased from the bookseller Thorpe as part of a group, many of which came from the Iriarte, Santander and Astorga libraries)".

Excerpt from: Burke, John 2017. "Manuscript leaves at the University of Melbourne." In *Text and the Material World. Essays in Honour of Graeme Clarke*, 1 ed., edited by Minchin, E, and Jackson, H, 359-370. Astroms forlag - Astrom Editions.

[pg. 366] "The manuscript once belonged to Sir Thomas Phillipps (1792–1872), a self-confessed 'vello-maniac' (Ricci 1960: 119), who amassed an estimated 60,000 manuscripts (Lee 1896: 194). Phillipps progressively printed sheets numbering his acquisitions and giving their provenance, and he reprinted the first batches of sheets in his 1837 *Catalogus librorum manuscriptorum in bibliotheca D. Thomae Phillipps, BT* (Munby 1968:Introduction). Our manuscript is no. 2506:

Biblion ab Ysaia ad Apocalypsin. [Folio.] vel. saec xiv.

It was one of a set of 501 (2298–2798) under the heading 'Thorpe', i.e., the London bookseller Thomas Thorpe (1791–1850). The Catalogus follows an approximate chronological order and this set falls between between nos 2163–2176, several items of which appeared in a catalogue in February 1826, and 3207–3334, which were auctioned on 4 October 1826 (Munby 1954: 149, 151). Phillipps is thus likely to have acquired our manuscript in 1826.

In the master copy of his *Catalogus* Phillipps noted next to the heading 'Thorpe':

Plures ex Bibl. Iriarte, de la Serna Santander, & Marchionis de Astorga ex Hispania.

Thorpe, through R.H. Evans, auctioned books from these three libraries on 2 March 1826 (Evans 1826; Munby 1954: 149). Phillipps sometimes included auction catalogue numbers but not in this instance. Booksellers allowed him to take his pick before they proceeded to auction. Phillipps no. 2483, with Spanish poetry, cannot be identified positively in Evans' 1826 catalogue (Dadson 2008: 33), and Phillipps 2506 may not have appeared in Evans' catalogue."

1849

Binding of the codex by the Gloucester bookbinder, George Bretherton.
Excerpts from Sotheby & Co. auction catalogue, 24 June 1969, Lot 57, pg. 65—

> "Half calf by Bretherton, 1849; in a red half-morocco case."
>
> "… 286 ll. […] complete except for 8 or 9 leaves of the Interpretations of Hebrew Names (4 after f. 284, 4 or 5 at end)."

It is possible that at least one of these missing "8 or 9 leaves" may have made its way into the hands of the Oxford University librarian Philip Bliss, from whom Phillipps *repurchased* it in 1858 via Sotheby's, *viz.*, the leaf now held by Stanford University.

1858

Acquisition by Thomas Phillipps of a fragmented leaf (Hebrew Names, Janai to Jessema) from Philip Bliss (?)

Excerpt from: Colker, Marvin. "[illegible]." *Revue d'histoire des textes 16, no. 1986* (1988): 213-228.

> "This sizeable fragment had been part of the collection of manuscript leaves belonging to the English antiquary Philip Bliss, who lived from 1787 to 1857 and held a variety of posts at Oxford University[36]. He was Under-Librarian of the Bodleian 1822 to 1828, Registrar of the University 1824 to 1853, Keeper of the University Archives 1826 to 1857, and Principal of St. Mary Hall 1848 to 1857. The diary of Sir Frederic Madden reports for 15 May 1825 that Bliss would pay to book-binders a pot of beer for bundles of manuscript fragments[37]. On 21 August 1858, not long after his death, his manuscript leaves were sold in a Sotheby's auction[38]. They were acquired by Sir Thomas Phillipps (1792-1872), who has been characterized as « the most extraordinary, eccentric, persistent, short-tempered, bigoted, conceited, obsessive, determined 'vellomaniac' (as he called himself), who built up the greatest library of manuscripts ever assembled by one man »[39]. Bliss's collection of leaves became at least partially MS 18133 in the Phillipps library[40].

Excerpt from Stanford University Libraries Catalogue description for M0389, Box 1, Folder 12.

> **Permanent Link**: [illegible]
> **Alternate Title**: Stanford University Libraries, M0389
> **Description**: Fragment of Interpretations of Hebrew Names. 3 columns written in brown ink.
> **Language**: Latin
> **Publication Info**: Southwestern (?) France
> **Location**: M0389. Box 1, Folder 12
> **Collection**: Medieval manuscript fragments, ca. 850-1499, collected by Philip Bliss, 1787-1857

Date Note. ca. 1300
Provenance. Oxford antiquary Philip Bliss (1787-1857) was one of the first collectors to recognize the historical and cultural importance of medieval manuscript fragments. These books survived intact in England until ca. 1520-70 at which time, particularly in Oxford and Cambridge, they were taken to pieces for use by binders as pastedowns, wrappers, fly leaves, and reinforcing strips.
Acquisition. Fragments in this collection were purchased by Stanford in 1984 and 1985.

Excerpts from: *Phillipps, Thomas. Catalogus Librorum Manuscriptorum in Bibliotheca D. Thomæ Phillipps, Bart., A.d. 1837. Middle Hill, Worcestershire: Impressus typis Medio-Montanis mense Maio, 1837. Pages 299, 345.*

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Though skeletal in their descriptions, Phillipps catalogue items 15659 and 18133 are two potential sources of the Mailhac-Faber Bible's IHN Jani-Jessema leaf.

The **Phillipps item. 15659** catalogue description includes "Codicum Manuscriptorum Fragmenta [...] —*Fragment of a fine* Bible— [...] *Some of these fragments are from* Merton College Library. *Olim fuit*, (Credo) Revdi Philippi Bliss, D.D." [highlighting added].

15652 Chalmers's MSS. Extracts from Scotch Cartularies. *4to. ch. s.* xix. *M. H. bds.*

15653 Drawings of Bedfordshire Fossils. *4to. ch. s.* xviii. *green mor. Artist unknown.*

15654 Laugharne Phillipps's Receipts. *12mo. ch. s.* xix

15655 Leck Wotton Parish Register Extracts, by Sir T.P. *in pencil. 4to. ch. s.* xix.

15656 Excerpta ex Rot. Pateut. Hiberniæ, by J. Mumford, *12mo. ch. s.* xix. (1860.)

15657 Do. Ex Rot. Placitorum Hiberniæ, by J. Mumford. *8vo. ch. s.* xix. *marked Vol.* 2.

15658 Do. Ex do. by Sir T. P. *marked Vol.* 1. *12mo. ch. s.* xix.

15659 Codicum Manuscriptorum Fragmenta. *large thick fol. ch. sec. varid. half russ. continet inter alia* Johis. Whethamstede, Ordinaciones Monasterii sui —De Sco Albano.—Codex Justiniani — Isidori Etymologia? —Vitæ Sanctorum.— *Fragment of a fine Bible.*— a Medical Work.— Machabees, *2 leaves.*— Letter of the Archbp. of Canterbury,— Justinian.— *Fragmentum* Computi pro Comitatu Cornwall,— Justinian alter,— Historica quædam, *apparently an* Interpretatio Apocalypseos, *with references to events in the World.*

- ¶ A Medical Work.
- ¶ Justinian.
- ¶ Bracton?
- ¶ Literæ Papales Gregorii ix, &c. ad Decanum, & Priorem Colonienses, sive, de Legibus Canonicis.
- ¶ De Godefrido Boleyn in Terra Sancta.
- ¶ De Pytagoricis.
- ¶ De Matrimonio.
- ¶ Expositiones Verborum Bibliæ.
- ¶ Explanatio Verborum.
- ¶ De Jure Patronatus.
- ¶ De Moribus.
- ¶ Tractatus Magri. Wmi. de Alivernia de Peccatis, & Viciis.
- ¶ Regulæ Monachorum.
- ¶ Literæ Papales.
- ¶ Ex Vitis S. Primi, & S. Feliciani, & S. Frideswidæ.
- ¶ Ex Vita S. Albini Episcopi.
- ¶ Ex Vita S. Ceaddæ, 6 Nonas Marcii.
- ¶ Ex Epistolis Gregorii.
- ¶ De Viciis
- ¶ ?Missale Sarisberiense.
- ¶ Apocalypsis.
- ¶ Quomodo captandi Pisces sunt.
- ¶ De Volatilibus.
- ¶ De Cibariis.
- ¶ Interpretatio Verborum.
- ¶ De Luxuria, cum exemplis.
- ¶ De Historia Naturali.
- ¶ De Philippo, primo inter Romanos Imperatores Christianæ Fidei Professos.
- ¶ Carmen. *incipit.* "Consulo (*or* Confido) re quoquam longius ire paret." *Finis*, Fortunam auxilii si prestite renuis eisdem
- ¶ Part of (?a Fitzacr's) Roll for Co. Montgomery, & other parts of Wales, & Salop, & Devon. *4 leaves. Inter alia* Fulke Myddleton, ¡ olo suo C. versus Johem. ap Robert nuper de London, Yeoman, &c. ap ...... in Co. Denbigh .... de placito debiti.

Some of these fragments are from Merton College Library. *Olim fuit*, (credo) Revdi. Philippi Bliss, D. D.

4to. ch. s. xix. *M. H. bds.*

15663 Athenry Peerage Papers. 4 *Vols.* Vol. 1. *fol. ch. s.* xix. *M. H. bds.*

15664 Do. Vol 2. *fol ch. s.* xix. *M. H. bds.*

15665 Do. Vol. 3. *fol. ch. s.* xix. *M H. bds.*

15666 Do. Vol. 4. *begins with a* Notice on the Slane Peerage Claim, by George Bryan, of Jenkinstown. *large f. ch. s.* xix. *M. H. bds.*

15667 Hozier's ?) French Pedigrees of Irish Families. *f. ch. s.* xix. *M. H. bds.*

15668 Betham's Irish Pedigrees. *f. ch. s.* xix. *M. H. bds. begins with* Letter from Cole.

15669 Do. do. do. *large fol. ch. s.* xix. *M. H. bds. begins with* Geo. 3. Patent of Arms to Philip d'Auvergne.

15670 Bermingham Pedigree. *tall thin fol. ch. s.* xix. *M. H. bds.*

15671 Lifford Peerage, &c. *large fol. ch. s.* xix. *M. H. bds.*

Miscellanea ex Bibl. variis, continued.

15672 Excerpta ex Actis Capituli Trajectensis. *8vo. ch. s.* xix *blue bds. Ex Bibl.* Muschenbroek.

15673 Montagu's (of Lackham,) Arms of Wiltshire Families. *beautifully emblazoned.* by Mr. Montagu, *or* his Sister (*ut dicitur.*) *small 4to. ch. s.* xix. *puce morocco rich gilt.*

15674 T. T's. (? Dr Thos. Thomas,) Translation of Epictetus into English Verse, "by T. T. sometime Student of Christ Church, Oxford, composed at Presteigne betwixt Feb. 16,1743, & June 24 1744." *sm. 4to. ch. s.* xviii. *old cf. gilt.* (?*if he was* Librarian to Lord Oxford, or afterwards Bishop of Worcester.)

15675 Memoire de la Maison Royale de St. Louis, a St. Cyr. *12mo. ch. s.* xviii. *M. H. bds. With* Autograph of La Beaumelle.

15676 Lieut. Thomas Graves's Letters from Sebastopol. *8vo. ch. s.* xix.

15677 Letters of Sidney, Dover, Yorke, Vaughan, Mrs. Graves, of Mickleton, (to Shenstone,) Chedworth, Sir Chas Hedges, Sir Leolin Jenkins, Robert Vaughan. *4to. ch. s.* xvii. & xviii.

15678 A Fragment of the History of Dido, & Æneas, in Flemish Verse. 2 *leaves fol. V. s.* xiv. *Ex* MSS. Phillipps, *No.* 2637.

15679 Chronique d'Angleterre. *sm. 4to. ch. puce cf.* (I believe this is a forged MS. of the xviii, *or* sixth. T.P.)

15680 Revue de l'Armeé Russe pres Vertus, in 1815. *obl. 4to. ch. s.* xix. *grn. mor. gilt. Olim* G. Murray.

15681 Sir Peter Ball's History of the Courtenays. *fol ch. s.* xviii. *hf. cf. gt. Ex Bibl.* Sir Isaac Heard, with his Autograph.

15682 Pedigrees of Howard, Arundel, Vere, *with some* Foreign Pedigrees; all in Circles. *fol. ch. s.* xviii. *Apparently by some* Foreigner.

15683 Warton's Description of Winchester City, Colledge, & Cathedrals; *printed, with his* Autograph Corrections. *12mo. ch. half brn. lether. no date, but some former possessor, probably the* Author himself, *has written at the foot of the Title.* "Published 1760, by Mr. Tho. Warton."

15684 Baylis's Inscriptions in Worcestershire, & Gloucestershire Churchyards, in the Vale of Evesham, *viz.* Harvington, Bretforton, Honeyborn, 2 Littletons, Willersey, Saintbury, Weston Subedge, Aston Subedge, Mickleton, Church Honeyborn, Rous Lench, Dorsington, Welford, Weston on Avon, Long Marston, Hinton, Ashton under Hill, Sedgeberrow, Wormington, Aston Somerville, Gt. Com-

Phillipps MS. 18133. *Ex Bibi. Revdi. Philippi Bliss. D.C.L.* "A Volume of Vellum Fragments from Bindings. *f. V.*" [highlighting added].

Ex Bibl. Revdi. Philippi Bliss. D.C.L.

18113 Collections for Kent.
¶ Bigland's Collections for Gloucestershire. Part has been printed in his *History of G.* but the Cases of Longevity were omitted. *em.* 4to. ch. s. xviii. *half cf. rich gt.*

18114 Dr. Bliss's Biographical Notes for Oxford. *Autograph.* 8vo. ch. s. xix. *half cf.*

18115 Collections on Bibliography. (*? by Dr. Bliss.*) 12mo. ch. s. xviii. *or xix. old black mor. clasps.*

18116 Life of Arnold King, 1740. *thin* 4to. ch. s. xviii. *half cf.*

18117 Dr. Winstanley's Extracts from MSS. *em.* 4to. ch. s. xviii. *half russ.*

18118 Ralph Bowland's Berkshire Memoranda. 4to. ch. s. xviii. *o ... cf.*

18119 Psalterium, with Memoranda of Hen. 8. *em. f. V.* s. xiii. *illuminated with borders, and Coats of Arms of the time. imperfect beginning, & end.*

18120 Gervasii Otia Imperialia. *MS.*
¶ Lestructio Trojæ per G. de Columna. *Printed. s. a. l.*
¶ Gesta Romanorum. *Printed. s. a. l.* 4to. ch. s. xv. *red russ.*

18121 Papers of the Wright, & Carson families, Co. Oxon. *fol. ch. s. xvii. half russ.*

18122 Cause de Kidlington, Minster Lovel, Northleigh, &c. Co. Oxon. 4to. *perg. s. ... half russ.*

18123 Nicholas Oldsworth's Poems, 1644. *f. ch. s. xvii. s. ... cf. with Dr. Bliss's Notes of Oldsworth, cut of the Oxon. Matriculation Books.*

18124 Dr. Bliss's Excerpta Antiquaria. 4to. ch. s. xix. *half cf. rich gilt.*

18125 Letters on England under the Stuarts. *f. ch. s. xvii. red mor. Stamped Sides.*

18126 Dr. Bliss's Account of Old Ballads. *thin fol. ch.* s. xix. *half dark olive cf.*

18127 Dr. Bliss's "Observations, & Extracts on the more celebrated Authors, and Artists. By P.B. 1779, to 1800." *These must be the Remarks of Dr. Bliss's Father who d. 1803, & was buried at* Frampton Cotterell.
¶ Monuments of the Bliss *Family.*
¶ Pedigree of Dr. Bliss. 8vo. ch. s. xviii.

18128 Dr. Bliss's Memoranda of Wardens, & Fellows of New College, from 1709, to 1841, with Note of those who were Founder's Kin. 12mo ch. s. xix. *half cf.*

18129 Dr. Bliss's Notes of Berks. & Oxon. Churches. 12mo. ch. s. xix. *half cf.*

18130 Do. Memoranda of St. John's College, Oxford. 8vo. ch. s. xix. *stiff ... covers.*

18131 Do. Memoranda of the lives of his Father, and Grandfather.
¶ Notes of Frampton Cotterell Church. 8vo. ch. s. xviii. *half cf. V.*

18132 Two Poetical Epistles from Drs. Bandinel, and Bliss to each other, on the Gout which each had at the same time, 6 Feb. 1842.

18133 A Vol. of Vellum Fragments from Bindings. *f. V.*

18134 Regimen Sanitatis. *Latine.*
¶ Carmina quædam Anglica. *f. V.* s. xv, & xvi. *half ... cf.*

18135 Dr. Bliss's Bibliographical Note Books 9 *Volumes.*

18139 Vol. 6. *begins.* "Mem. In Reg. Act. Cur. Cancel. G. G. is a very curious list of Books in the year 1553, (I think) with their Valuation at that time." 12mo ch. s. xix. *bds.*

18140 Vol. 7. *begins* "March 11, This Morning Wm. Corduroy, &c. showed me 2 brass Inscriptions dug up in St. Giles's Suburb Oxford," &c. One dated 1498, the other 1514. 8vo. ch. s. xix. *bds.*

18141 Vol. 8. *missing (but see another Vol. in similar marbled Cover, but not marked, should be 8, containing* "Memoranda of Oxford Events in 1821. (*He seems to have had the intention of carrying it on, the Vol being an inch thick, but from some cause dropped the design, and most of the leaves are blank. T. P.*)

18142 Vol. 9. *begins with* A Letter from Henry, Earl of Northampton, about Sir Thomas Overbury's death, & Sir Gervase Elwaies Apology for himself as to the same. 8vo. ch. s. xix. *stiff marbled covers.*

18143 Cartæ Antiquæ. A Collection of Original Charters with Seals, & Silk pads against the Seals to prevent fracture.
¶ 10 Joh. to Beaulieu Abbey, Hants.
¶ 19 *Edw.* 1 to Kyngton Priory, Wilts.
¶ Alani Bretun de Lacok.
¶ 10 E. 2. Wmi. filii Wmi. *German* Militis.
¶ 3 E. 3. Robt. Le Cok, of Leyt Marncey.
¶ Adam de Elcomb, fil Rici. de B. de terris in Haze vel Dicheragge, Wilts. 33 E. 3.
¶ Thos. de Berghape, de terris in Chiltenham, 35 E. 3.
¶ Roger Palmer, of Copsted, 41 E. 3.
¶ Wm. Bacon, of Southampton, 41 E. 3.
¶ Wm. Fischer, of Leyt Marny, 15 R. 2.
¶ Philip Baynard, of Lakham, = Elizth. 6 H. 4. to Thos. Heyward, & Joan, his dau.
¶ Wm. Bowyere, Valectus Coronæ, = Katherine, to Jno. Flemyng, of Southampton, 20 H. 6.
¶ Jno. Whitokesmede, de Manerio de Allyngton, &c. Co. Wilts. 35 H. 6.
¶ Robti. Gegnocth, Mayor of Southampton, 15 E. 4.
¶ Francis Flemyng, son in law of Jno. F. de Sathampton, Armiger pro corpore Dni. 17 H. 8.
¶ Jno. Smyth, of Hardenne, Wilts. & John, his son, de terris in Calerne, Wilts. 4 Mary 1.
¶ Do. do. 1 duplicate.
¶ Do. do. do. 1 Eliz.
¶ C. Johis. Mugge, filii, & heredis Michis. M. de terris in Heyford, ? Oxon.

Sandys MSS.

18144 Hen. 7. Charter to Canterbury.
¶ Map of an Extra-Parochial Part of Canterbury.
¶ Case of Longport, Kent.
¶ Sir Egerton Brydges, Pedigree of Brydges.
¶ Do. do. of his own line. *printed.*

18145 Legal, Naval, & Military Papers, 1st. Letter of P. Jennings, 1778.
¶ Cases in Law, with Counsel's Observations.

18146 Letters Patent of the Black Friars in Canterbury, temp. Eliz. *fol. ch.*

1911

Acquisition by Bernard Quaritch, Ltd. of Thomas Phillipps's fragmented leaf (Hebrew Names, Janai to Jessema)
Excerpt from Colker, Marvin. "[illegible]" *Revue d'histoire des textes 16, no. 1986* (1988): 213-228.—

> After Phillipps' death, they were sold by Sotheby's, on 24 April 1911 [41], to E. H. Dring, of Epsom, and were later obtained by his son E. M. Dring, senior director of Bernard Quaritch Ltd., the well-known London book firm. A few years ago Mr. E. M. Dring decided to sell this collection, and several palaeographers, including myself, were invited to catalogue the manuscripts [42].

Schoenberg Database of Manuscripts. Record for this sale.
Consulted 20220815. As of this date, the database contained 221 records, with the highest lot number being 1084.
[illegible]

1920

Acquisition of Phillipps MS. 2506 by Chester Beatty
Excerpt from Sotheby & Co. auction catalogue, 24 June 1969, Lot 57, pg. 65-66, plate 25—

> "Purchased privately from the Phillipps Collection in 1920."

Excerpt from: Manion, Margaret M, Vera F Vines, and Christopher De Hamel. 1989. *Medieval and Renaissance Manuscripts in New Zealand Collections*. Melbourne: Thames and Hudson.

> Pg. 105— "The book was sold privately by the Phillipps heirs in January 1921 to Sir Alfred Chester Beatty (his MS. W. 173)".

Cleaver, L., 2017. The western manuscript collection of Alfred Chester Beatty (ca. 1915–1930). *Manuscript Studies: A Journal of the Schoenberg Institute for Manuscript Studies, 2*(2), pp.445-482.
[illegible]

Excerpts—

[pg. 463] "Indeed, some manuscripts continue to be associated with Beatty's name when they appear at auction, including his W MS 104, sometimes called the Chester Beatty Hours, and W MS 173 (Phillipps MS 2506), sometimes described as the Chester Beatty Bible, both of which have been dismembered with leaves now divided among collections around the globe."

[pg. 475-476] "Part B: Manuscripts Not Included in Millar's Catalogues [...] xv Bible (Isaiah to Apocalypse). Acquired from the Phillipps Collection (no. 2506), 17 December 1920, £490, sold Sotheby's, 24 June 1969, lot 57, £2,000, to Alan G. Thomas, subsequently dismembered (W MS 173)."

Schoenberg Database of Manuscripts. Entry SDBM_238128

[illegible]127017

Source Bodleian Library, University of Oxford - Oxford, Bodleian Library MS Phillipps-Robinson C 719 - Beatty, Alfred Chester (Unpublished Source)

Transaction Information

Sold Yes

Date Sold 192012

Price 490.00 GBP

Manuscript Details

Other Info

Phillipps no. 2506

Provenance Information

1920-12 (Start) Fenwick, Thomas FitzRoy Phillipps, 1856-1938

1920-12 (Start) Beatty, Alfred Chester, Sir, 1875-1968

About This Entry Record

Created by Laura Cleaver on 2016-08-18 9:51am

1955

Exhibition at Trinity College, Dublin.

Excerpt from: Manion, Margaret M, Vera F Vines, and Christopher De Hamel. 1989. *Medieval and Renaissance Manuscripts in New Zealand Collections*. Melbourne: Thames and Hudson.

> Pg. 105— "The book was sold privately by the Phillipps heirs in January 1921 to Sir Alfred Chester Beatty (his MS. W. 173, exhibited at Trinity College, Dublin, 1955, no. 9)."

Dougan, Robert O. 1955. *A Loan collection of western illuminated manuscripts from the library of Sir Chester Beatty: exhibited in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, 1955 : catalogue*. Dublin: Printed for the Friends of the Library of Trinity College, Dublin by C.O Lochlainn.
º óœèÊâ n n ñ ÌÙ... 06022873

9

BIBLIA SACRA (Isaiah-Revelation). 13th century.

Manuscript on 286 leaves of vellum, 13 in. × 8¾ in.

Written in an excellent liturgical hand in two columns, most probably in France, with numerous pen-drawn initials and marginal decoration in red and blue, and one hundred and three historiated initial letters finely executed in red, blue, pink and gold.

This is the second volume of a fine 13th century Bible, written and decorated in France without much doubt. It seems to have been scarcely cut down at all when rebound, for the well-proportioned text-page with the pen-drawn decorations extending deep into the margins appears as originally planned; the directions to the rubricator regarding explicits and incipits (which are written in red by him and not by the scribe of the MS.) may still be seen at the extreme bottom edge of several pages.

The delicately drawn and illuminated initial letters, containing miniatures of characters and scenes from the text, often with additions in the margins incorporating faces and grotesques, constitute the charm of this MS. The largest initial, the L of Liber generationis at the beginning of S. Matthew, stretches the length of the page and is a tree of Jesse, growing from the bed on which King David sleeps. The initials occur at all incipits and at most explicits.

The last twenty-four leaves are written in three columns and contain a dictionary of Hebrew names with their interpretations. (W. MS. IX.)

From: Sotheby's 2022. Books, Manuscripts and Music from Medieval to Modern. 19 July 2022 / Lot 7. Two historiated initials from the Mailhac-Faber Bible, [Southern France, late 13th or early 14th century]. ; Consulted 20221103.

Excerpt—
Provenance
(6) SIR ALFRED CHESTER BEATTY (1875–1968), mining magnate and bibliophile: exhibited at Trinity College, Dublin, in 1955, as his "W. MS IX"; later re-numbered ms W.173 (but not re-foliated by Eric Millar); among almost 100 manuscripts given by him to his second wife, Edith née Stone (c.1886–1952), who predeceased him intestate, and described as no. 49, valued at £385 in an undated typescript list of Western manuscripts "In the estate of Edith Beatty, deceased" (still referred to as "W.MS.IX"); thus returned to Sir Alfred's ownership; sol

1969

Auction Sale of Western MS.173
Excerpt from: Manion, Margaret M, Vera F Vines, and Christopher De Hamel. 1989. *Medieval and Renaissance Manuscripts in New Zealand Collections*. Melbourne: Thames and Hudson.

> Pg. 105— "It was lot 57 in the Chester Beatty sale at Sotheby's, 24 June 1969 to Alan Thomas, and was no. 5 in Thomas cat. 23 (1969). It was bought by Duschnes of New York who broke it up."

Dispersal of the Codex

Auction Houses

%RQKDP V %XWWHUILHOGV $XFWLRQHHUV &RUS

Bonhams. *Fine Books and Manuscripts*, 14 February 2016, 10:30 PST, Pasadena, Sheraton Pasadena Hotel. º óáæèÇâân n nÒœÙÓº ŽÒìÒÙÒãŽõ•ô¼½Óâ12144âÍÙâ16âÒŽ••Žœ§§ìâ

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º óáæèÇâân §œŽé•º¹⁄₂§ÒÙÉ ân §œâ1/ 12/ 8/ 8073/ 04âº óáæèÇâân §œŽé•º¹⁄₂§ÒÙÉ â•é§§Óº ÙÓâº óáæèÇâân n nÒœÙÓº ŽÒìÒ •ÙÒãŽõ•ô¼½Óâ12144âÍÙâ16âÒŽ••Žœ§§ìâ

Lot 27.

Description—
MACCABEES.
Illuminated Manuscript Bible leaf in Latin on vellum, 332 x 227 mm, two columns of 40 lines, [Southern France, perhaps Bordeaux, c.1300], rubrics and capital strokes in red, headlines and chapter number in red and blue, one two-line chapter initial in blue with red and blue penwork extending the full length of the leaf in the inner margin. A touch of wrinkling at one lower corner, faint toning to extreme edges, otherwise remarkably well preserved.

A STUNNING INITIAL FROM A MONUMENTAL BIBLE IN LATIN. The present text is from 2

Maccabees with the historiated initial "F" showing Judah Maccabeus and three others standing before God. Judah is at the front of the group gesturing with a finger of one hand pointing at the other hand, the scene set against a magenta and white tessellated background, the body of the initial in blue, pink, and white with burnished gold disks, the letter terminating near the top of the middle margin with a leafy stalk surmounted by a pensive, scrawny bird.

Image— 2 Maccabees, verso

contra

leui. et dormierunt in modin. Et surrexerunt mane. et abierunt in campum. et ecce exercitus copiosus in obviam illis peditum et equitum. et fluvius torrens erat inter medium ipsorum. Et admovit castra contra faciem eorum ipse et populus eius. et vidit populum trepidantem ad transferendum torrentem. et transfretavit primus. Et viderunt eum viri. et transierunt post eum. Et divisit populum et equites in medio peditum. Erat autem equitatus adversariorum copiosus nimis. Et exclamaverunt sacris tubis. et in fugam conversus est cendebeus et castra eius. et ceciderunt ex eis multi vulnerati. Residui autem in munitionem fugerunt. Tunc vulneratus est iudas frater iohannis. Iohannes autem insecutus est eos donec venit cedronem quam edificavit. Et fugerunt usque ad turres que erant in agris azoti. et succendit eas igni. Et ceciderunt ex illis duo milia virorum. et reversus est in iudeam in pace. Et ptolomeus filius abobi constitutus erat dux in campo iericho. et habebat argentum et aurum multum. Erat enim gener summi sacerdotis. Et exaltatum est cor eius. et volebat optinere regionem. et cogitabat dolum adversus symonem et filios eius ut tolleret eos. Symon autem perambulans civitates que erant in regione iudee. et sollicitudinem gerens earum. descendit in iericho ipse et mathathias filius eius et iudas. anno centesimo lxxvii. mense xi. hic est mensis sabath. Et suscepit eos filius abobi in munitiunculam que vocatur doch cum dolo quam edificavit. et fecit eis convivium magnum et abscondit illic viros. Et cum inebriatus esset symon et filii eius. surrexit ptolomeus cum suis et sumpserunt arma sua. et intraverunt in convivium. et occiderunt eum et duos filios eius. et quosdam pueros eius. Et fecit deceptionem magnam in israel. et reddidit mala pro bonis. Et scripsit hec ptolomeus. et misit regi ut mitteret ei exercitum in auxilium. et traderet ei regionem. et civitates eorum et tributa. Et misit alios in gazaram. tollere iohannem. Et tribunis misit epistolas ut venirent ad se. et daret eis argentum et aurum et dona. et alios misit occupare ierusalem et templi montem. Et precurrens quidam nuntiavit iohanni in gazara. quod periit pater eius et fratres eius. et quia misit te quoque interfici. Hec audivit autem vehementer expavit. et comprehendit viros qui venerant perdere eum. et occidit eos. Cognovit enim quia querebant eum perdere. Et cetera sermonum iohannis et bellorum eius et bonarum virtutum quibus fortiter gessit. et edificii murorum quos extruxit et rerum gestarum eius. ecce hec scripta sunt in libro dierum sacerdotii eius. ex quo factus est princeps sacerdotum post patrem suum. Explicit liber primus machabeorum. Incipit liber secundus.



Fratribus qui sunt per egiptum iudeis salutem dicunt. qui sunt in ierosolimis iudei. et qui in regione iudee et pacem bonam. Benefaciat vobis deus et meminerit testamenti sui quod ad abraham et ysaac et iacob locutus est fidelium suorum. et det vobis cor omnibus ut colatis eum. et faciatis eius voluntatem corde magno et animo volenti. Adaperiat cor vestrum in lege sua. et in preceptis suis et faciat pacem. Exaudiat orationes vestras. et reconcilietur vobis. nec vos deserat in tempore malo. Et nunc hic sumus orantes pro vobis. Regnante demetrio. anno centesimo lxix. nos iudei scripsimus vobis in tribulatione et impetu que

Image— 2 Maccabees, verso detail



Bonhams. *Fine Books and Manuscripts*. 25 June – 8 July 2020. Online only. New York.

[illegible]

Archived at:

[illegible]

Excerpts—

LOT 5. Illuminated Manuscript Leaf with Three Impressive Initials from a Bible. Illuminated manuscript on vellum, [Southern France, perhaps Bordeaux, c. 1300].

Single leaf with three impressive initials, two of them finely historiated, from an outstanding monumental Bible in Latin. Text from the opening of Luke, gothic book hand, 330 x 230 mm. Double column, 40 lines. Rubrics in red, capitals struck with red, recto with two beautiful initials in colors and gold, the first an eight line "Q" containing a picture of Luke dressed in a red robe, addressing the reader through his prologue to Theophilus, the scene set against a blue background with columns and stars traced in wispy white, the tail of the "Q" flowing into a very large 13-line "L" adorned with a flowering blue branch bearing pink and white blossoms and burnished gold disks, the whole on a pale pink background with white tracery, a wide blue descender emanating from the bottom of the capital and running the length of the text, terminating in the lower margin with a cluster of pink blossoms and a stalk bearing a large gold disc; the verso with a striking 17-line historiated "F" showing Zacharias as an old man fulfilling his temple service, kneeling and praying before the altar (as set forth in the accompanying text), the picture with a tessellated pale pink background, the body of the initial in pink on a dark blue background featuring elaborate white tracery accented with burnished gold disks, a curling extension at the tail with a burst of yellow, gold, pink, and white fruit, and a wide ascender in pink, blue, white, and burnished gold running upward the length of the column.

A leaf from a very fine Bible desirable for its aesthetic qualities, the text of this one--as it includes the opening of the Gospel of Luke--is of very special appeal. Among much else here, the first chapter, for example, contains two great announcements made by the angel Gabriel: the first to the doubting Zacharias, informing him of the imminent birth of John the Baptist, and the second being the Annunciation to the Virgin Mary, telling her that she would bear the Savior of mankind. The text of both the "Ave Maria" and the "Magnificat" is taken from this passage. Of particular interest here are the notes for the rubricator (in a scratchy, tiny, but entirely legible hand) that appear at the very edge of the top and bottom margins; these instruct the rubricator--whose work was done separately from the main scribe--as to what the basic wording of his rubrics and headlines are to be. These notes would normally be trimmed off by the binder, so it's a special feature that they are still present.

Image— Prologues to Luke



Image— Prologues to Luke, detail



&KULVWLH¶V

Christie's South Kensington, Ltd. 2009. *Fine Printed Books, Manuscripts, Traditional Sports : Christie's, South Kensington, Monday 23 November 2009 at 2 Pm (Lots 1-314)*. [Catalogs of Sales, 2009 November 23]. South Kensington: Christie's. [illegible]5068621. Live Auction 5829. Lot 114. Consulted 20220327.

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º óœèÊâ̂n §oeŽé• º ½§Ù̏ế ân §oê1/ 12/ 8051/ 1633âº óœèÊâ̂n n n ⊙̀º é½⁄ó§ ⊙ÙÒ â§ÓâÍÙóâÍÙó 5068621

Excerpt, pg. 33, Lot 114 and image 114—
"Price realised GBP 2,125 Estimate GBP 1,500 – GBP 2,000. Closed: 22 Nov 2009. A standing Saint, historiated initial B on a leaf from the Interpretation of Hebrew Names from a Bible, in Latin, ILLUMINATED MANUSCRIPT ON VELLUM. [southern France, c.1300] 330 x 230mm. The initial on the verso. Three columns of 47 lines written in brown ink, capitals touched red, rubrics in red, four two-line penwork initials in blue flourished red and in red flourished purple, the text running from Asoth to Baarisontes (very slight marginal cockling, small marginal tear and loss at lower corner). A handsome leaf from the second volume of a large two-volume bible once owned by Sir Thomas Phillipps (Ms 2506) and Sir Alfred Chester Beatty (Western MS 173). The volume was sold at the latter's sale, Sotheby's 24 June 1969 (lot 57, to Alan Thomas) and the leaves eventually dispersed by Duschnes, New York. Two inscriptions in the bound volume showed that it was in the possession of a religious house in Bordeaux by the 16th century; the style of the script suggests that it may indeed have originated from southern France."

Image of this leaf appearing on pg. 33 of the printed catalogue, but not available online.



Note. This same aB leaf was also sold by the Belgian book dealer, Sanderus [see below].

Christie's. 2018. Christie's Live Auction 16019, Closed: 11 Dec 2018. "Lot 6. JONAH AND THE WHALE, in an initial 'E' on a leaf from the Chester Beatty Bible [southern, perhaps south-western, France, c.1300]". Consulted 20220327. ºóœèÇâñ n n⊙º é⁄₂ŝ§⊙ÙÒ â§ÓáÍÙáÍÙ5068621
ºóœèÇâñ n n⊙º é⁄₂ŝ§⊙ÙÒ â½´ â=Ù⁄ÒŽ §â1/07â <[â1/07 <[05/08 ///5 ///đÈÙÓŽº ŽÓ£
ðº§ nºŽ§ ½ ŽÓ ½⁄₂Ž §ÙÓ Ž Í§Ž³ ³éÙÒ ðº§ •º§ó§é œ§Žóť/6/221õÈé

Price realised GBP 2,125. Estimate GBP 1,200 – GBP 1,800. Closed: 11 Dec 2018

Archived at:

[illegible]

DETAILS

JONAH AND THE WHALE, in an initial 'E' on a leaf from the Chester Beatty Bible [southern, perhaps south-western, France, c.1300]

A bright and quirky example of regional French illumination at the turn of the 13th century, this leaf comes from an imposing Bible once owned by the renowned bibliomaniac Sir Thomas Phillipps and then by the great Irish-American collector Alfred Chester Beatty.

302 x 229mm, ruled space: 225 x 145mm, the recto with the end of the Book of Obadiah, and the Prologue, opening with an illuminated initial, and first chapter of the Book of Jonah opening with an historiated initial, the verso with three chapter numbers and initials with text-height penwork extensions in the margins, two columns of 40 lines written in black ink in a small gothic bookhand.

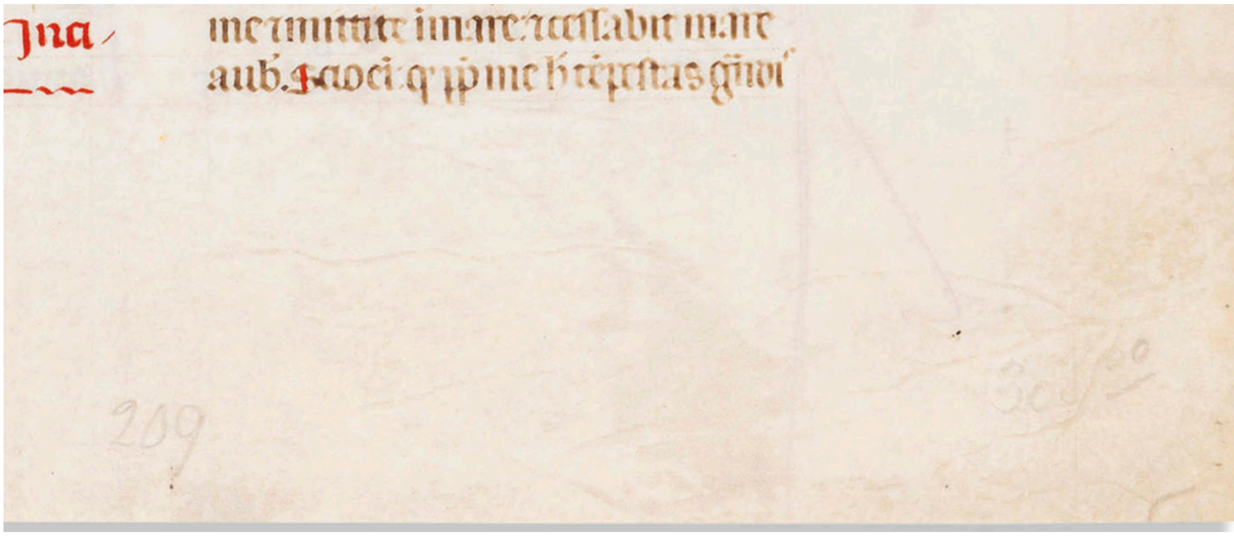
Provenance: (1) The parent Bible to which this leaf belonged was likely produced in a religious house – the regional style of the illumination rules out a Parisian atelier – and it remained in a monastic library until at least the 16th or 17th century: two inscriptions from this period by ‘Frere Jehan Mailhac’ and ‘Frater renatus faber bourdelois’ (i.e. ‘of Bordeaux’) suggest a south-western origin, consistent with the style of the illumination. (2) Sir Thomas Phillipps (1792-1872), MS. 2506 (purchased from the bookseller Thorpe as part of a group, many of which came from the Iriarte, Santander and Astorga libraries). (3) Sir Alfred Chester Beatty (1875-1968), his manuscript MS.W.173, exhibited at Trinity College, Dublin, in 1955, no 9 (purchased privately from the Phillipps Collection in 1920; sold at his sale, Sotheby’s, 24 June 1969, lot 57). Chester Beatty also owned a second French manuscript Bible (his MS W.116), confusingly also dubbed the 'Chester Beatty Bible'. (4) Probably thence to Alan Thomas (1911-1992), and after to Philip Duschnes, who broke it up.

Verso image [no recto image provided]—

[illegible]



Image, detail of bottom margin, displaying paginated "209" between the central plummet lines, and at the bottom right, "300/⁰⁰"



Comment— This recto’s upper left column text, erroneously identified in the Christie’s description as the Book Obadiah’s ending, comprises most of the Prologue to Jonah, with the first line beginning: “p<ro>ph<et>am fuisse uq[quartus] lib<er> Regum idica<n>t”, and ending with the quotation from David: “Quo ibo a sp<irit>u tuo <et> quo a facie tua fugiam?” Immediately follows is the foliate initial “I” beginning the Jonah Argumentum: “Ionas columba <et> dolens filius Amathi”, which concludes: “Cuius sepulcrum in quadam urbium Geth in vi<cu>lo demonstratur. qui est in se<cun>do miliario Sephorym, itinere quo p<er>gitur Tyberiadem.” [Martin Morard et alii, ed., Glossa ordinaria cum Biblia latina (Ion. Incipit argumentum), in : *Glossae Scripturae Sacrae electronicae*, IRHT-CNRS, 2023. Consultation du 21/08/2023. (Permalink : [illegible])]

' R\OH 1HZ <RUN

Note. While no Phillipps/Beatty provenance is *specifically mentioned* within the William Doyle Galleries, Inc. auction catalogue description, the leaf’s dimensions, text columns, and decoration unmistakably identify it as belonging to Beatty MS. W. 173. In 2019, the Doyle Timothy II/Titus leaf reappeared for sale in a Pirages catalogue, with its provenance described as “once part of a spectacular Bible in the collection of Sir Thomas Phillipps (his MS 2506) and later owned by Sir Alfred Chester Beatty (his MS W. 173)” [Philip J. Pirages. (2019). Catalogue 74. *Manuscript Material, Incunabula, and Books Printed from. 1501 to Present, Including Fine Bindings and Private Press*”. Item 28 (pg. 18-19) [illegible] Consulted 20220530].

Doyle New York (Firm). 2017. *Rare Books, Autographs & Maps: Auction, Tuesday, November 7, 2017.* Consulted 20220530.

[illegible link] [requires Doyle account to view]

Excerpt.

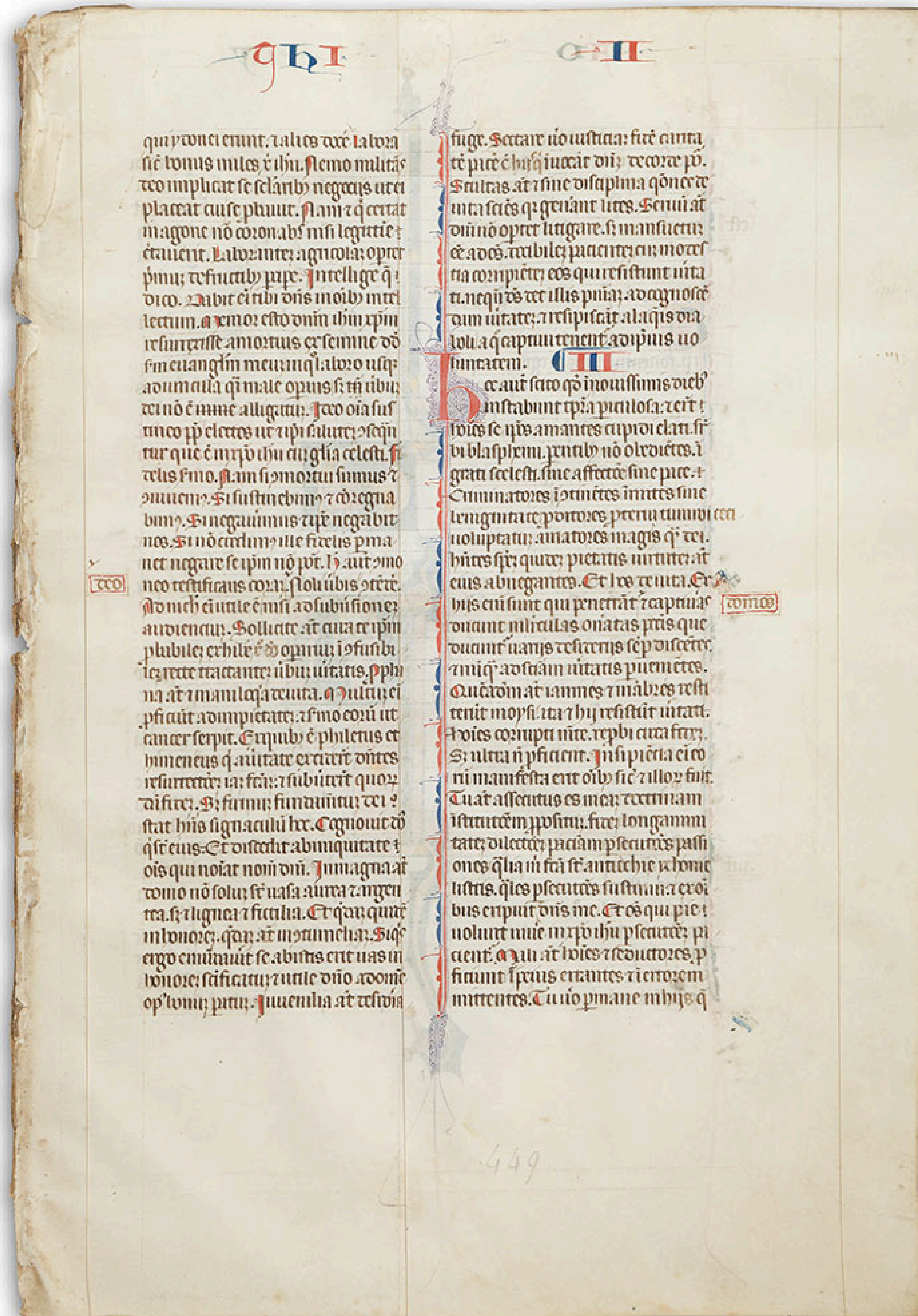
SALE 17BP02 | LOT 147. [MANUSCRIPT] Single leaf from an illuminated Vulgate Bible

Estimate: $1,000 - $1,500. Sold for $3,125 (includes buyer's premium)

[MANUSCRIPT] Single leaf from an illuminated Vulgate Bible.

Contains the text from Timothy 2 (part chapter 2, chapters 3 and 4), and a portion of Titus chapter I. Southern France, Toulouse or Avignon: 13th century. 13 x 9 inches (33 x 22.5 cm); text in two columns, 40 lines written on fine vellum in a refined textura, capitals and running titles in red or blue with penwork columnar ornaments in those colors, the recto with two initials in gold and colors with marginal extenders, one inhabited and one historiated, situated at the end of Timothy and the beginning of Titus. The first has a zoomorphic design, the second a nimbed, armed saint, probably Paul (who is referred to in the first verse of Titus). Generally very clean, with large margins retaining prickings, tiny early marginalia at the foot of one column. Framed. Property from a Private Minneapolis Collection.

Recto image. [illegible link ...0076336 1... 5271510542/ 186]



Verso image. º óœèÊâ£Ùt Í§ÒÙÒâ¼§â£§³ŽòÍóžÍ§â½òŽ §âÍÙñâ336â0076336Ûé



Comment— The illuminator's mise-en-scène for the I Titus opening bears a near-photographic resemblance to that for II Corinthians [see B• Žéõºt, below].

Beginning of Colossians

Initial P(aulus) with St Paul holding a sword in his left hand, his right hand raised; the descender with a red-cowled female face with sheaf motif.

TEXT: the beginning of Philippians [n. 3]

On June 27, 2024, this leaf was sold at auction for Sold for $6,985, by Freeman's | Hindman in Chicago, their Sale 2033 - Western Manuscripts and Miniatures, as Lot 23.

[illegible]

Archived at archive.org:
[illegible]

Catalogue description.

Lot 23

UNKNOWN SOUTH FRENCH ILLUMINATOR A leaf from the Mailhac-Faber Bible, with an historiated initial ‘C’ of a Colossian, and an historiated initial ‘P’ of St. Paul, in Latin, illuminated manuscript on parchment [Late 13th or early 14th century]"

Sale 2033 - Western Manuscripts and Miniatures

Jun 27, 2024 10:00AM CT

Live / Chicago

Estimate

$3,000 - $5,000

Sold for $6,985

Sold prices are inclusive of Buyer’s Premium

Lot Description

UNKNOWN SOUTH FRENCH ILLUMINATOR

A leaf from the Mailhac-Faber Bible, with an historiated initial ‘C’ of a Colossian, and an historiated initial ‘P’ of St. Paul, in Latin, illuminated manuscript on parchment [Southern France, late thirteenth or early fourteenth century]

Once owned by Chester Beatty, the Mailhac-Faber Bible was a grand and majestic example of a late thirteenth-century Bible.

331 x 229 mm. Single leaf, paginated ‘437’ in a nineteenth- or twentieth-century hand in pencil in the lower margin of the recto, ruled in plummet for two columns of 40 lines (written space: 225 x 140 mm), written below top line in brown ink in a formal gothic bookhand, notes to the rubricator at the lower edge of both

recto and verso, versal initials touched with red, rubrics in red, running titles and chapter numbers alternately in red and blue, penwork bar border of alternately red and blue running the height of the column and extending into the upper and lower margins, two two-lines initials alternately in red and blue on contrasting penwork, TWO SEVEN-LINE HISTORIATED INITIALS in blue on blue and light red ground, with white tracery and gold disks, extending into a full-height bar border alternately in blue and light red, with hybrids and flowers (minor browning at the edges, minor dampstains on the recto affecting the text and ground of the historiated initial, else in very good condition).

This leaf comes from the second volume of a very large two-volume Bible written in Southern France that belonged to Alfred Chester Beatty (his W.173, see below). It contains parts of the Epistle of St. Paul to the Philippians and of the Epistle of St. Paul to the Colossians, reading from Philippians 3:13 on the recto, "comprehendisse. Unum autem...," to Colossians 2:1 on the verso, "...quicumque non viderunt." The Epistle to the Colossians opens with a prologue introduced on the recto by a large historiated initial C for "Colosenses," which depicts a half-length man under a gold trefoil, whose absence of halo suggests his identity as a Colossian (an inhabitant of Colosse in Asia Minor), to whom Paul addressed his Epistle. The prologue is followed on the verso with the beginning of St. Paul's Epistle, introduced with a large historiated initial P for "Paulus". St. Paul appears standing on a blue checkered ground, gazing toward the sky as he holds his sword.

As suggested by its sixteenth-century provenance, this manuscript was most likely written and illuminated in Southern France. This is supported by the parchment, script, and rather brown ink. A common feature that recurs among the identified historiated initials of this manuscript is the inclusion of two columns on each side of the figures, as is the case here with St. Paul, which in some other initials support a cusped arch. Further peculiarities that demonstrate the original approach of the artist include the single gold disk isolated on the ground of the initial.

Provenance
Kenneth W. Rendell, Massachusetts.

Parent manuscript
1. This leaf comes from the second volume of a two-volume Bible that would have been written and illuminated in Southern France in the late-thirteenth or early-fourteenth century. In 1969, the volume consisted of 286 leaves, with one large Tree of Jesse at the start of Matthew and 107 illuminated initials, of which 76 were historiated.
2. It remained in the area in the sixteenth century, when two monks, "Frere Jehan Mailhac," north-west of Narbonne, and "Frater Renatus Faber Bourdelois," of Bordeaux, added their names at the beginning and end.
3. It was owned in Spain by either Juan de Iriate (1702-1771), Carlos Antonio de Laserna de Santander (1752-1813), or the Marquess of Astorga, all of whom sold manuscripts to:
4. Thomas Thorpe (1791-1851) purchased it from one of these owners; bought from him by:
5. Sir Thomas Phillipps (1792-1872), his MS 2506, bound for him in 1849; by descent to his grandson:
6. Thomas Fitzroy Fenwick (1856-1938); purchased from him by:
7. Alfred Chester Beatty (1875-1968), his W. MS IX, re-numbered W. 173, exhibited in 1955 in Dublin; given to:
8. Edith Chester Beatty (1886-1952) and returned to Alfred's ownership after her death; sold at his posthumous sale:
9. Sotheby's, London, 24 June 1969, lot 57 acquired by:
10. Alan G. Thomas (1911-1992), his Catalogue 23, 1969, no 5, and sold to:
11. Philip C. Duschnes (1897-1970), who dismantled it and offered leaves as early as 1975.

Sister leaves

Sister leaves with and without historiated initials are to be found in several public collections, including Dublin, Chester Beatty Library (W.173.1; W.173.2; W.173.3); Eagle Rock, CA, Occidental College; Dunedin, New Zeeland (Reed fragment 41); and Notre-Dame, IN, Snite Museum of Art (Acc. 1975.43; Acc. 1975.57). For a recent list of thirty-one sister leaves with historiated initials, see Kidd 2021, no. 61, p. 203-205 (the present leaf unknown to him).

Two sister leaves are also included in this sale as lots 18 and 24.

LITERATURE

On the parent manuscript and sister leaves, published: Thomas Phillipps, Catalogus Librorum Manuscriptorum in Bibliotheca D. Thomæ Philipps, Bart., A.D. 1837, reprinted by A.N.L. Munby, London, 2001, no. 2506; R.O. Dougan, A Loan Collection of Western Illuminated Manuscripts from the Library of Sir Chester Beatty, Dublin, 1955, no. 9; Sotheby's, London, 24 June 1969, lot 57; Alan G. Thomas, Catalogue 23, Fine Books, London, 1969, no.5; Peter Kidd, The McCarthy Collection. French Miniatures, London, 2021, no. 61, pp. 203-211 (with further literature).

Freeman's | Hindman thank Senior Consultant Sandra Hindman and Elliott Adam for their assistance in preparing this sale.

The Collection of Kenneth W. Rendell

Verso image.



Verso image detail, initial.



Verso image, descender.



Opening of the Interpretation of Hebrew Names, Aaz

On June 27, 2024, this leaf was sold at auction for Sold for $6,985, by Freeman's | Hindman in Chicago, their Sale 2033 - Western Manuscripts and Miniatures, as Lot 24.

Archived at archive.org:

Catalogue description.

UNKNOWN SOUTH FRENCH ILLUMINATOR

A Leaf from the Mailhac-Faber Bible, with a historiated initial 'A', a Young Saint Raising his Hands, in Latin, illuminated manuscript on parchment [France, Southern France, late thirteenth or early fourteenth century]

Once owned by Chester Beatty, the Mailhac-Faber Bible was a grand and majestic example of a late thirteenth-century Bible.

330 x 230 mm. Single leaf, paginated '525' in a nineteenth- or twentieth-century hand in pencil in the lower margin of the recto, ruled in plummet for three columns of 47 lines (written space: 225 x 175 mm), written below top line in brown ink in a formal gothic bookhand, with double catchwords on the lower right corner and lower edge of the verso, capitals touched with red, rubrics in red, penwork bar border of alternately red and blue running the height of each column and extending into the upper and lower margins, nine two-line initials alternately in red and blue on contrasting penwork, ONE SEVEN-LINE HISTORIATED INITIAL in light brown on blue and light red checkered ground, with white tracery and burnished gold disks, continued into the margin in blue and red extensions, in-filled with flowers and a hybrid (notes for the rubricator rubbed in the upper margin of the recto, minor dampstains in the margins, else in very good condition).

This leaf comes from the second volume of a very large two-volumes Bible written in Southern France that belonged to Alfred Chester Beatty (his W.173, see below). It contains the beginning of the Interpretation of Hebrew Names, with the rubric introducing the section on the recto, "Incipiunt interpretationes hebreorum nominum…," and giving the method of alphabetization by the first three letters that is followed throughout the text. The list here runs from Aaz on the recto, to Acerechi on the verso, thus including Aaron, "mountain of strength," Abraham, "father seeing the multitude," and Abigail, "my father exulting." Most of the names are found in St. Jerome's treatise on the Interpretation of Hebrew Names. In the parent manuscript, as described in the auction catalogue of 1955, this section was said to constitute an appendix, occupying the twenty-four last leaves of the manuscript. In keeping with the other sister leaves from the same section, the historiated initial A for 'Aaz' serves to indicate the letter followed afterwards and represents a young saint raising his hand between two columns.

As suggested by its sixteenth-century provenance, this manuscript was most likely written and illuminated in Southern France. This is supported by the parchment, script, and rather brown ink. A common feature that recurs among the identified historiated initials of this manuscript is the inclusion of two columns on each side of the figures, as is the case here with St. Paul, which in some other initials support a cusped arch. Further peculiarities that demonstrate the original approach of the artist include the single gold disk isolated on the ground of the initial.

Provenance

Kenneth W. Rendell, Massachusetts.

Parent manuscript

1. This leaf comes from the second volume of a two-volume Bible that would have been written and illuminated in Southern France in the late-thirteenth or early-fourteenth century. In 1969, the volume consisted of 286 leaves, with one large Tree of Jesse at the start of Matthew and 107 illuminated initials, of which 76 were historiated.

2. It remained in the area in the sixteenth century, when two monks, "Frere Jehan Mailhac," north-west of Narbonne, and "Frater Renatus Faber Bourdelois," of Bordeaux, added their names at the beginning and end.
3. It was owned in Spain by either Juan de Iriate (1702-1771), Carlos Antonio de Laserna de Santander (1752-1813), or the Marquess of Astorga, all of whom sold manuscripts to:
4. Thomas Thorpe (1791-1851) purchased it from one of these owners; bought from him by:
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8. Edith Chester Beatty (1886-1952) and returned to Alfred's ownership after her death; sold at his posthumous sale:
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Sister leaves

Sister leaves with and without historiated initials are to be found in several public collections, including Dublin, Chester Beatty Library (W.173.1; W.173.2; W.173.3); Eagle Rock, CA, Occidental College; Dunedin, New Zeeland (Reed fragment 41); and Notre-Dame, IN, Snite Museum of Art (Acc. 1975.43; Acc. 1975.57). For a recent list of thirty-one sister leaves with historiated initials, see Kidd 2021, no. 61, p. 203-205 (the present leaf unknown to him).

Two sister leaves are also included in this sale as lots 18 and 23.

LITERATURE

On the parent manuscript and sister leaves, published: Thomas Phillipps, Catalogus Librorum Manuscriptorum in Bibliotheca D. Thomæ Philipps, Bart., A.D. 1837, reprinted by A.N.L. Munby, London, 2001, no. 2506; R.O. Dougan, A Loan Collection of Western Illuminated Manuscripts from the Library of Sir Chester Beatty, Dublin, 1955, no. 9; Sotheby's, London, 24 June 1969, lot 57; Alan G. Thomas, Catalogue 23, Fine Books, London, 1969, no.5; Peter Kidd, The McCarthy Collection. French Miniatures, London, 2021, no. 61, pp. 203-211 (with further literature).

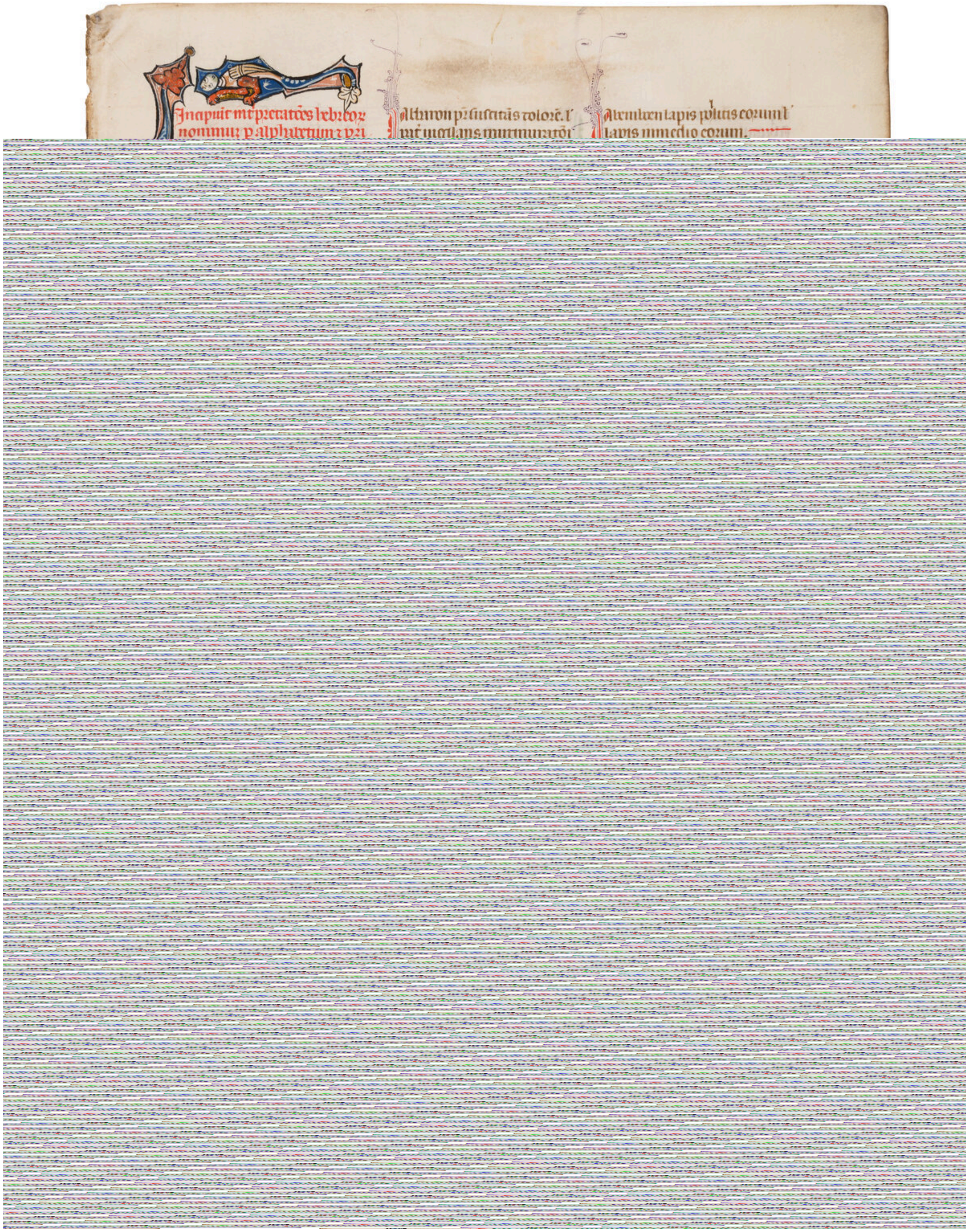
Freeman's | Hindman thank Senior Consultant Sandra Hindman and Elliott Adam for their assistance in preparing this sale.

The Collection of Kenneth W. Rendell

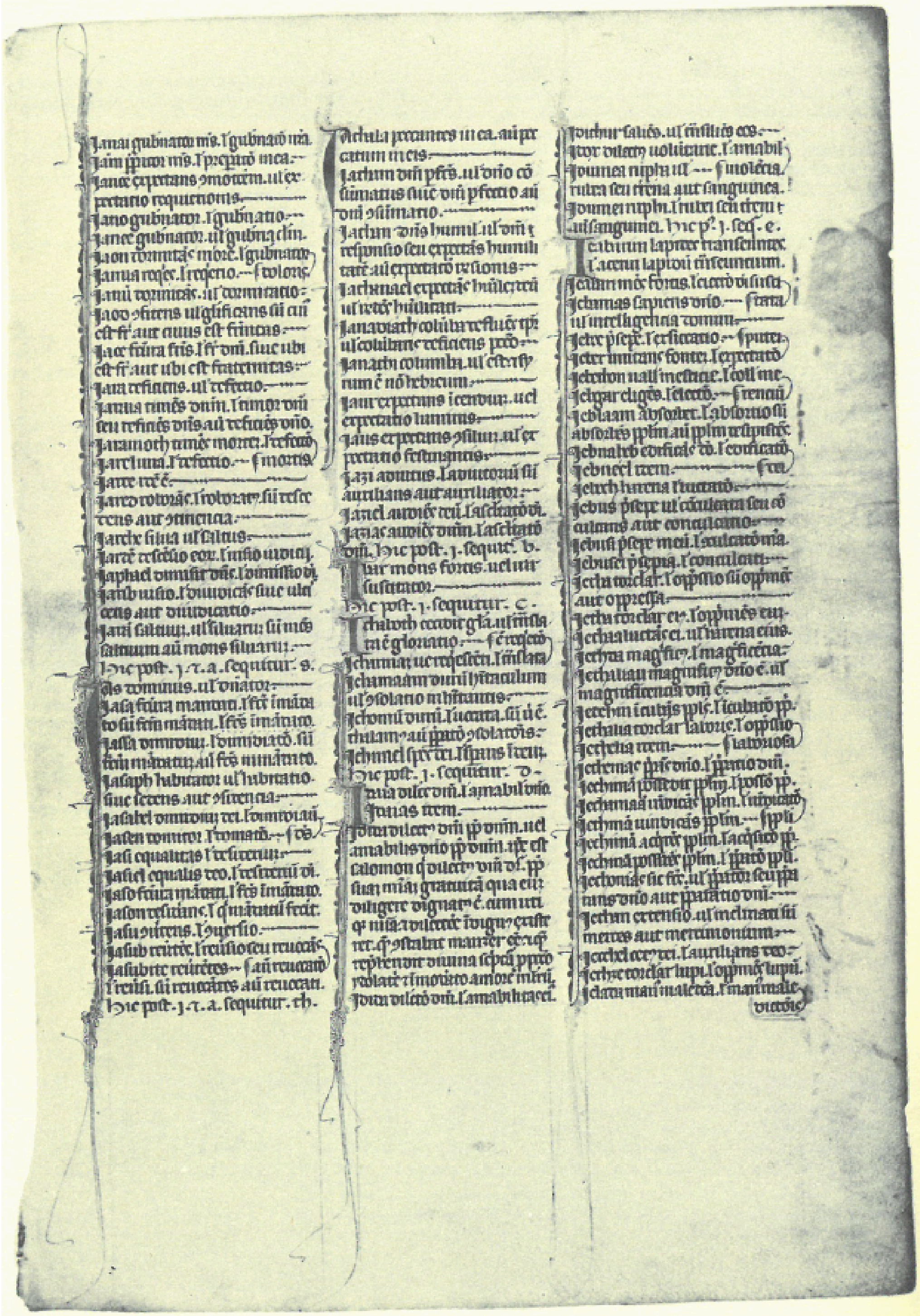
Note. The marginal penwork flourishing half fleur-de-lys motifs extend vertically 50% further than those on other known leaves.

Image, recto.

[illegible] 1273408 [illegible] 213708 0 0[illegible]



Recto, detail.



No. 115. Interpretations of Hebrew Names, France, *c.* 1300

Bernard Quaritch Ltd. 1985. *Medieval Manuscript Leaves : with a Selection of Charters*. 1985. London: B. Quaritch. Catalogue no. 1056. Bookhands of the Middle Ages ; pt. 2.

Excerpts from first page, and pg. 19, item 19. No image provided.

No. 1056 1985

MEDIEVAL MANUSCRIPT LEAVES WITH A SELECTION OF CHARTERS

INTRODUCTION

This is our second catalogue of medieval manuscript leaves and fragments mostly from the 19th century collection formed by the Oxford antiquary Philip Bliss but with some additions. An account of Bliss and the collection, subsequently owned by Sir Thomas Phillipps, is given in the introduction to our previous catalogue, No. 1036. All the entries here represent new material.

The catalogue is arranged under broad subject headings, religious and secular. To complement the diversity of bookhands there are a few medieval charters written in secretary hands, at least one with a rare seal, that of King John. Chronologically, the earliest item is a Bible fragment from Ecclesiasticus written in Greek uncials of the 6th-7th century. Then follow examples from the Carolingian period, perhaps most notably a bifolium from a Herbal. There are numerous examples from before the 12th century including an English Anglo-Saxon period prayer book and a variety of other liturgical texts, some with music. There is a bifolium from an early courtesy book (English, 14th century), a leaf from a manuscript of the *Roman de la Rose,* and 9 leaves from a 13th century Peter Lombard once supposed to have belonged to Petrarch—Sir Sydney Cockerell never entirely dismissed the provenance. There are sections devoted to medical manuscripts, law books and patristic texts. Medieval Bibles are well represented, not least by leaves with decorated initials of the 12th century Italian and 'Channel' schools. The emphasis of this catalogue, like its predecessor, is on medieval scripts and texts; we include, however, a few decorated pieces such as a superb renaissance border from a Sistine Chapel service book painted by Matteo da Milano. The catalogue ends with two pieces by or associated with Gutenberg which are fitting conclusions: a fragment from a manuscript Missal illuminated by the Fust Master, who worked for Gutenberg at Mainz, and a leaf from the Gutenberg Bible itself, printed on vellum.

The preparation of the descriptions here has involved the cooperation of those who contributed to our previous catalogue—we are indebted to them for their help.

MEDIEVAL MANUSCRIPT LEAVES 19

19 BIBLE, in Latin, part of the letter 'E' from the Interpretations of Hebrew Names; 3 columns written in an attractive rounded gothic hand, 40 lines, ruled in plummet, on both *recto* and *verso* 2 2-line penwork initials with contrasting penwork decoration and a red and blue *fleur-de-lys* border to one column of text, large untrimmed margins, in fine condition. 330×230 mm (224×176 mm)

South-Western (?) France, c. 1300. $300

From a handsome large-format Bible, probably produced in a provincial workshop. Formerly in the collections of Sir Thomas Phillipps (MS 2506, from Thorpe in a large group of manuscripts many of which came from the Iriarte, Santander and Astorga libraries), and Sir A. Chester Beatty (MS 173, purchased privately from the Phillipps Collection in 1920). The manuscript was sold at Sotheby's in the Chester Beatty Sale of 24 June 1969, lot 57. For another leaf from the same manuscript see Quaritch Catalogue 1036, no. 115. [*]

Maggs Bros. Ltd.

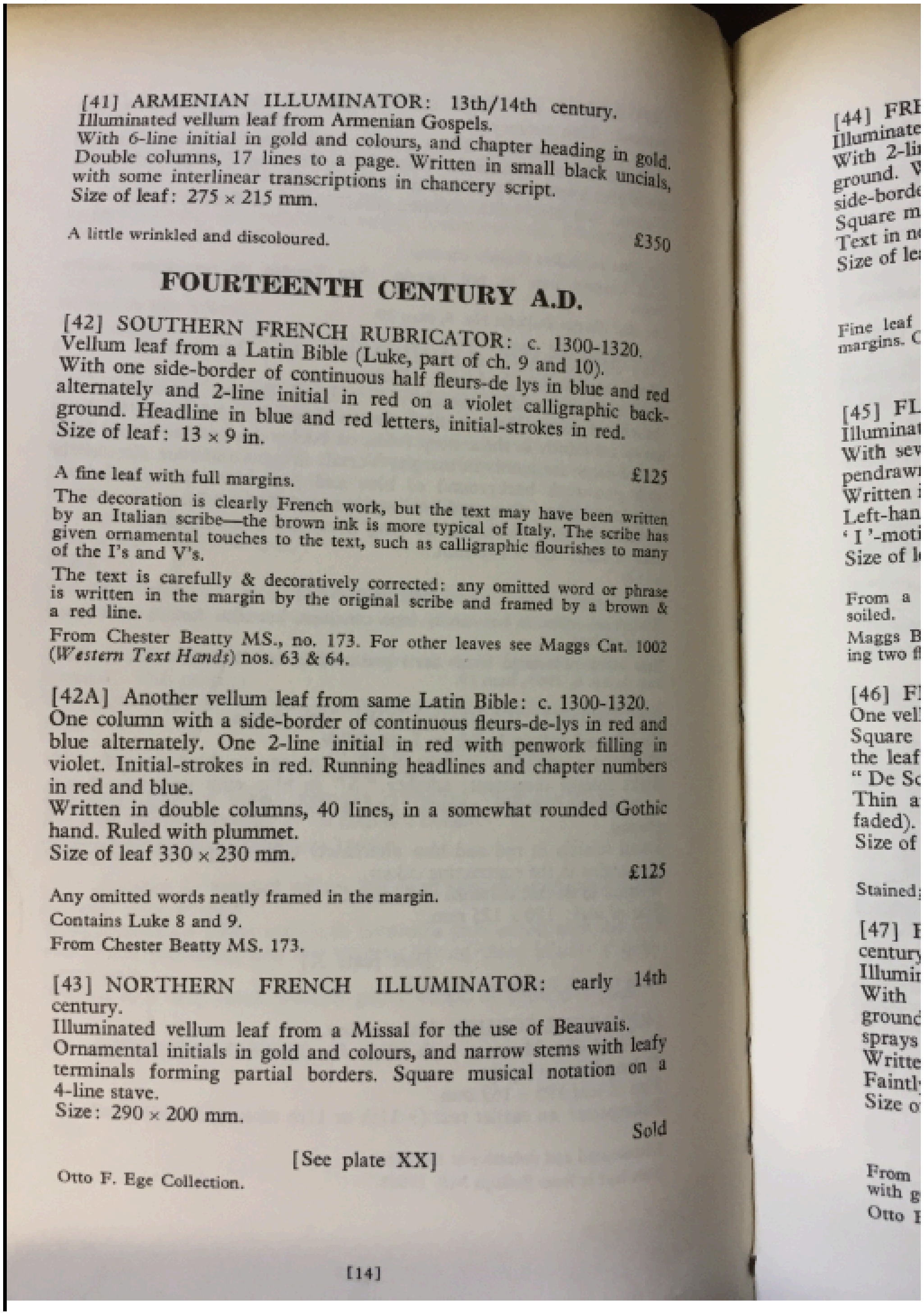
Maggs Bros., Ltd. 1982. *European Illumination & Calligraphy Also Early Writing from Egypt*. 1982. Bulletin, No. 11. London: Maggs Bros.

Excerpt—

[42] SOUTHERN FRENCH RUBRICATOR: c. 1300-1320. Vellum leaf from a Latin Bible (Luke, part of ch. 9 and 10) ... For other leaves see Maggs Cat. 1002. (Western Text Hands) nos. 63 & 64.

https://fragmentarium.ms/uploads/descriptions/F-5uba/613/IMG_5689.pdf

Image—



[41] ARMENIAN ILLUMINATOR: 13th/14th century.
Illuminated vellum leaf from Armenian Gospels.
With 6-line initial in gold and colours, and chapter heading in gold. Double columns, 17 lines to a page. Written in small black uncials, with some interlinear transcriptions in chancery script.
Size of leaf: 275 × 215 mm.

A little wrinkled and discoloured. £350

FOURTEENTH CENTURY A.D.

[42] SOUTHERN FRENCH RUBRICATOR: c. 1300-1320.
Vellum leaf from a Latin Bible (Luke, part of ch. 9 and 10).
With one side-border of continuous half fleurs-de lys in blue and red alternately and 2-line initial in red on a violet calligraphic background. Headline in blue and red letters, initial-strokes in red.
Size of leaf: 13 × 9 in.

A fine leaf with full margins. £125

The decoration is clearly French work, but the text may have been written by an Italian scribe—the brown ink is more typical of Italy. The scribe has given ornamental touches to the text, such as calligraphic flourishes to many of the I's and V's.

The text is carefully & decoratively corrected: any omitted word or phrase is written in the margin by the original scribe and framed by a brown & a red line.

From Chester Beatty MS., no. 173. For other leaves see Maggs Cat. 1002 (*Western Text Hands*) nos. 63 & 64.

[42A] Another vellum leaf from same Latin Bible: c. 1300-1320.
One column with a side-border of continuous fleurs-de-lys in red and blue alternately. One 2-line initial in red with penwork filling in violet. Initial-strokes in red. Running headlines and chapter numbers in red and blue.
Written in double columns, 40 lines, in a somewhat rounded Gothic hand. Ruled with plummet.
Size of leaf 330 × 230 mm.
£125

Any omitted words neatly framed in the margin.
Contains Luke 8 and 9.
From Chester Beatty MS. 173.

[43] NORTHERN FRENCH ILLUMINATOR: early 14th century.
Illuminated vellum leaf from a Missal for the use of Beauvais.
Ornamental initials in gold and colours, and narrow stems with leafy terminals forming partial borders. Square musical notation on a 4-line stave.
Size: 290 × 200 mm.
Sold

[See plate XX]

Otto F. Ege Collection.

[14]

Maggs Bros., Ltd. 1992. *Illuminated Manuscripts, Miniatures and Single Leaves*. European Bulletin, No. 17. London: Maggs Bros.

Excerpt, pg. 1-2—

(3) FRENCH ARTIST (?Bordeaux)
A full illuminated leaf from a Latin Bible showing a man preaching. South France (?Bordeaux), c. 1300
Large historiated initial (45 x 43mm.) of a young preacher dressed in robes of orange and pale brown and tapping his left hand with his right index finger; on a ground of blue and burnished gold and the initial in pink and blue with white tracery. The initial is part of a full length bar border in blue and pink which terminates in a grotesque figure wearing a bishop's mitre. Headline written in alternate capitals of red and blue. Two painted initials and two borders of "J" motifs in red and blue.
Size of leaf: 332 x 228mm. 40 lines of text in double columns in a rounded gothic hand. £4200
A superb leaf in excellent condition and undoubtedly one of the finest leaves from this manuscript Bible which comes from the collection of Sir Thomas Phillipps (MS. 2506) and Sir Alfred Chester Beatty (MS. W. 173) and lot 57 in the Chester Beatty sale at Sotheby's on 24 June 1969. This leaf was folio 393 and contains John 19, v. 38 to the end and the opening of the Prologue to the Romans.

Image detail, from the Bulletin's title page verso—

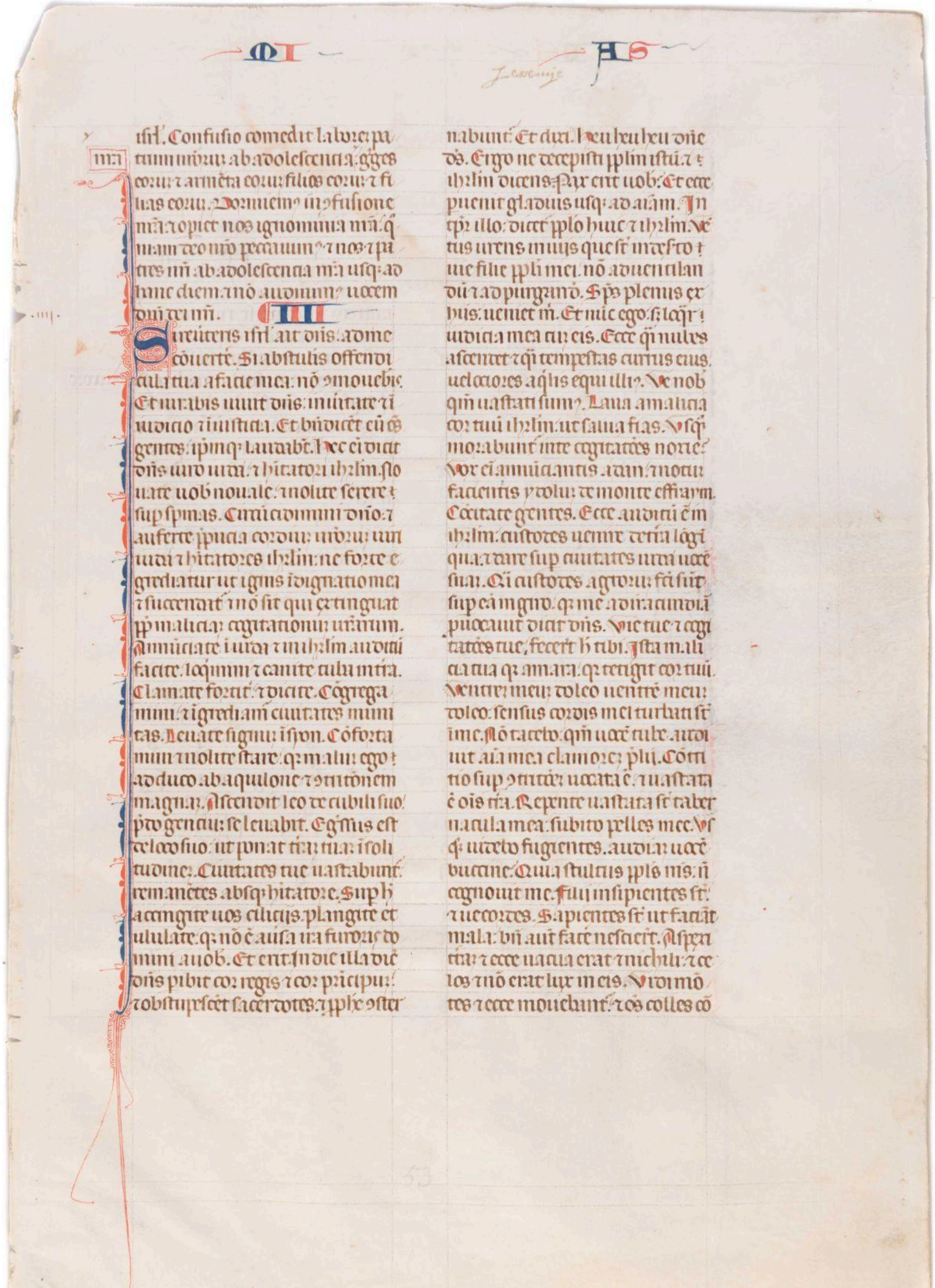


Maggs Bros., Ltd. Illuminated leaf on vellum from a Latin Bible. Southern French Scribe (1300). Consulted 20220327. https://www.maggs.com/illuminated-leaf-on-vellum-from-a-latin-bible_37556.htm https://www.maggs.com/media/5206223/37556.jpg

Archived at: https://web.archive.org/web/20230909183356/http://web.archive.org/screenshot/https://www.maggs.com/illuminated-leaf-on-vellum-from-a-latin-bible_37556.htm

Excerpt— Two-line illuminated initial in red with calligraphic mauve penwork, full border composed of J-motifs in red and blue terminating in calligraphic mauve penwork in upper and lower margins; chapter numbers in alternate red and blue roman numerals, head-line in alternate red and blue letters. Size of leaf: 40 lines of text in a rounded gothic text in brown ink, double columns. From a manuscript which seems to have been written in Northern Italy and decorated in Southern France; the manuscript originally contained a 16th century Bordeaux ownership note. Later, Sir Thomas Phillipps bought the volume from Thorpe (see: Munby, Phillipps Studies, vol. 3, p. 149), and subsequently Sir Chester Beatty purchased the volume from the Phillipps collection. The volume was no. 173 in the collection of Sir Chester Beatty and was exhibited at Trinity College Dublin (see: Western Illuminated Manuscripts from the Library of Sir Chester Beatty, 1955, no. 9). For leaves from the volume, see Sotheby's catalogue of 24 June 1979 (Chester Beatty sale, part two), lot 57 with plate 25. Stock Code: 37556"

Image— At the bottom centre of the Maggs stock code 37556 recto is a paginated "53", in the same hand as the University of Melbourne Accession Number 1975.0100 leaf paginated "65", and the Interpretation of Hebrew Names dE leaf paginated "549", being offered as donation. The page's text covers Jeremiah 3: 23 — 4: 24; the vendor does not provide an image of the folio's other side. This leaf also appeared for sale in Maggs Catalogue 1002 (1980), no. 63, and has been described as Jeremiah 3-5 [Manion 1989: 106; see above].



MI — AS

Ieremie

III

isrl'. Confusio comedit laborem pa
trum nostrorum ab adolescentia nostra: greges
eorum et armenta eorum: filios eorum et fi
lias eorum. Dormiemus in confusione
nostra: et operiet nos ignominia nostra: quo
niam deo nostro peccavimus nos et pa
tres nostri ab adolescentia nostra usque ad
hunc diem: et non audivimus vocem
domini dei nostri.

IIII

Si reverteris israel ait dominus: ad me
converte. Si abstuleris offendi
cula tua a facie mea: non commoveberis.
Et iurabis vivit dominus: in veritate et
iudicio et iustitia. Et benedicent eum
gentes: ipsumque laudabunt. Hec enim dicit
dominus viro iuda et habitatori ierusalem. No
vate vobis novale: et nolite serere super
spinas. Circumcidimini domino: et
auferte preputia cordium vestrorum viri
iuda et habitatores ierusalem: ne forte e
grediatur ut ignis indignatio mea
et succendatur et non sit qui extinguat
propter maliciam cogitationum vestrarum.
Annunciate in iuda et in ierusalem auditum
facite. loquimini et canite tuba in terra.
Clamate fortiter et dicite. Congrega
mini et ingrediamur civitates muni
tas. Levate signum in syon. Conforta
mini et nolite stare: quia malum ego
adduco ab aquilone et contritionem
magnam. Ascendit leo de cubili suo
et predo gentium se levabit. Egressus est
de loco suo: ut ponat terram tuam in soli
tudinem. Civitates tue vastabuntur
remanentes absque habitatore. Super hoc
accingite vos ciliciis. plangite et
ululate: quia non est aversa ira furoris do
mini a vobis. Et erit. In die illa dicit
dominus peribit cor regis et cor principum:
et obstupescent sacerdotes: et prophete conster

nabuntur. Et dixi. Heu heu heu domine
deus. Ergo ne decepisti populum istum et
ierusalem dicens: Pax erit vobis: Et ecce
pervenit gladius usque ad animam. In
tempore illo: dicetur populo huic et ierusalem. Ven
tus urens in viis que sunt in deserto
vie filie populi mei. non ad ventilan
dum et ad purgandum. Spiritus plenus ex
his: veniet mihi. Et nunc ego loquar
iudicia mea cum eis. Ecce quasi nubes
ascendet et quasi tempestas currus eius.
velociores aquilis equi illius. Ve nobis
quoniam vastati sumus. Lava a malicia
cor tuum ierusalem: ut salva fias. Usque
quo morabuntur in te cogitationes noxie?
Vox enim annunciantis a dan: et notum
facientis ydolum de monte effraym.
Commemorate gentes. Ecce auditum est in
ierusalem: custodes venire de terra longin
qua: et dare super civitates iuda vocem
suam. Quasi custodes agrorum facti sunt
super eam in gyro. quia me ad iracundiam
provocavit dicit dominus. Vie tue et cogi
tationes tue, fecerunt hec tibi. Ista mali
cia tua quia amara: quia tetigit cor tuum.
Ventrem meum ventrem meum doleo:
dolores sensus cordis mei turbati sunt
in me. Non tacebo: quoniam vocem tube audi
vit anima mea clamorem prelii. Contri
tio super contritionem vocata est. et vastata
est omnis terra. Repente vastata sunt taber
nacula mea: subito pelles mee. Us
quequo videbo fugientes. audiam vocem
buccine. Quia stultus populus meus: me non
cognovit. Filii insipientes sunt
et vecordes. Sapientes sunt ut faciant
mala: bene autem facere nescierunt. Aspexi
terram: et ecce vacua erat et nichili: et ce
los et non erat lux in eis. Vidi mon
tes et ecce movebantur: et omnes colles con

Maggs Bros., Ltd. Two historiated initials depicting St Mark and Two Men on a leaf from the Mailhac-Faber Bible, illuminated manuscript in Latin on vellum. [Southern France, late 13th or early 14th century]. £7500.00
Stock Code: 246236

Consulted 20221103.
https://www.maggs.com/departments/continental_and_illuminations/all_categories/246236/

Archived at:
https://web.archive.org/web/20230402123947/https://www.maggs.com/departments/continental_and_illuminations/all_categories/246236/

Excerpt— Single leaf, c.335×230mm, foliated in modern pencil '317' in the lower margin, written in two columns of 40 lines in a fine formal gothic script (c.230×145mm), the text comprising Matthew 27:42-(end), the usual prologue to Mark, and Mark 1:1–7, omitted words added in the margins within red boxes, guides to the rubricator in cursive script at the lower edge. A fine leaf with two superb initials, one of St. Mark, from a large Bible produced in southern France, once owned by Sir Thomas Phillipps and Sir Alfred Chester Beatty.

Illumination: The style and palette of the initials are unusual, and unlike those of standard 13th-century Bibles from Paris: figures have pink and orange garments edged in white, the folds delineated with black lines; gold is used for backgrounds; the letters themselves use a dark blue and a light burgundy with white ornament; flesh is grey modelled with white; facial features and hair are boldly drawn in black; foliate and hybrid-creature extensions rise and fall in the margin and inter-columnar space. The initial at the beginning of Mark shows the Evangelist full-length holding a book, doubtless his gospel, while the prologue shows two unidentified half-length youths. For further discussion, including a list of sister leaves, etc., see Peter Kidd, *The McCarthy Collection, III: French Miniatures* (London, 2021), no. 61 pp. 203–11, citing the present leaf at p. 203.

Provenance: 1. From the second volume (starting at Isaiah) of a two-volume Bible written in southern France, as suggested by the ink, script, parchment, unusual style, and later provenance.

2. Apparently still in southern France in a religious house in the 16th century when two monks scribbled their names in the margins near the beginning and end of the volume: "Frere Jehan Mailhac" (Mailhac is north-west of Narbonne) (f.2r) and "Frater Renatus Faber Bourdelois" (i.e. of Bordeaux) (f.280v).

3. Probably owned in Spain by one of three collectors: according to Munby, the section of the Phillipps catalogue (see below) for nos. 2298–2798, bought from Thomas Thorpe (1791–1851), is annotated in the master copy "Plures ex Bibl. Iriarte, de la Serna Santander, & Marchionis de Astorgia ex Hispania", and Thorpe sold manuscripts from all three sources (i.e. Juan de Iriate (1702–71), Spanish palaeographer and lexicographer, who published a catalogue of Greek manuscripts at the Biblioteca Real in 1769; Carlos Antonio de Laserna de Santander (1752–1813), Spanish bibliographer; or the Marques de Astorga) at an auction held by Evans, 2 March 1826; apparently bought from Thorpe in the 1820s by:

4. SIR THOMAS PHILLIPPS (1792–1872), vellomaniac and curmudgeon: his no. 2506 ("Biblion ab Ysaiah ad Apocalypsin. [Folio.] vel. sæc. xiv."), with his stencilled crest on the first leaf; bound for him in half calf by his binder Bretherton in 1849; by descent to Phillipps's grandson:

5. Thomas Fitzroy Fenwick (1856–1938), from whom it was bought in December 1920 / January 1921 for £490 by:

6. SIR ALFRED CHESTER BEATTY (1875–1968), mining magnate and bibliophile: exhibited at Trinity College, Dublin, in 1955, as his "W. MS IX"; later re-numbered ms W.173 (but not re-foliated by Eric Millar); among almost 100 manuscripts given by him to his second wife, Edith née Stone (c.1886–1952), who predeceased him intestate, and described as no. 49, valued at £385 in an undated typescript list of Western manuscripts "In the estate of Edith Beatty, deceased" (still referred to as "W.MS.IX"); thus returned to Sir Alfred's ownership; sold in his posthumous sale at Sotheby's, 24 June 1969, lot 57; bought for £2,000 by:

7. Alan G. Thomas (1911–1992), Bournemouth and London bookdealer: his Catalogue 23 (1969), no. 5, at £3,500; bought by:

8. Philip C. Duschnes (1897–1970), New York bookdealer, who broke it up and offered single leaves for sale at least as early as 1975.

Image, verso—
https://www.maggs.com/media/5475827/246236.jpg



Image detail, verso. Prologue initial & ascender—



Image detail, verso. Mark, opening. Initial & ascender—



Phillip J. Pirages Fine Books and Medieval Manuscripts

Phillip J. Pirages Fine Books and Medieval Manuscripts. Catalogue 70.
PDF properties file date 2016-10-03. Consulted 20220327.
https://www.pirages.com/images/upload/cat70-final-highres.pdf

Excerpts, pages 137-138—
Item 372. From a Phillipps-Beatty Bible: Two of the Most Beautiful Leaves We Have Ever offered
372 AN ILLUMINATED VELLUM MANUSCRIPT LEAF WITH A WONDERFUL HISTORIATED INITIAL, FROM AN OUTSTANDING MONUMENTAL BIBLE IN LATIN.

TEXT FROM THE OPENING OF II MACCABEES. (Southern France, perhaps Bordeaux, ca. 1300) 330 x 229 mm. (13 x 9”).

(Southern France, perhaps Bordeaux: ca. 1300). 332 x 227 mm. (13 x 9"). Double column, 40 lines of text in an extraordinarily fine gothic book hand. This and the next item are two of the most beautiful Bible leaves we have ever offered for sale, and, not surprisingly, they come with distinguished provenance. The condition could not be any better, and the artistic accomplishment here is difficult to overpraise. The painter, who has obviously done his work with great care and confidence, has produced a scene characterized by sharply defined figures, impressive precision in the application of paint, and an intelligent design, all of which add up to an unusually high level of aesthetic achievement, especially for the time period. The iconography here is intriguing. The opening chapter of II Maccabees contains a letter from Judas Maccabeus and leaders of the Jewish community in Jerusalem inviting the Jews of Egypt to join in celebrating a festival of thanksgiving (which became the holiday known today as Hanukkah), commemorating the liberation of Jerusalem from Syrian control and the reconsecration of the Temple after its desecration by Antiochus IV. In French and Italian illuminated Bibles of the 13th century, the conventional historiated initial for II Machabees [sic] depicts a messenger either receiving the letter in Jerusalem or delivering it in Egypt. Our miniature, by contrast, presents an unusual and perhaps original tableau. Architectural elements at the right edge represent the newly rededicated Temple, as an image of God looks out benevolently from beneath the soffit of the building’s cornice in the direction of four figures at the left side, apparently representing Judas Maccabeus and three of the others who jointly authored the letter with him. The arrangement of the hands of the Judas figure suggests a speaking gesture, though whether addressing thanksgiving to God or related somehow to the contents of the letter is unclear. Our leaf was once part of a spectacular Bible in the collection of Sir Thomas Phillipps (his MS 2506) and later owned by Sir Alfred Chester Beatty (his MS W. 173). Phillipps bought the manuscript in the 1820s from Thomas Thorpe, who had purchased it in Spain. The Bordeaux origin is suggested by the presence in the original volume of two 16th century inscriptions by monks from that city. Phillipps’ heirs sold the Bible privately to Beatty in 1921, and it was auctioned in his sale at Sotheby’s on 24 June 1969 to Alan Thomas, then bought by Duschnes of New York and broken up. The heir to a large estate, Phillipps (1792-1872) made collecting the chief business of his life (for more about him, see item #186, above). Even though he started at the bottom, by the time he was 35, the American later British and then Irish) engineer Beatty (1875-1968) had made a fortune in copper mining. He began a serious career in collecting manuscripts, at first Islamic and then Western, accumulating in the end enough material to fill a catalogue of some 38 volumes. According to George Edwards’ article in “Grolier 2000,” Beatty “had the highest standards of quality and condition” as a collector, a claim that is validated by the present leaf. (ST11383b)

Images—

Note.

The Pirages Catalogue 70, Item 372 leaf previously appeared for sale in Maggs Bulletin 10 (1979), no. 3a, and at auction by Sotheby's 2015. Medieval and Renaissance Manuscripts, lot 9.

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Phillip J. Pirages Fine Books and Medieval Manuscripts. Catalogue 70.
PDF properties file date 2016-10-03. Consulted 20220327.
https://www.pirages.com/images/upload/cat70-final-highres.pdf

Excerpts, pages 138-139—
Item 373. AN ILLUMINATED VELLUM MANUSCRIPT LEAF WITH THREE IMPRESSIVE INITIALS, TWO OF THEM FINELY HISTORIATED, FROM AN OUTSTANDING MONUMENTAL BIBLE IN LATIN. TEXT FROM THE OPENING OF LUKE. (Southern France, perhaps Bordeaux, ca. 1300) 330 x 230 mm. (13 x 9 1/16"). Double column, 40 lines of text in an extraordinarily fine gothic book hand.

Excerpts, pages 138-139—

TEXT FROM THE OPENING OF LUKE. (Southern France, perhaps Bordeaux, ca. 1300) 330 x 230 mm. (13 x 9 1/16"). Double column, 40 lines of text in an extraordinarily fine gothic book hand. Attractively matted. Rubrics in red, capitals struck with red, RECTO WITH TWO BEAUTIFUL INITIALS in colors and gold, THE FIRST AN EIGHT-LINE "Q" CONTAINING A PICTURE OF LUKE dressed in a red robe, addressing the reader through his prologue to Theophilus, the scene set against a blue background with columns and stars traced in wispy white, the tail of the "Q" flowing into a very large 13-line "L" adorned with a flowering blue branch bearing pink and white blossoms and burnished gold disks, the whole on a pale pink background with white tracery, a wide blue descender emanating from the bottom of the capital and running the length of the text, terminating in the lower margin with a cluster of pink blossoms and a stalk bearing a large gold disc; the VERSO WITH A STRIKING 17-LINE HISTORIATED "F" showing Zacharias as an old man fulfilling his temple service, kneeling and praying before the altar (as set forth in the accompanying text), the picture with a tessellated pale pink background, the body of the initial in pink on a dark blue background featuring elaborate white tracery accented with burnished gold disks, a curling extension at the tail with a burst of yellow, gold, pink, and white fruit, and a wide ascender in pink, blue, white, and burnished gold running upward the length of the column. IN THE SAME EXCEPTIONALLY FINE CONDITION AS THE PREVIOUS LEAF. $19,500 (see front cover for additional image) Another leaf from the exceedingly fine Bible described in the preceding entry and just as desirable for its aesthetic qualities, the text of this one--as it includes the opening of the Gospel of Luke--is of very special appeal. Among much else here, the first chapter, for example, contains two great announcements made by the angel Gabriel: the first to the doubting Zacharias, informing him of the imminent birth of John the Baptist, and the second being the Annunciation to the Virgin Mary, telling her that she would bear the Savior of mankind. The text of both the "Ave Maria" and the "Magnificat" is taken from this passage. The first column on the recto is entirely occupied with the conclusion of Mark's Gospel, which ends with an explicit at the very bottom. Then follows the first of two prologues, accompanying the image of Luke and beginning "Quoniam quidem"; this is Luke's own prologue (addressed to Theophilus). In the Medieval vulgate textual tradition, Luke's prologue was always textually discrete from the Gospel itself (which opens with "Fuit in diebus Herodis"), and the normal order was Jerome's Prologue, followed by Luke's Prologue, and then the beginning of the Gospel. In this manuscript the order is inverted, with Luke's Prologue preceding Jerome's. Of particular interest here are the notes for the rubricator (in a scratchy, tiny, but entirely legible hand) that appear at the very edge of the top and bottom margins; they instruct the rubricator--whose work was done separately from the main scribe--as to what the basic wording of his rubrics and headlines are to be. These notes would normally be trimmed off by the binder, so it is a feature of special interest that they are still present. (For another example of this same uncommon feature, see next item.) (ST12086b)

Recto image— Luke 1:1-1:4. ***Q****[uoniam quidem] & Prologue* ***L****[ucham Syrus natione Anthiocensis] [cf. Stegmüller 620]*

For higher-resolution images of this leaf's recto, see the Bonhams 8 July 2020 auction, lot 5.



Verso image— Conclusion to Prologue 'Luchas Syrus natione'; Luke 1:5 ***F****[uit in diebus Herodis]*



Verso image detail, from front cover of Pirages Catalogue 70— Luke 1:5 ***F****[uit in diebus Herodis]*



Comment— This leaf's wording in the Prologue, Lucas Syrus natione: "serviens fuit Domino sine crimine" deviates from the canonical medieval *Biblia communis* form via the insertion of *fuit*. This anomaly is also present in Lc. Prol.3437b Hugonis expositio prologi Hieronymi in Lucam:1. [Martin Morard, ed., Hugo de Sancto Caro. Postilla in totam Bibliam (Lc.), in : *Glossae Scripturae Sacrae electronicae*, IRHT-CNRS, 2023. Consultation du 08/08/2023. (Permalink : http://gloss-e.irht.cnrs.fr/php/editions_chapitre.php?id=hug&numLivre=57&chapitre=57_Prol.3437b Hugonis expositio prologi Hieronymi in Lucam)]

Hugo de Sancto Caro [ca. 1200, Saint-Cher, France—1263, Orvieto, Italy] (Hugh of Saint-Cher) was a Dominican cardinal and author of the biblical exegesis, *Postillae in bibliam*, and *Correctorium*, which collated various Latin versions of the Biblical text. [Gigot, F. (1910). Hugh of St-Cher. In *The Catholic Encyclopedia*. New York: Robert Appleton Company. Retrieved August 8, 2023 from New Advent: http://www.newadvent.org/cathen/07521b.htm]. Cf. the commentary by Peter Kidd (2021) on this book chapter.

Phillip J. Pirages Fine Books and Medieval Manuscripts. Fine Illumination from the Superlative Chester Beatty Bible. An illuminated vellum manuscript leaf with an historiated initial depicting a cleric, from an outstanding monumental Bible in latin. **Text from end of Acts of the Apostles and Jerome's Prologue to the Canonical Epistles**. (Southern France, perhaps Bordeaux: ca. 1300). 332 x 227 mm. (13 x 9"). Double column, 40 lines of text in an extraordinarily fine gothic book hand. PJP Catalog: 78.017

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Consulted 20220327. https://www.pirages.com/pages/books/ST16379-013/from-an-outstanding-monumental-bible-in-latin-an-illuminated-vellum-manuscript-leaf-with-an/text-from-end-of-acts-of-the-apostles-and-jeromes-prologue-to-the-canonical-epistles

Archived at:
https://web.archive.org/web/20230916202530/https://www.pirages.com/pages/books/ST16379-013/from-an-outstanding-monumental-bible-in-latin-an-illuminated-vellum-manuscript-leaf-with-an/text-from-end-of-acts-of-the-apostles-and-jeromes-prologue-to-the-canonical-epistles

Excerpts—
Attractively matted. Rubrics in red, capitals struck with red, headlines and chapter number in red and blue, one two-line chapter initial in blue with elaborate red and blue penwork extending the full length of the leaf in the inner margin, and the verso WITH A CHARMING AND BEAUTIFULLY EXECUTED HISTORIATED "N" SHOWING A TONSURED CLERIC in a flowing beige robe with an orange cowl, the letter done in blue with white tracery, the figure shown against a darker blue background and as if through a window formed by burnished gold elements, the initial framed in pink with white tracery and with long bar extenders running the full length of the text and terminating at the top in an orange dragon's head.

Tiny guide words along the top edge of the verso, telling the scribe to write "ac" and "tus" at the head of facing pages to serve as the running title. Perhaps a hint of browning right at leaf edges, but IN EXCEPTIONALLY FINE CONDITION, REMARKABLY BRIGHT, CLEAN, AND FRESH.

This leaf comes from one of the most beautiful Bibles ever illuminated, and, not surprisingly, also comes with distinguished provenance. The level of preservation here is extraordinarily fine, and the artistic accomplishment is difficult to overpraise. Though apparently meant to be apostolically generic, the figure within the initial is nevertheless done with great care and confidence--the work of an illuminator at the top of his craft. This leaf is of textual interest in that it jumps directly from the Acts of the Apostles to the Canonical Epistles. That is, it skips over the letters of Paul and introduces the letters of the other apostles in what constitutes a sequence that shows up only infrequently. Our leaf was once part of a spectacular Bible in the collection of Sir Thomas Phillipps (his MS 2506) and later owned by Sir Alfred Chester Beatty (his MS W. 173). The Bordeaux origin is suggested by the presence in the original volume of two 16th century inscriptions by monks from that city. Phillipps' heirs sold the Bible privately to Beatty in 1921, and it was auctioned in his sale at Sotheby's on 24 June 1969 to Alan Thomas, then bought by Duschnes of New York and broken up. The heir to a large estate, Phillipps (1792-1872) made collecting the chief business of his life, eventually becoming simply the greatest collector of manuscripts in history. The American (later British and then Irish) engineer Beatty (1875-1968) started at the bottom and, by the time he was 35, had made a fortune in copper mining. He began a serious career in collecting manuscripts, at first Islamic and then Western, accumulating in the end enough material to fill a catalogue of some 38 volumes. According to George Edwards' article in "Grolier 2000," Beatty "had the highest standards of quality and condition" as a collector, a claim that is clearly validated by the present leaf. (ST16379-013)

Recto image—

die iactum fecerunt et tertia die suis manibus
armamenta navis proiecerunt. Neque autem sole
neque sideribus apparentibus per plures dies et tempes
tate non exigua imminente iam ablata
erat spes omnis salutis nostre. Et cum multa
ieiunatio fuisset. Tunc stans paulus
in medio eorum dixit. Oportebat quidem o
viri audito me non tollere a creta lucrique
facere iniuriam hanc et iacturam. Et nunc sua
deo vos bono animo esse. Amissio enim nullius
anime erit ex vobis preterquam navis. Astitit enim mihi
hac nocte angelus dei cuius sum ego et cui
deservio dicens. Ne timeas paule cesari
oportet te assistere. Et ecce donavit tibi deus
omnes qui navigant tecum. Propter quod bono ani
mo estote viri. Credo enim deo meo quia sic
erit quemadmodum dictum est michi. In insulam autem
quandam oportet nos devenire. Sed posteaquam
xiiii. dies nox supervenit navigantibus
nobis in adria circa mediam noctem. Sus
picabantur naute apparere sibi aliquam re
gionem. Qui et summittentes invenerunt pas
sus xx. et pusillum separati inde invenerunt
passus xv. Timentes autem ne in aspera loca
incideremus de puppi mittentes anchoras
iiii. optabant diem fieri. Nautis vero querentibus
fugere de navi cum misissent scapham
in mare sub optentu quasi inciperent a prora
anchoras extendere. dixit paulus centurio
ni et militibus. Nisi hii in navi manserint vos
salvi fieri non potestis. Tunc absciderunt mi
lites funes scaphe et passi sunt eam excidere.
Et cum lux inciperet fieri rogabat paulus omnes
sumere cibum dicens. xiiii. die hodie expec
tantes ieiuni permanetis nichil accipientes.
Propter quod rogo vos accipere cibum pro salute
vestra. quia nullius vestrum capillus de capite
peribit. Et cum hec dixisset sumens panem
gratias egit deo in conspectu omnium et cum fregisset
cepit manducare. Animequiores autem facti omnes et

[margin: bolidem]

ipsi assumpserunt cibum. Eramus vero universe
anime in navi. cc.lxxvii. Et satiati ci
bo alleviabant navem iactantes triticum
in mare. Cum autem dies factus esset terram non agno
scebant. Sinum vero quendam considerabant ha
bentem litus in quem cogitabant si possent ei
cere navem. Et cum anchoras sustulissent
committebant se mari simul laxantes iunc
turas gubernaculorum. Et levato arte
mone secundum aure flatum tendebant ad litus.
Et cum incidissemus in locum dithalassum im
pegerunt navem. Et prora quidem fixa mane
bat immobilis. puppis vero solvebatur
a vi maris. Militum autem consilium fuit ut
custodias occiderent ne quis cum enatasset ef
fugeret. Centurio autem volens servare paulum
prohibuit fieri. Iussitque eos qui possent nata
re mittere se in mare primos et evadere et ad
terram exire. Et ceteros alios in ferebant in ta
bulis quosdam super ea que de navi erant. Et
sic factum est ut omnes anime evaderent ad terram.

XXVIII

Et cum evasissemus tunc cognovimus
quia militene insula vocabatur. Bar
bari vero prestabant non modicam humani
tatem nobis. Accensa autem pyra reficiebant
nos omnes propter imbrem qui imminebat et fri
gus. Cum congregasset autem paulus sarmentorum
aliquantam multitudinem et imposuisset super
ignem vipera a calore cum processisset invasit
manum eius. Ut vero viderunt barbari pendentem
de bestiam in manu eius ad invicem dicebant.
Utique homicida est homo hic. Qui cum evaserit
de mari. ultio divina non permittit eum
vivere. Et ille quidem excutiens bestiam in
ignem nichil mali passus est. At illi existi
mabant eum in tumorem convertendum et subi
to casurum et mori. Diu autem illis expec
tantibus et videntibus nichil mali in eo fieri conver
tentes se dicebant eum esse deum. In locis autem illis
erant predia principis insule nomine publii

Verso image—
https://www.pirages.com/pictures/medium/ST16379-013_01.jpg



Verso image, detail—



Comment
The Mailhac-Faber Bible's positioning of the Acts of the Apostles *following* the Pauline Epistles, and immediately *preceding* the prologue *Non est ita ordo* to the Canonical Epistles is consistent with that of the thirteenth-century pandect Paris Bible, the *Biblia communis* of the late mediaeval era [Martin Morard, A la recherche de la 'Lettre commune': la Bible latine du Moyen âge tardif in : *Sacra Pagina*, IRHT-CNRS, 2023. Consultation du 19/10/2023. Permalink: http://gloss-e.irht.cnrs.fr/php/page.php?id=35]. As noted in the Sotheby's 1969 auction record, immediately prior to the codex's dismemberment: "The text is the normal text of a Bible from the thirteenth-century recension, with Acts following the Pauline Epistles". "The sequence of the books in these Bibles of the thirteenth century survives in every twenty-first century Christian Bible in the West, Protestant or Catholic, with scarcely any change. [ftn 14] The only difference lies in the position of the Acts of the Apostles, which the Paris Bible put between the Pauline and the Catholic epistles, but which have now moved to follow the gospels" [Rouse, Richard and Mary Rouse 2021. The Impact of the Dominicans on Books at the University of Paris, 1217–1350. In: *Medieval Dominicans: Books, Buildings, Music, and Liturgy*. Medieval Monastic Studies, 7. Turnhout: Brepols Publishers, 2021. pp. 31-50]. Alison Stones`s comparative tables of 47 Latin bibles produced between 1260 and 1320 in France conform to this convention as well [Stones, Alison. *Gothic Manuscripts, 1260-1320*. Part Two, Vol. Two, Comparative Tables & Illustrations. London: H. Miller, 2014, pp. 36-113].

Charles Edwin Puckett. Antique Maps, Manuscripts and Antiquities.

Charles Edwin Puckett. Antique Maps, Manuscripts and Antiquities. Inventory# IM-4023. Consulted 20220327. https://www.cepuckett.com/inventory/index.php?&main_page=product_info&products_id=367

Archived at: https://web.archive.org/web/20230916203002/https://www.cepuckett.com/inventory/index.php?no_cache=20230916133002&&main_page=product_info&products_id=367

Excerpt. c 1300 Bible Leaf - Lexicon - Exceptional Miniature. $6,500.00. Original leaf from an exceptional folio size medieval manuscript Bible. Three columns of forty-seven lines, written in attractive rounded gothic hand. Line extenders and marginalia are in red and blue on animal vellum (330 x 230 mm - 13.2 x 9.2"). Four two-line initials alternate in deep blue with red penwork and red with violet penwork. One exceptional seven-line historiated initial contains a miniature painting of a saint (possibly St. Stephen with his right hand clenched around a stone) and extends down the margin with in deep blue, orange, burnished gold, taupe, pink and white. Southwestern France, c. 1300. The illumination is in an unusual Provincial style – with the script showing Italian influences. This leaf contains a lexicon, or interpretation of Hebrew names, beginning with "R". The historiated initial begins names starting with "S". Provenance: The parent book for this leaf was formerly in the collection of Sir Thomas Phillipps and Sir Chester A. Beatty. The manuscript was sold at Sotheby's in the Beatty Sale (24 June 1969) lot 57 and subsequently dissembled. Sister leaves appeared in Quaritch catalog 1036 and 1056 (1985).

Image from Puckett leaf IM-4023. Interpretation of Hebrew Names rS, verso—



Puckett IM-4023 Verso, detail—



Two other W. MS.173 leaves previously sold by Puckett—

Inventory# IM-4025. **Interpretation of Hebrew Names eF**
https://cepuckett.com/inventory/index.php?main_page=product_info&products_id=366
Verso https://www.cepuckett.com/inventory/images/im-4025-f.jpg
Recto https://www.cepuckett.com/inventory/images/im-4025-f_03.jpg

Archived at:
https://web.archive.org/web/20230916203508/https://cepuckett.com/inventory/index.php?no_cache=20230916133508&main_page=product_info&products_id=366

Excerpt

"Exceptional sixteen-line historiated initial containing a miniature painting (possibly St. Francis of Assisi) extending the length of the inner margin with flowers & a whimsical creature in blue, orange, gold, taupe, pink & white. [...] This leaf contains a lexicon, or interpretation of Hebrew names, beginning with "E" (including Ethan and Ezechias), The historiated initial begins names starting with "F". The miniature painting in the initial is possibly St. Francis of Assisi holding a book (canonized July, 1228, a book is one of his attributes)."

Verso image from Puckett leaf IM-4025—

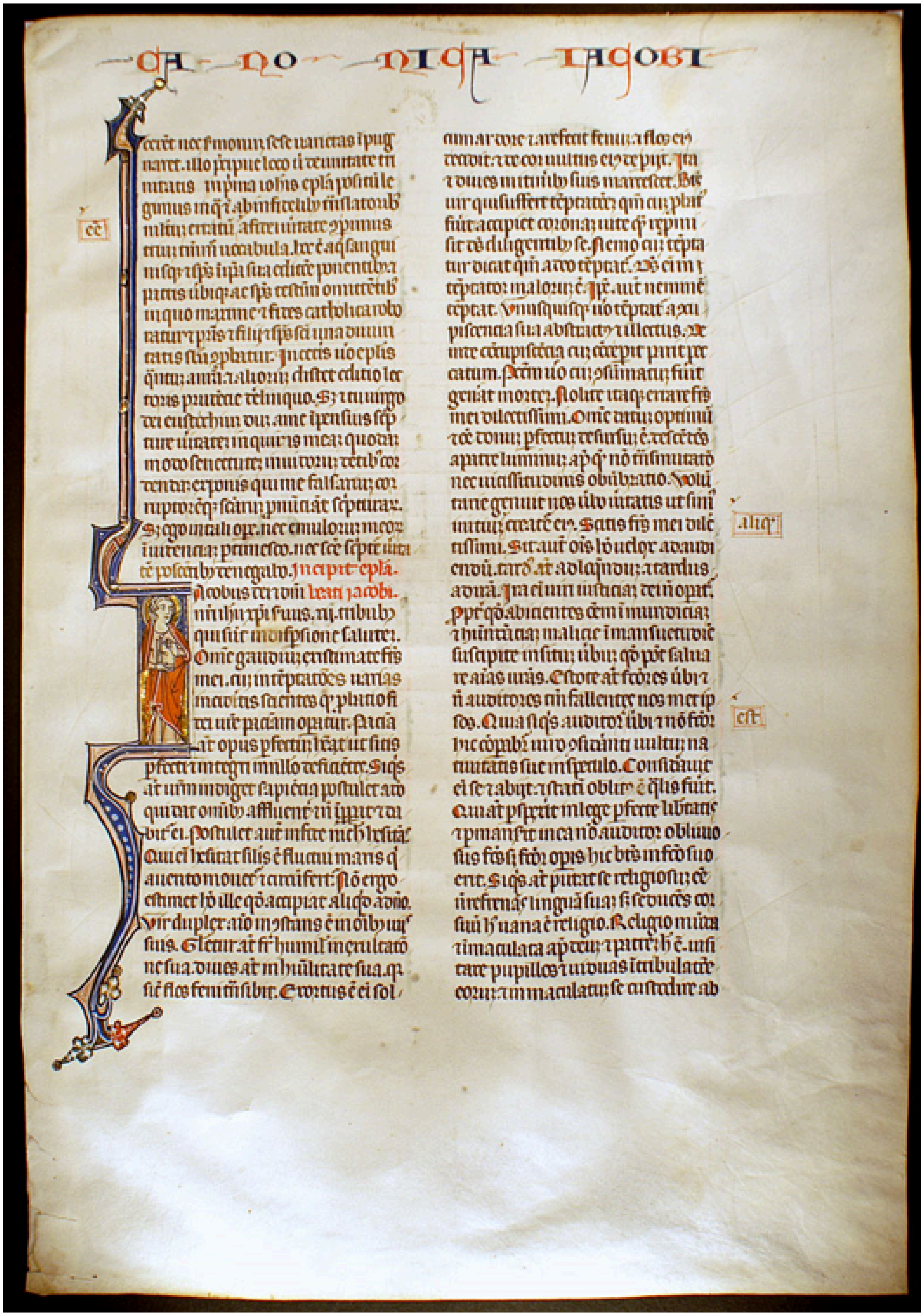


Puckett IM-4025 Verso, detail—



Inventory# IM-4024. Medieval Bible Leaf - Miniature of St James/Jacob. Beginning of the Epistle of St. James.
https://cepuckett.com/inventory/index.php?&main_page=product_info&products_id=368

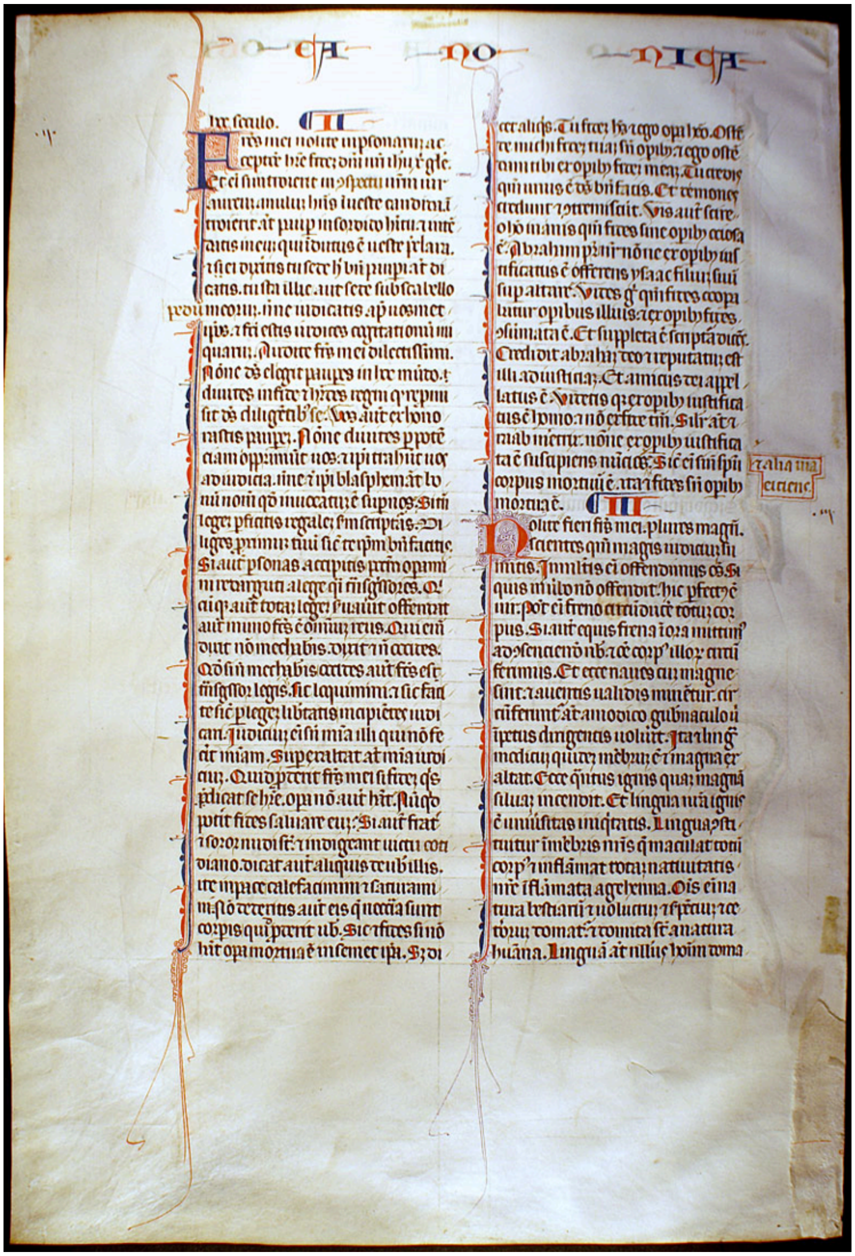
Recto image—


CA NO NICA IACOBI

Puckett IM-4024 Recto, detail—



Verso image—



Comments. Not visible in some of the Puckett leaves are some of the plummet rulings, and other markings such as the pencilled folio paginations visible in the unfragmented Beatty MS. W. 173 at the time of its 1969 Sotheby's auction sale, and which remain visible on many other documented leaves within this survey. The James gospel opening leaf would have immediately followed the Prologue to the Canonical Epistles leaf [Pirages PJP Catalog: 78.017, above]. Accordingly, these contiguous leaves likely follow *The Rule of Gregory*, with the codex's bifolia folded into quires such that the opposing pages are either both flesh surfaces or both hair surfaces of the animal hide [Reynhout, Lucien, 'Stages in Manuscript Production', in Frank T. Coulson, and Robert G. Babcock (eds), *The Oxford Handbook of Latin Palaeography* (2020; online edn, Oxford Academic, 10 Nov. 2020)],

https://doi-org.proxy3.library.mcgill.ca/10.1093/oxfordhb/9780195336948.013.106, accessed 5 Sept. 2023] . Given the uniformly smooth quality of the Canonical Epistles verso opposite the similar quality James recto, both devoid of hair follicle markings, one may infer that these two illuminated initials appear on *facing flesh sides*.

The Rendells, Inc.

The Rendells, Inc. 1979. *The Medieval World 800-1450*, Catalogue 146, Newton, Mass. Item 21, pp. 94-95. Archived at: https://archive.org/details/medievalworld8000000rend/page/98/mode/2up

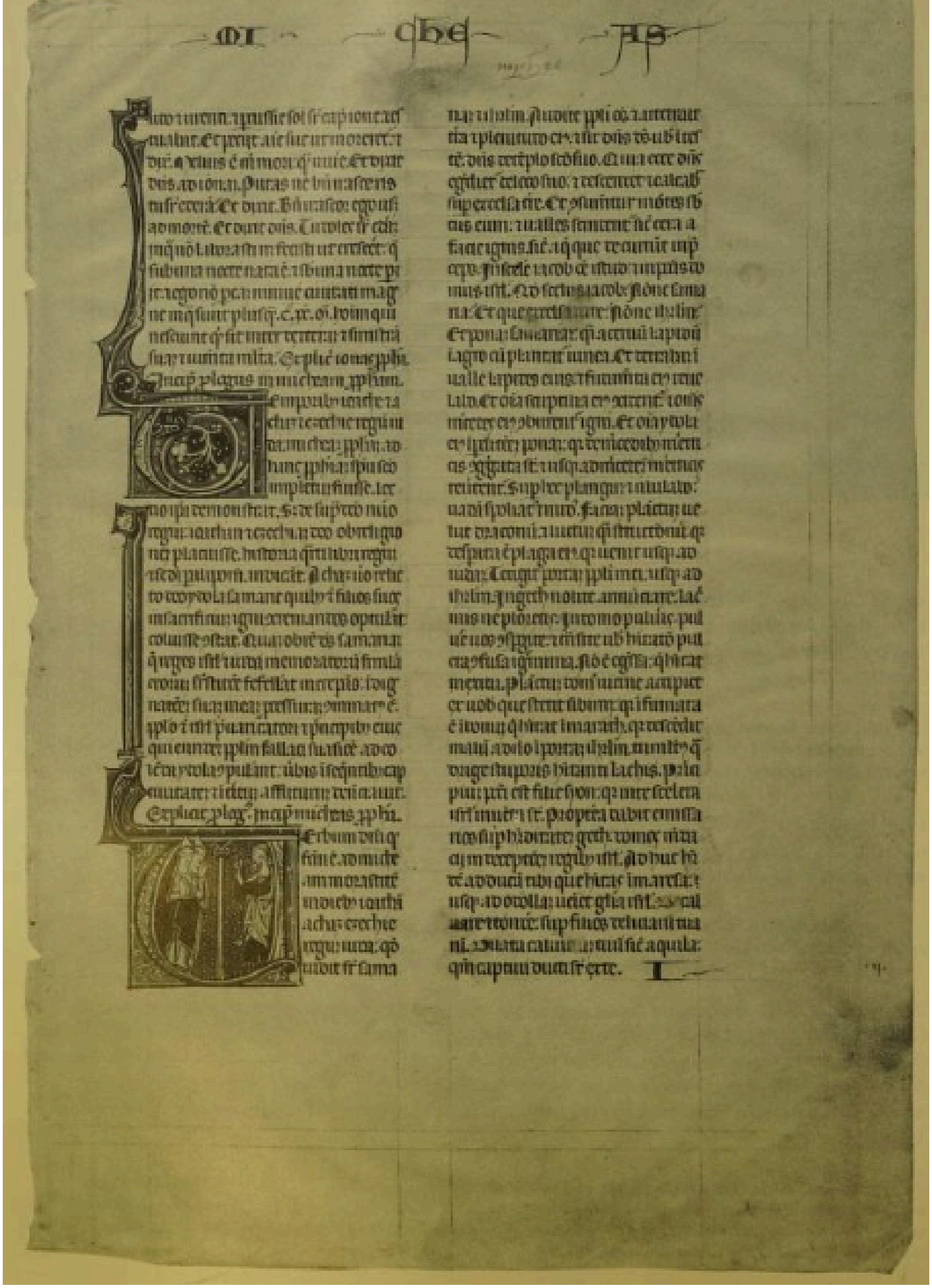
Jonah 4:8 – Prologue to Micah – Opening of Micah

21. [BIBLE]. A very fine leaf from a Latin Bible containing the conclusion of the Book of Jonah and a prologue and the opening of the Book of Micah. 300 by 200 mm. [11¾ by 8 inches]. In very fine condition. [See illustration.] France, 13th Century. $2750

A very fine example of French 13th century illumination. The leaf is written in a formal Gothic book hand, with contrasting colors of capitals in running heads in chapter numeration, and in calligraphic marginal ornament. The initial of the prologue to Micah is decorated with a floral and animal design, a long stem ascending the margin. The opening of Micah is decorated with a miniature painting of the prophet exhorting the priests; the miniature is connected with an ascending marginal stem consisting of a dragon's head and plants. The miniature is a very fine quality. It is done on a minutely detailed background of gold hexagons on blue, the prophet separated from the priest by a gold and vermilion architectural column and encompassed by a blue and white border. The miniature is framed in a salmon colored border with white design. The colors employed in the miniature are also used in the decorated initial and in the marginal stems.

The manuscript contains the conclusion of the short Book of Jonah including a description of ancient traffic difficulties: "and should not I have pity on Nineveh, that great city; wherein are more than six score thousand persons that cannot discern between their right hand and their left hand; and also much cattle?" After a short prologue placing the Book of Micah in context with the history elsewhere recorded of Judah and Samaria, there appears chapter 1, verse 1 to chapter 4, verse 2 of Micah, dealing with the Lord's witness against Israel, the overthrow of Jerusalem and devastation of Samaria. The prophet then rebukes those who "build up Zion with blood, and Jerusalem with iniquity," promising that the remnant of Israel will be "put together as the sheep of Bozrah," and that "in the latter days it shall come to pass, that the mountain of the Lord's house shall be established in the top of the mountains...and peoples shall flow unto it.... Out of Zion... shall go forth the law, and the word of the Lord from Jerusalem."

Image, recto—



Sanderus Antique Maps & Books [Antiquariaat Sanderus]

Comments.

(i) Although not identified as such by Sanderus, this is the same Beatty MS. W. 173 Interpretation of Hebrew Names leaf, Opening of B names, which was sold at auction by Christie's, 23 November 2009 (Lots 1-314) [see above].

(ii) *Orthography*. The spelling of the first "B" name is atypical: *Baachana*. IHN glossaries commonly use the forms *Baahana* [*e.g*., Free Library of Philadelphia, Lewis E 37. Genoa or Naples (?), ca. 1260-1280; Paris, Bibl. Sainte-Geneviève, 0014, f. 516v, south Italy, *s*.xiii^{med}; Paris, BIU Sorbonne, 0011, f. 394v, northern France, *s*.xiii^{ex}], or *Baana* [Paris, Bibl. Mazarine, 0021, f. 565v, northern France, ca. 1260-1270; BnF Latin 39, f. 549r, ca. 1275-1400]. The "ch" digraph is congruent with John Burke's textual analysis of Beatty MS. W. 173 leaves from Jeremiah 15:17–17 and 2 Maccabees 6-8 at the University of Melbourne: "nichilo (nihilo), nichilum (nihilum), michi (mihi) may indicate an Italian influence" [Burke, John 2017. "Manuscript leaves at the University of Melbourne." In *Text and the Material World. Essays in Honour of Graeme Clarke*, 1 ed., edited by Minchin, E, and Jackson, H, 359-370. Astroms forlag - Astrom Editions].

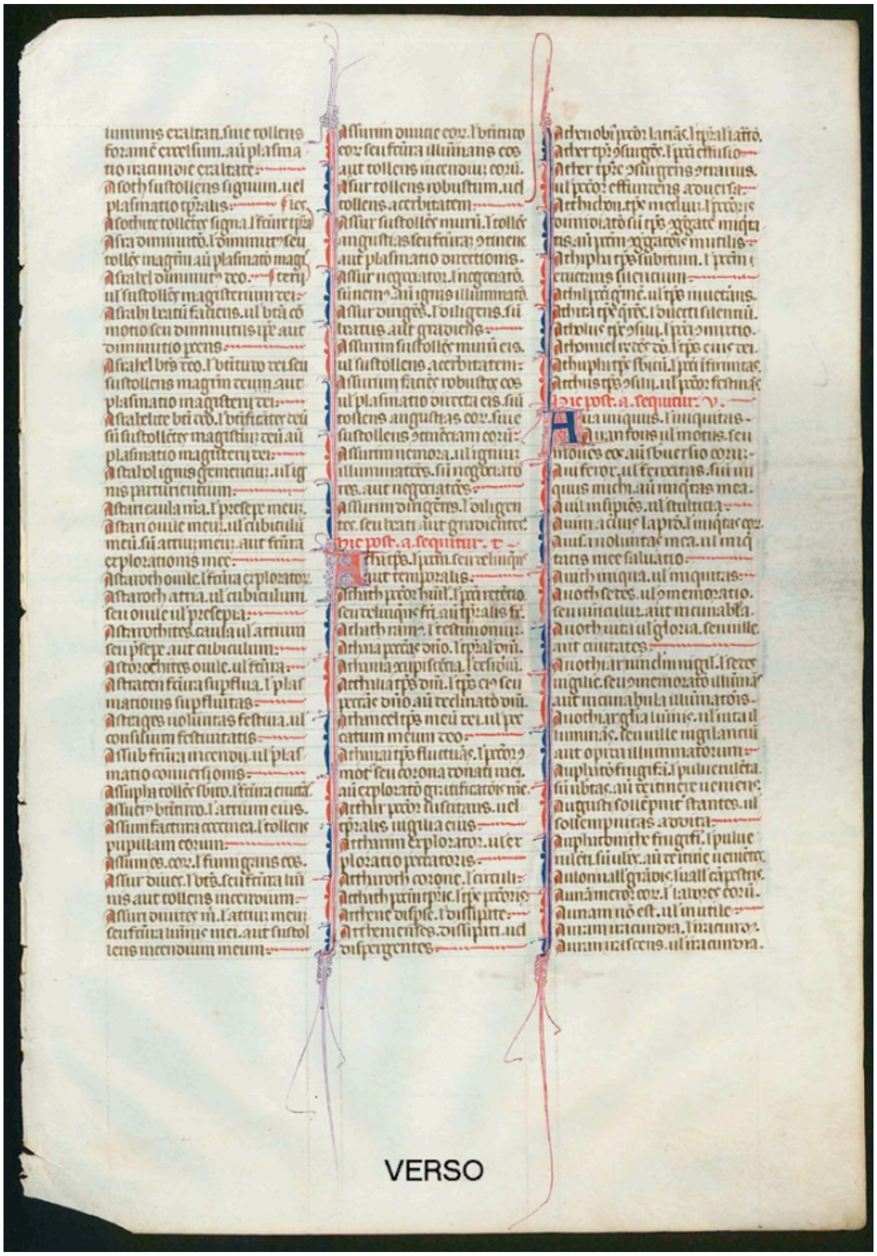
Sanderus. Antique Maps, Manuscripts and Antiquities. *Western Miniature, Southern France, c. 1290. c. 1300. Item Number: 22610*. Ghent - Belgium. Consulted 20220327. https://sanderusmaps.com/our-catalogue/medieval-manuscripts/miniature/western-miniature-southern-france-c-1290-22610

Excerpt. Western Miniature, Southern France, c. 1290. c. 1300. Item Number: 22610. Category: Medieval manuscripts > Miniature. A Standing Saint, historiated initial B. Page from a medieval bible, on vellum, Southern France, c. 1290-1300. Size: 33 x 23 cm - miniature: 3.5 x 3.5 cm.

Image detail, verso—
https://sanderusmaps.com/our-catalogue/medieval-manuscripts/miniature/western-miniature-southern-france-c-1290-22610



Image, Sanderus *Item Number: 22610*, *Recto* [erroneously labelled “Verso” by vendor]. The nineteenth-century, pencilled page numberings appearing on some other rectos within this codex are absent from this particular folio.



Stephen Butler Rare Books & Manuscripts

Milton Keynes, Bucks, United Kingdom

Ezekiel 43[?]-45:7

Note. Two unidentified leaves were offered in the 2023 catalogue, for which images of the verso of only one leaf were provided. Neither leaf also appears under the website's "Manuscripts" section in mid-2024, suggesting that they have been sold.

The one imaged leaf displays only the verso, from Ezekiel 44:15 [et dabo eos ianitores domus in omni ministerio eius et universis que fiunt in ea" to 45:7 [longitudinem autem iuxta unamquamque partium a termino occidentali usque ad]

Catalogue · Spring 2023 Medieval and Renaissance Manuscripts, Item 17, 2 leaves from the Chester Beatty Bible.

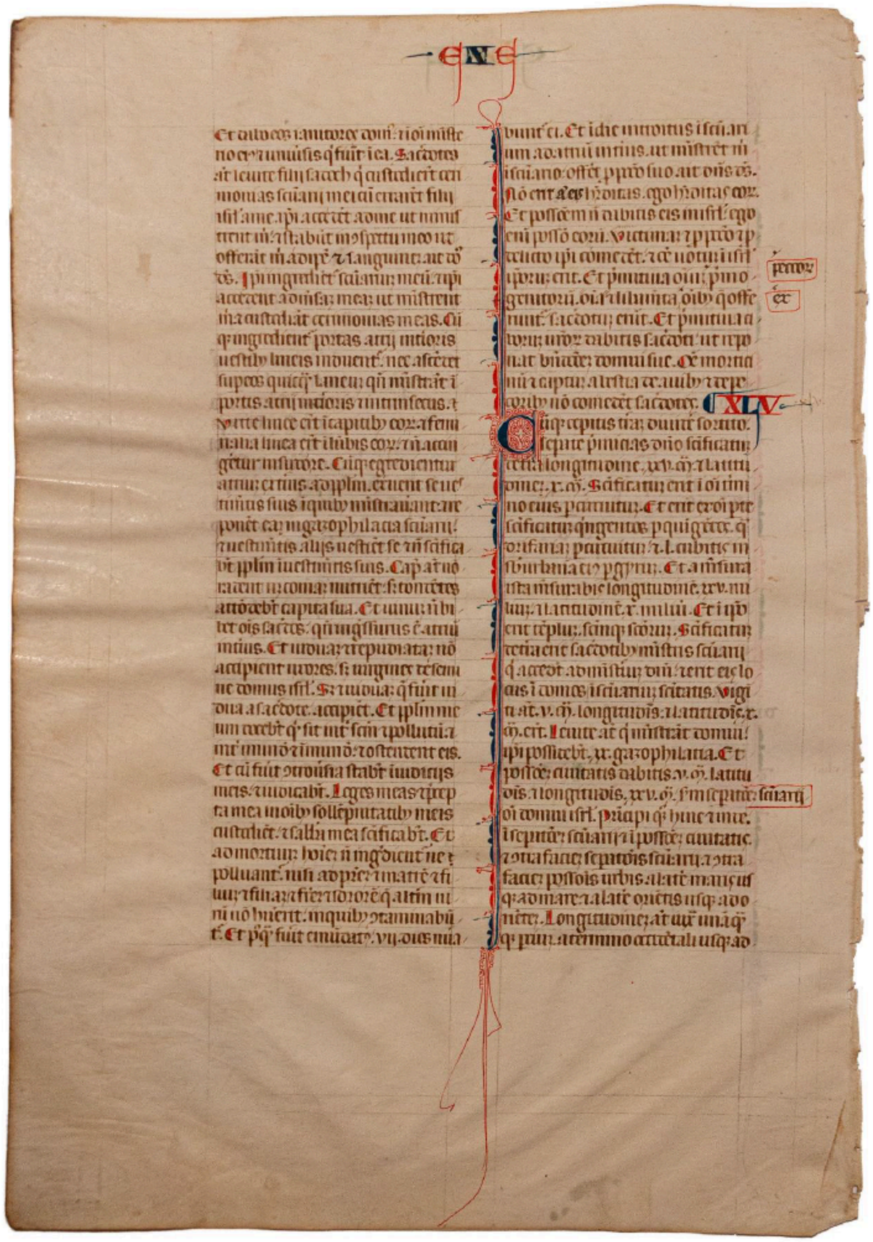
https://butlerrarebooks.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2023/05/2023-Spring-Manuscripts-Catalogue-2.pdf

Archived on archive.org at:
https://web.archive.org/web/20231225195644/https://butlerrarebooks.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2023/05/2023-Spring-Manuscripts-Catalogue-2.pdf

Excerpt

> 17. 2 leaves from the Chester Beatty Bible.
> [southern, perhaps south-western France c.1300].
> £900 each
> Double columns with 40 lines written in a small gothic bookhand, red and blue rubrics and penwork through the central margin, blue and red chapter numbering, 302 x 229mm, ruled space, 225 x 145mm.
> Provenance: (1) The parent Bible to which this leaf belonged was likely produced in a religious house – the regional style of the illumination rules out a Parisian atelier – and it remained in a monastic library until at least the 16th or 17th century: two inscriptions from this period by 'Frere Jehan Mailhac' and 'Frater renatus faber bourdelois' (i.e. 'of Bordeaux') suggest a south-western origin, consistent with the style of the illumination. (2) Sir Thomas Phillipps (1792-1872), MS. 2506 (purchased from the bookseller Thorpe as part of a group, many of which came from the Iriarte, Santander and Astorga libraries). (3) Sir Alfred Chester Beatty (1875-1968), his manuscript MS.W.173, exhibited at Trinity College, Dublin, in 1955, no 9 (purchased privately from the Phillipps Collection in 1920; sold at his sale, Sotheby's, 24 June 1969, lot 57). Chester Beatty also owned a second French manuscript Bible (his MS W.116), confusingly also dubbed the 'Chester Beatty Bible'. (4) Probably thence to Alan Thomas (1911-1992), and after to Philip Duschnes, who broke it up.

Image.



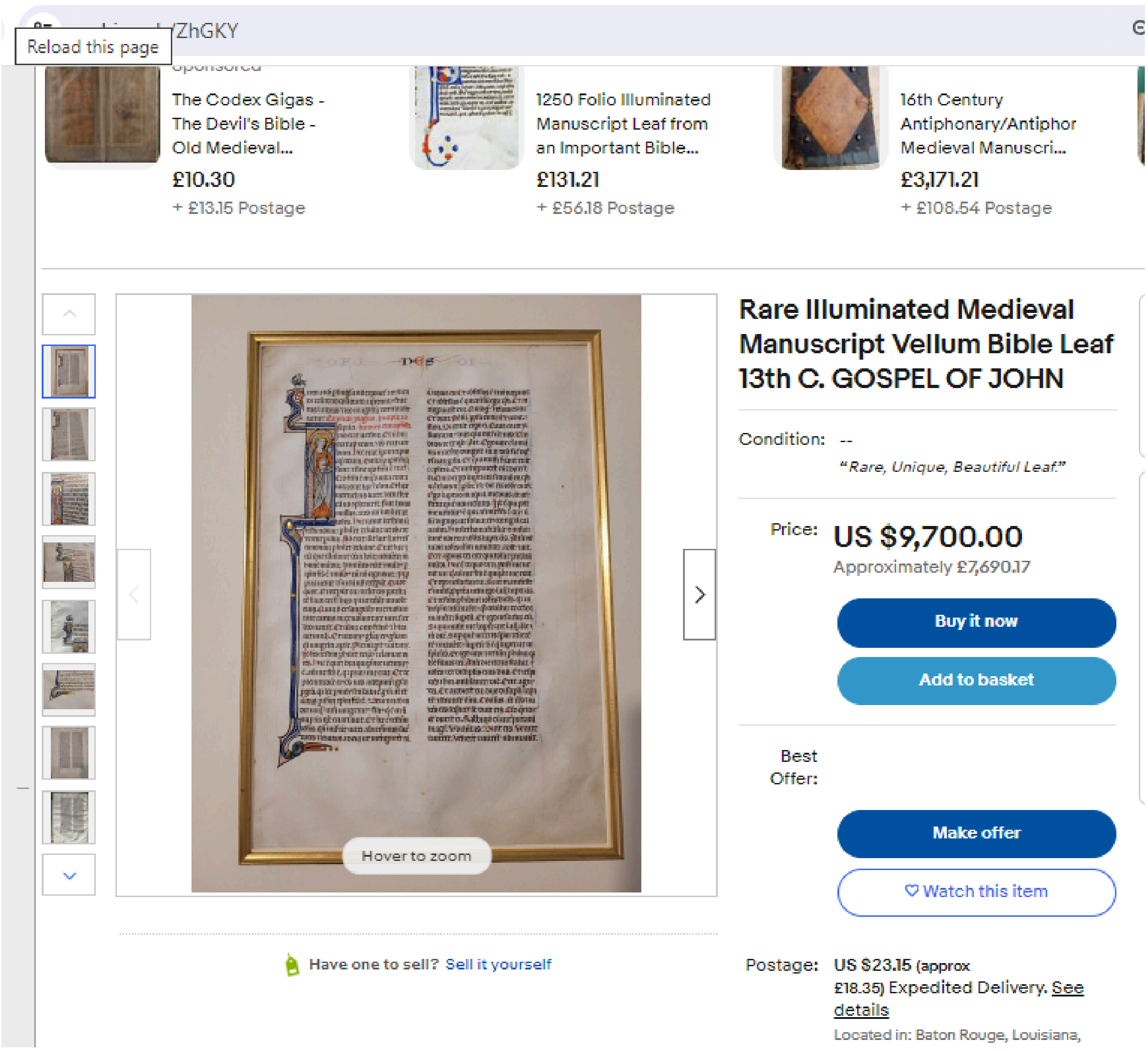
eBay [e-commerce website]. Seller: nuraldin, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, United States

Opening of John.

This leaf has been offered on the eBay website twice; first from May 2023 until February 2024, and again in June 2024, both times by the seller nuraldin https://www.ebay.ca/usr/nuraldin

eBay. Rare Illuminated Medieval Manuscript Vellum Bible Leaf 13th C. GOSPEL OF JOHN. Item #125938923692. Last updated on 02 Oct, 2023 18:19:36 BST. Seller: nuraldin

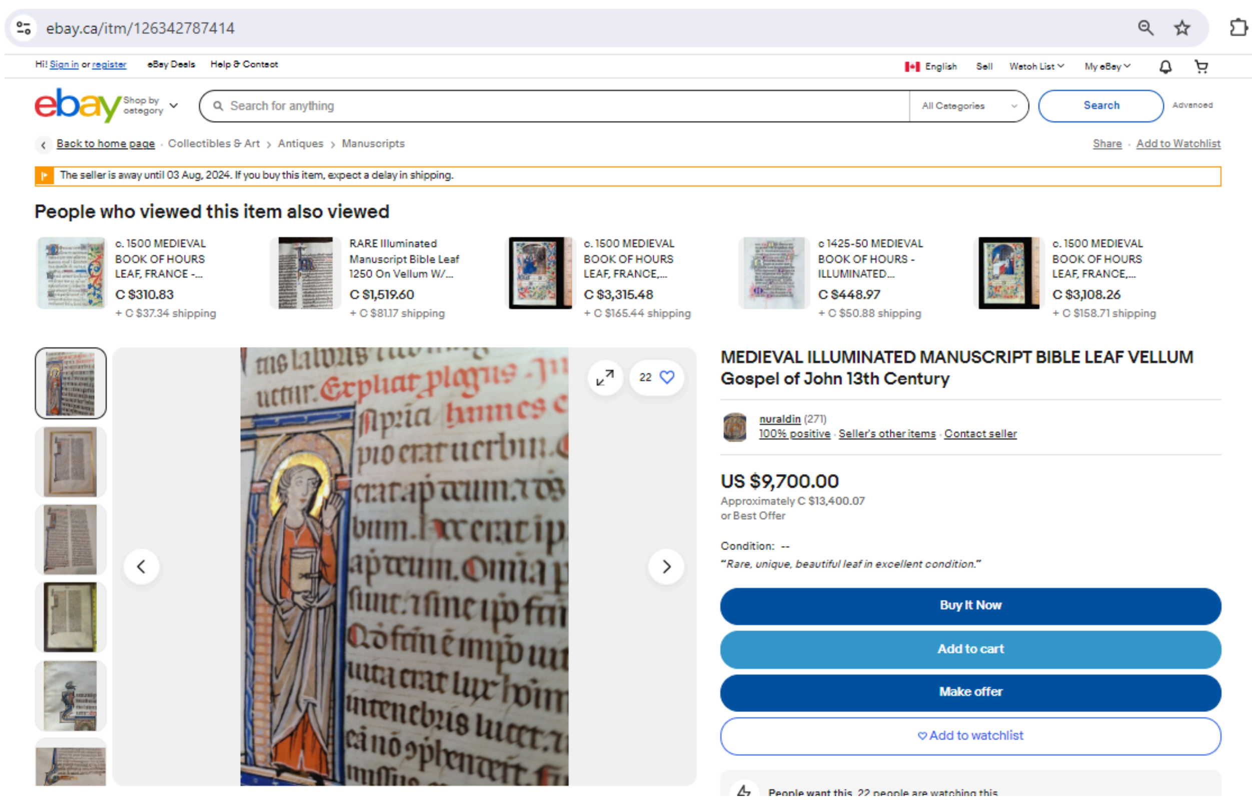
Archived at:
https://web.archive.org/web/20231126154245/https://www.ebay.co.uk/itm/125938923692
And:
https://archive.ph/ZhGKY



eBay. Rare Illuminated Medieval Manuscript Vellum Bible Leaf 13th C. GOSPEL OF JOHN. Item #126342787414. Seller: nuraldin.
Last updated on Jul 21, 2024 19:38:54 EDT. [First posted: Jun 04, 2024].

https://www.ebay.ca/itm/126342787414

Archived at:
https://web.archive.org/web/20240802135637/https://www.ebay.ca/itm/126342787414



Excerpts.

Item specifics
Seller Notes
“Rare, unique, beautiful leaf in excellent condition.”
Truly one of the finest Illuminated Manuscript Leaves ever offered for sale on Ebay. This leaf once belonged to what was formerly called "The Chester Beatty Bible" (now often referred to as the Mailhac - Faber Bible) and comes with a distinguished provenance.

This stunning leaf consists of the opening and complete first chapter of the GOSPEL OF JOHN beginning with "In principio erat Verbum et Verbum erat apud Deum et Deus erat Verbum..." (In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God) continuing to the second chapter, verse 23. Origin is Southern France, perhaps Bordeaux ca. 1275 - 1300. 13" x 9" (332mm x 232mm), double column, 40 lines of text, in an extraordinarily fine Gothic book hand. See provenance and historical summary below.

Present on the recto is a large (11 line tall) historiated initial 'I' incorporating the Apostle John (Iohannes) with a burnished gold halo, holding a book. The letter runs the entire length of the script, the descender terminating at bottom in the head of a bird with gold decorations near its beak and embellished at the top with a small drollery/grotesque consisting of a bird with a human-like face. Headings and chapter number alternating red and blue, rubrics in red, capitals stroked in red. Verso has one 2-line initial in blue with red pen-flourishing and an elaborate border with penwork extending the entire length of the page.

Leaves from this particular Bible appraise and list for $11K - $17K when offered for sale by antiquarian book and manuscript dealers. This is a wonderful and exceptional leaf, an extraordinary addition for the discerning collector.

HISTORY and PROVENANCE

Chester Beatty, known as the "King of Copper", was a wealthy mining magnate and famous manuscript collector who owned one of the most extensive and the highest quality manuscript collections ever acquired. This includes the famous 3rd century 'Chester Beatty Papyri'. Manuscripts and leaves once owned by Beatty are found in both private collections as well as universities and museums around the world. Well-known collectors who have owned some of Beatty's former manuscripts include Martin Schøyen, Sir Paul Getty, St John Hornby, Major J.R. Abbey, Philip Hofer, Eric Millar, William Scheide, A.S. Yahuda, and Peter Ludwig. Other known manuscripts are now in possession of institutions such as: Harvard University, Getty Museum, British Library, Bibliotecanazionale centrale di Roma, Chester Beatty Museum, Morgan Library, NY Public Library, Bodmer Collection, Walters Art Museum, Yale University, Boston Public Library, Lincoln College Oxford, National Library of Israel, Princeton University, Sir Paul Getty Library, and Stuttgart Landesbibliothek.

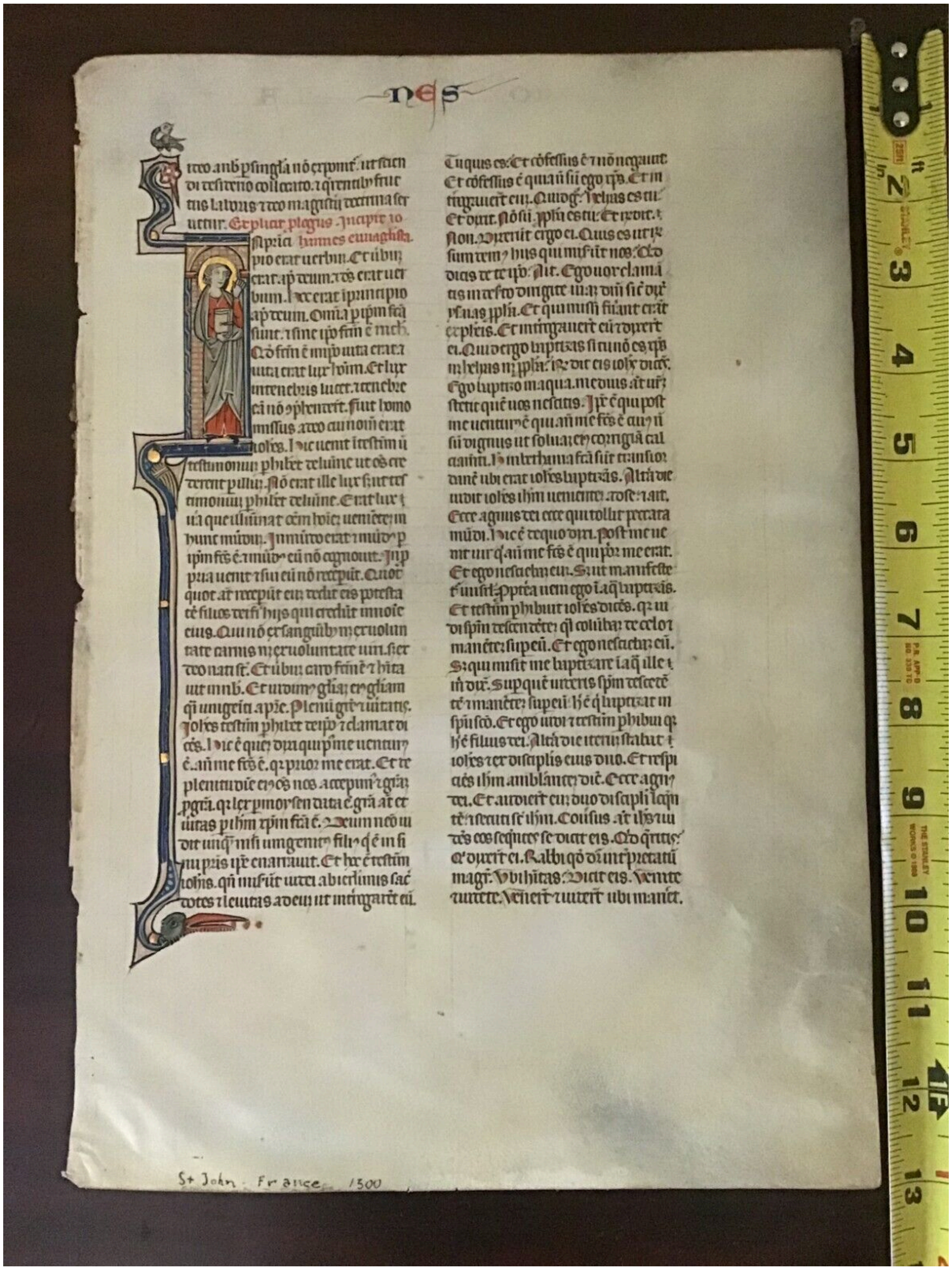
Based on the style of the illumination, the parent Bible of the leaf currently offered for sale here was likely produced in a religious house as opposed to a secular scriptorium. It is known to have remained in a monastic library until at least the 16th or 17th century as there are two inscriptions ('Frere Jehan Mailhac' and 'Frater Renatus Faber Bourdelois') from that time. This suggest a south-western origin, which would have been consistent with the regional style of the illumination employed there in the late 13th century. The Bible was eventually purchased by Sir Thomas Phillipps (1792-1872) [his MS. 2506] from the London bookseller Thomas Thorpe as part of a group, many of which came from famous libraries. It was eventually inherited by Phillip's grandson Thomas Fitzroy Fenwick. Sir Alfred Chester Beatty (1875-1968) purchased it privately [his MS.W.173] from the Phillipps Collection in 1920 or 1921. In 1955, this Bible was on display at Trinity College in Dublin, Ireland (see: Western Illuminated Manuscripts from the Library of Sir Chester Beatty, 155, no. 9). It was sold again at auction June 24, 1969 (Lot 57) at Sothebys of London where it was acquired by Alan Thomas (1911-1992). Sometime after that it was sold to Philip Duschnes of New York who broke it up. Over time these leaves were sold, auctioned off, and scattered, many likely ending up in private collections and no longer accounted for.

CONDITION

This is truly a beautiful item listed here. I have included photos in various light (indoor and out in the sun) with two different cameras to give an accurate representation of condition. As demonstrated by the pictures, the leaf is well preserved and in excellent condition. The illuminated letter, associated imagery, designs, flourishes, are all clean and bright. The burnished gold is vibrant. There is some toning and cockling of the vellum as well as some browning at the very far edges. All of this is typical and consistent with a handwritten manuscript of this age. The are no visible tears or issues of concern, the vellum is intact and of high quality. The backside has two narrow strips of mounting tape visible in the pictures. These do not encroach on the text, do not detract from the leaf, and would be hidden when framed or can be removed if desired. At the very bottom of the leaf written in small lettering are the words "St John France 1300". The leaf is currently loose in matting with no glass. It would be shipped securely, protected, with tracking, in the matting. The matting itself has no value and I would assume the buyer would want to replace it for re-framing.

Immediate payment is required. All serious offers considered. In person pick up possible if feasible for the buyer.

Image, recto.



Recto historiated initial, detail.



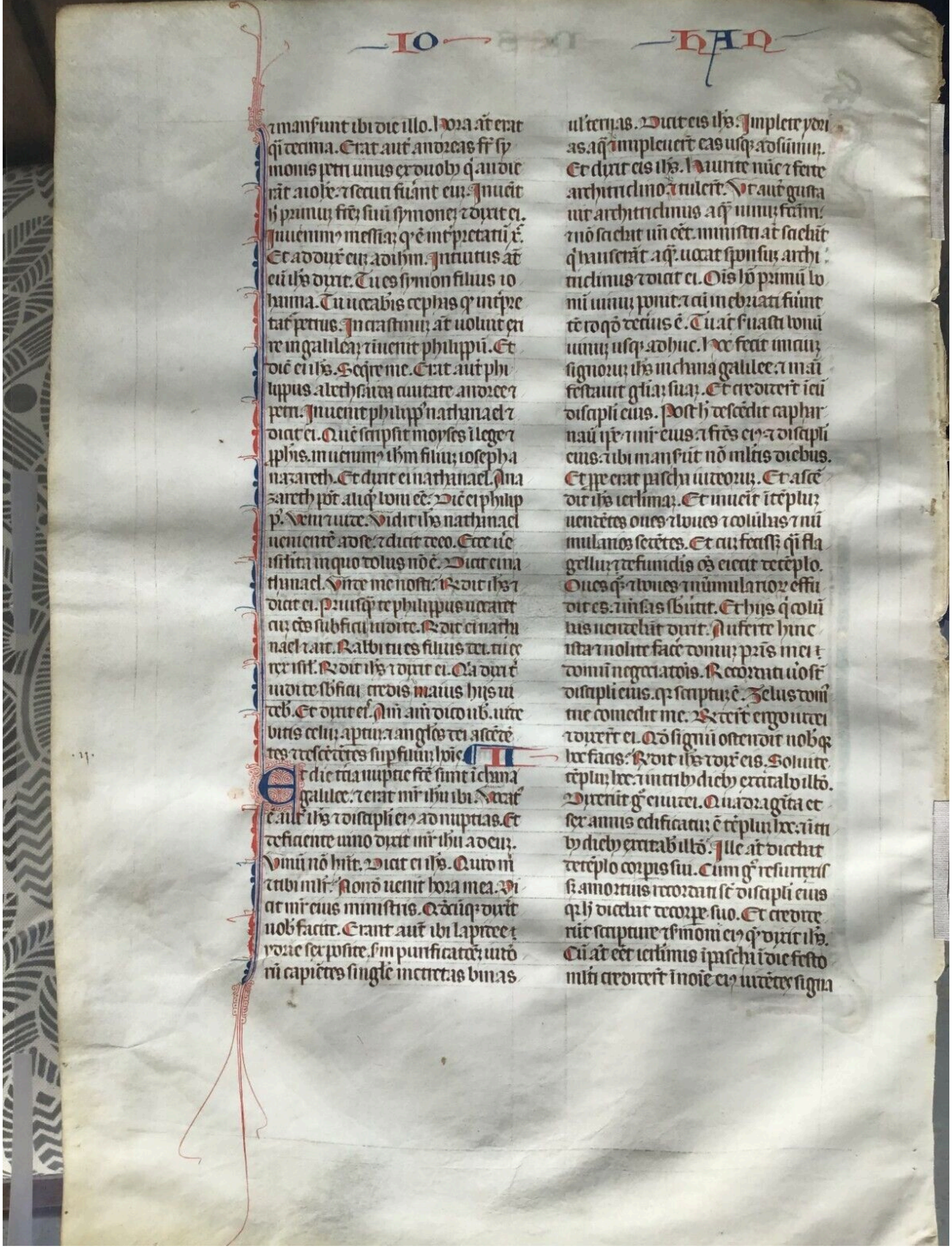
Recto border extension, detail.



Recto, lower border extension, detail.



Image, verso.

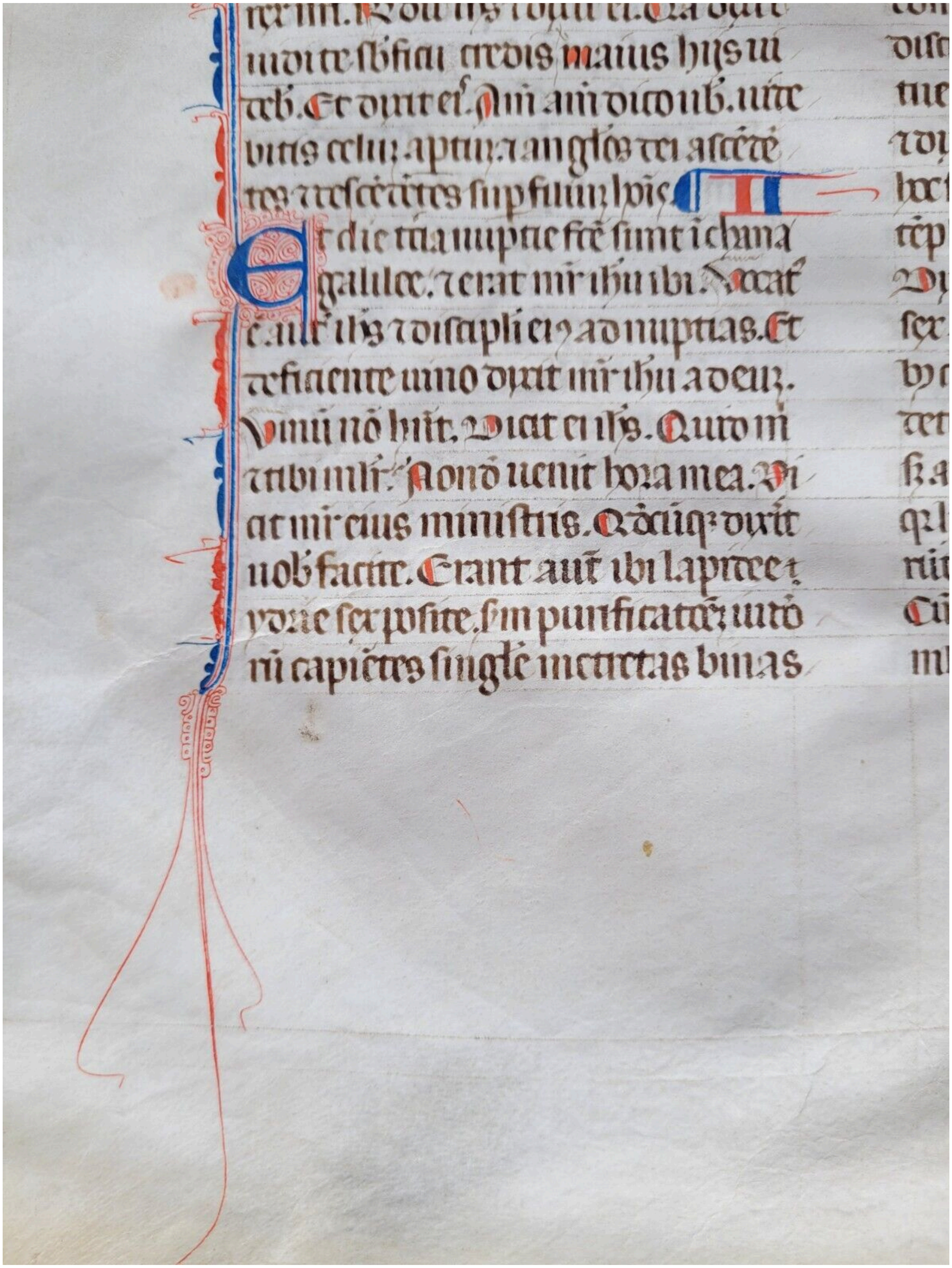


IO — HAN

& manſerunt ibi die illo. Hora aũt erat
q̃ſi decima. Erat aũt andreas fr̃ ſy
monis petri unus ex duobꝫ q̃ audie
rãt a ioh̃e & ſecuti fuẽrant eũ. Inuenit
h̃ primũ fr̃ẽ ſuũ ſymonẽ & dixit ei.
Inuenim⁹ meſſiã q̃ ẽ int̃p̃tatũ x̃.
Et adduxẽ eũ ad ih̃m. Intuitus aũt
eũ ih̃s dixit. Tu es ſymon filius io
hanna. Tu uocabis cephas q̃ int̃pre
tatᷣ petrus. In craſtinũ aũt uoluit exi
re in galileã & inuenit philippũ. Et
dic̃ ei ih̃s. Sequere me. Erat aũt phi
lippus a bethſaida ciuitate andree &
petri. Inuenit philipp⁹ nathanael &
dicit ei. Quẽ ſcripſit moyſes i lege &
ꝓphẽ. inuenim⁹ ih̃m filiũ ioſeph a
nazareth. Et dixit ei nathanael. A na
zareth põt aliq̃ boni ẽẽ. Dic̃ ei philip
p⁹. Veni & uide. Vidit ih̃s nathanael
uenientẽ ad ſe & dicit de eo. Ecce uẽe
iſrĥlita in quo dolus nõ ẽ. Dicit ei na
thanael. Vnde me noſti. R̃dit ih̃s &
dicit ei. Priuſq̃ te philippus uocaret
cũ eẽs ſub ficu uidi te. R̃dit ei natha
nael & ait. Rabbi tu es filius dei. tu es
rex iſrĥl. R̃dit ih̃s & dixit ei. Q̃a dixi t̃
uidi te ſb̃ ficu credis maius hijs ui
debis. Et dixit ei. Am̃ am̃ dico uob̃. uide
bitis celũ aptũ & angl̃os dei aſcẽdẽ
tes & deſcẽdẽtes ſup filiũ hõis. II

Et die tcia nuptie f̃cẽ ſunt i chana
galilee. & erat m̃r ih̃u ibi. Vocat⁹
ẽ aũt ih̃s & diſcipli ei⁹ ad nuptias. Et
deficiente uino dixit m̃r ih̃u ad eũ.
Vinũ nõ hñt. Dicit ei ih̃s. Quid m̃
& tibi mlr̃. Nondũ uenit hora mea. Di
cit m̃r eius miniſtris. Q̃dcũq; dixit
uob̃ facite. Erant aũt ibi lapidee ỹ
drie ſex poſite ſc̃m purificatõẽ iudeo
rũ capiẽtes ſingle metretas binas
ul' ternas. Dicit eis ih̃s. Implete ydri
as aq̃ & impleuerũt eas uſq; ad ſũmũ.
Et dixit eis ih̃s. Haurite nũc & ferte
architriclino & tulerũt. Vt aũt guſta
uit architriclinus aq̃ uinũ factã
& nõ ſciebat unẽ eẽt. miniſtri aũt ſciebãt
q̃ hauſerãt aq̃. uocat ſponſũ archi
triclinus & dicit ei. Oĩs hõ primũ bo
nũ uinũ ponit & cũ inebriati fuẽrint
tũc id q̃d deterius ẽ. Tu aũt ſuaſti bonũ
uinũ uſq; adhuc. Hoc fecit inicũ
ſignorũ ih̃s in chana galilee & maĩ
feſtauit gl̃iã ſuã. Et crediderũt i eũ
diſcipli eius. Poſt h̃ deſcẽdit caphar
naũ ipſe & m̃r eius & fr̃es ei⁹ & diſcipli
eius & ibi manſerũt nõ mltis diebus.
Et ꝓpe erat paſcha iudeorũ. Et aſcẽ
dit ih̃s ierl̃imã. Et inuenit i tẽplũ
uendẽtes oues & boues & columbas & nũ
mularios ſedẽtes. Et cũ feciſſ; q̃ſi fla
gellũ de funiclis oẽs eiecit de tẽplo.
Oues q̃; & boues & nũmulariorꝫ effu
dit es & mẽſas ſbũtit. Et hijs q̃ colũ
bas uendebãt dixit. Auferte hinc
iſta & nolite facẽ domũ p̃ris mei ꝺ
domũ negociatõis. Recordati ũo ſũt
diſcipli eius. q̃; ſcriptũ ẽ. Zelus domꝰ
tue comedit me. R̃derũt ergo iudei
& dixerũt ei. Q̃d ſignũ oſtendit nob̃ q̃r
hec facis. R̃dit ih̃s & dix̃ eis. Soluite
tẽplũ hoc & in tribꝫ diebꝫ excitabo illd̃.
Dixerũt ḡ iudei. Quadraginta et
ſex annis edificatũ ẽ tẽplũ hoc & i tri
bꝫ diebꝫ excitabis illd̃. Ille aũt dicebat
de tẽplo corporis ſui. Cum ḡ reſurrexiſſ
ſet a mortuis recordati ſũt diſcipli eius
q̃; h̃ dicebat de corpe ſuo. Et credide
rũt ſcripture & ſmoni ei⁹ q̃ dixit ih̃s.
Cũ aũt eẽt ierl̃imis i paſcha i die feſto
mlti crediderũt i noĩe ei⁹ uidẽtes ſigna

Verso penwork border, detail.



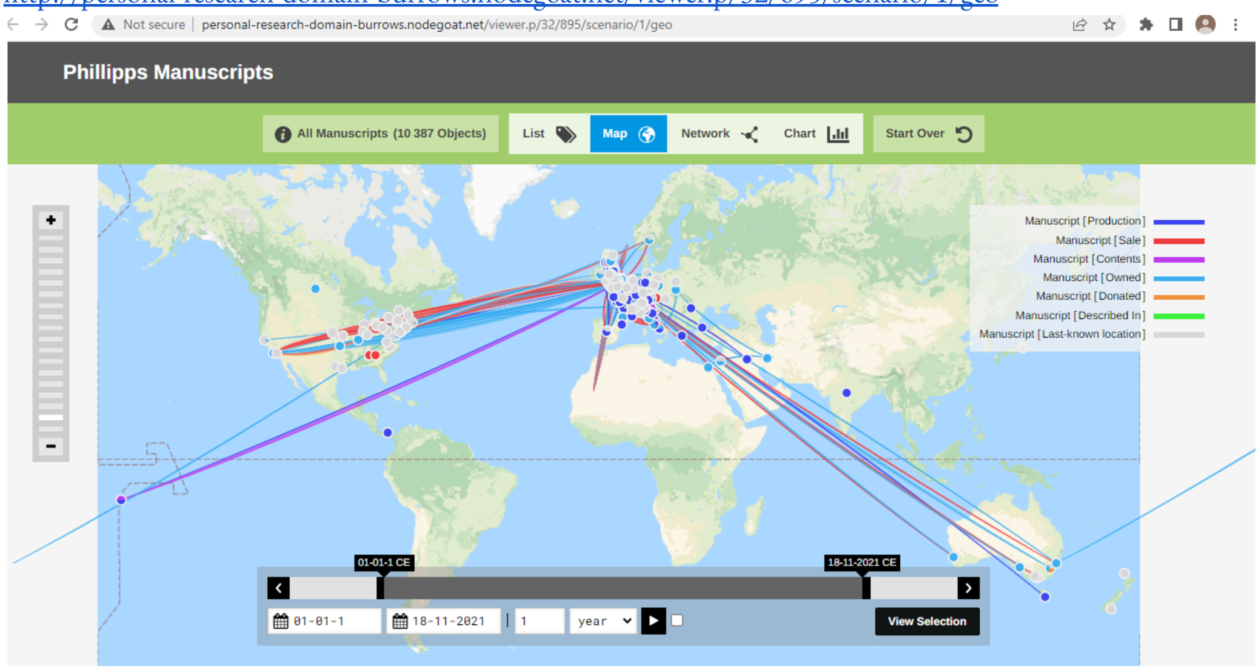
Potential Pathways Towards Digital Reassembly & Analysis

Toby Burrows, Oxford e-Research Centre, University of Oxford

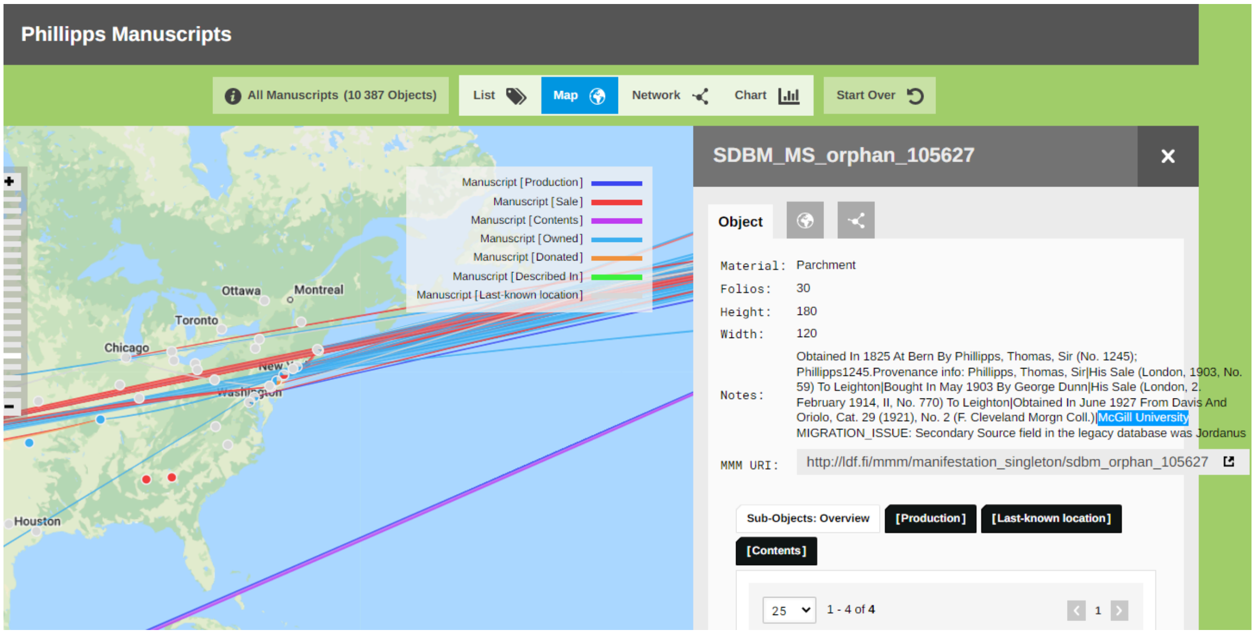
Burrows, Toby. 2016. *Reconstructing the Phillipps Manuscript Collection: using Linked Data technologies to analyse the creation and dispersal of a major European cultural heritage collection*.
Final Report. https://cordis.europa.eu/project/id/626696/reporting

Project description.
https://tobyburrows.wordpress.com/2015/11/02/thomas-phillipps-and-alfred-chester-beatty/

Phillipps Manuscripts Map
http://personal-research-domain-burrows.nodegoat.net/viewer.p/32/895/scenario/1/geo



McGill University is identified in at least one of the Phillipps records.
http://personal-research-domain-burrows.nodegoat.net/viewer.p/32/895/object/621-10064975



Material: Parchment
Folios: 30
Height: 180
Width: 120
Notes: Obtained In 1825 At Bern By Phillipps, Thomas, Sir (No. 1245); Phillipps 1245. Provenance info: Phillipps, Thomas, Sir|His Sale (London, 1903, No. 59) To Leighton|Bought In May 1903 By George Dunn|His Sale (London, 2. February 1914, II, No. 770) To Leighton|Obtained In June 1927 From Davis And Oriolo, Cat. 29 (1921), No. 2 (F. Cleveland Morgn Coll.)|McGill University MIGRATION_ISSUE: Secondary Source field in the legacy database was Jordanus
MMM URI: http://ldf.fi/mmm/manifestation_singleton/sdbm_orphan_105627

Phillipps Manuscript database entry for MS. 2506
http://personal-research-domain-burrows.nodegoat.net/viewer.p/32/895/object/621-10059259

http://ldf.fi/mmm/manifestation_singleton/sdbm_1511
manifestation singleton: SDBM_MS_1511
[edit]
Catalog or lot number 2506, 5, 57
Columns http://ldf.fi/mmm/columns/2
Decorated initials http://ldf.fi/mmm/decorated_initials/31
Description of manuscript binding Half calf by Bretheron, 1849; in a red half-morocco case., half calf by Bretherton, 1849; in a red half-morocco case.
Folios http://ldf.fi/mmm/folios/286
Height http://ldf.fi/mmm/height/333
Historiated initials http://ldf.fi/mmm/historiated_initials/77
http://ldf.fi/schema/mmm/last_known_location London
http://ldf.fi/schema/mmm/last_known_location_sdbm London
http://purl.org/dc/terms/source Schoenberg Database of Manuscripts

Lines http://ldf.fi/mmm/lines/40
P128 carries Bible (Isaiah to Apocalypse), Bible (Isaiah to Apocalypse), Bible Isaiah to Apocalypsis
P3 has note Phillipps no. 2506, Provenance Note: Phillipps Ms. 2506.
P45 consists of Parchment
P46 forms part of Phillipps manuscripts : Catalogus librorum manuscriptorum in bibliotheca D. Thomae Phillipps, Bt., impressum Typis Medio-Montanis, 1837-1871 (intro. by A.N.L. Munby)
P46 is composed of SDBM_MS_part_143127
P51 has former or current owner Chester Beatty, Alfred (1875-1968), Faber Bourdelois, Renatus, Frater, Fenwick, Thomas FitzRoy Phillipps, 1856-1938, Mailhac, Jehan, Frere, Phillipps, Thomas, Sir, 1792-1872, Sotheby's (London, etc.), Thomas, Alan G., 1911-1992, Thorpe, Thorpe, Thomas, 1791-1851
P70 is documented in No. 23: Fine books, Oxford, Bodleian Library MS Phillipps-Robinson C 719, Phillipps manuscripts : Catalogus librorum manuscriptorum in bibliotheca D. Thomae Phillipps, Bt., impressum Typis Medio-Montanis, 1837-1871 (intro. by A.N.L. Munby), Provenance Observation (lcleaver): SDBM_MS_1511, The Chester Beatty Western Manuscripts: Part II
Phillipps number 2506
preferred label SDBM_MS_1511
type manifestation singleton
URL link to find more information from https://sdbm.library.upenn.edu/entries/143127, https://sdbm.library.upenn.edu/manuscripts/1511
Width http://ldf.fi/mmm/width/235
Work contained in a physical manuscript Bible (Isaiah to Apocalypse), Bible (Isaiah to Apocalypse), Bible Isaiah to Apocalypsis
References (27)
Production of SDBM_MS_1511 (E12 Production) ← P108 has produced
Manuscript provenance (Manuscript related activity) ← Observed manuscript
[...]
No. 23: Fine books (Manuscript related activity) ← Observed manuscript
Oxford, Bodleian Library MS Phillipps-Robinson C 719 (E10 Transfer of Custody) ← P30 transferred custody of
Provenance Observation (lcleaver): SDBM_MS_1511 (Manuscript related activity) ← Observed manuscript
The Chester Beatty Western Manuscripts: Part II (E10 Transfer of Custody) ← P30 transferred custody of
Phillipps manuscripts : Catalogus librorum manuscriptorum in bibliotheca D. Thomae Phillipps, Bt., impressum Typis Medio-Montanis, 1837-1871 (intro. by A.N.L. Munby) (Manuscript related activity)

Burrows, Toby. 2019. "Collecting Medieval and Renaissance Manuscripts in Twentieth-Century Great Britain and North America." *Museum Worlds* 7 (1) (07): 45-57. doi:http://dx.doi.org/10.3167/armw.2019.070104. https://proxy.library.mcgill.ca/login?url=https://www.proquest.com/scholarly-journals/collecting-medieval-renaissance-manuscripts/docview/2493157574/se-2.

Excerpt—
[pg. 50] "Over the course of the twentieth century, interest shifted to reconstructing the source manuscripts from which they were derived. By the early twenty-first century, this was the focus of considerable research, which was aided by such new digital developments as the Fragmentarium database and software based on the IIIF (International Image Interoperability Framework) standard, which enabled the virtual reassembling of fragments into a single manuscript (Biblissima 2015). [...] A similar market was identified in Great Britain in

the 1960s by the Folio Club, which began to sell individual manuscript leaves through its new Folio Fine Art subsidiary (De Hamel 2000). Folio initially tried to concentrate on selling old fragments and separate miniatures, but eventually began to acquire imperfect manuscripts and sell off individual leaves from them. Longer-established and better-known manuscript dealers such as Maggs Brothers, Quaritch, and Alan G. Thomas quickly began to follow suit, acquiring and advertising individual leaves for sale. The result was the dispersal of fragments of manuscript codices across the globe, with successful marketing to small-scale collectors and libraries in North America and Australasia. A representative example is the so-called Chester Beatty Bible, an imperfect mid-thirteenth century French Bible once owned by Alfred Chester Beatty (his manuscript W.116) and sold in December 1968 after his death. It was bought by Alan Thomas and Charles Ede (one of the founders of the Folio Society), and single leaves from it began to appear in their sale catalogues [pg. 51] almost immediately. By 1971, Maggs Brothers were also advertising leaves from this manuscript, and sales continued into the 1990s. In November 2016, Christie's offered four leaves from this manuscript at an estimated price of £18,000–£25,000 for the group, with the illuminations described as "sumptuous" (Christie's 2016), while a further 14 leaves were sold in Boston in July 2019 for US$11,070 (Skinner, Inc. 2019)."

[pg. 54] "Systematic data relating to prices and buyers are largely lacking, even in the Schoenberg Database, but without them it is almost impossible to apply quantitative analysis to the manuscript market. A new project known as CULTIVATE MSS, led by Laura Cleaver and funded by the European Research Council for 2019–2024, is planning to gather and use price data to assess the significance of the trade in medieval manuscripts in the early twentieth century. This should enable a more systematic approach in the future."

Laura Cleaver, Institute of English Studies, University of London

European Research Council.Project Title: CULTIVATE MSS. Cultural Values and the International Trade in Medieval European Manuscripts, c. 1900-1945
https://erc.easme-web.eu/?p=817988#

CULTIVATE MSS aims to assess the significance of the trade in medieval manuscripts for the development of ideas about the nature and value of European culture in the early 20th century, a crucial period for the development of modern European nation states. Although recent technological developments have facilitated quantitative analyses of provenance data, charting in increasing detail the early-20th-century movement of manuscripts, including an exodus of works to America, qualitative analyses have failed to keep pace, leaving questions of how and why particular books were valued underexplored. The PI's role in the development of the Schoenberg Database of Manuscripts, which has begun to make available historic data about books, has revealed the need for a reassessment of the relationship between collecting and scholarship, and the potential for existing data about the manuscript trade to be used, with unpublished archival sources, to identify and compare the economic and philosophical values projected onto books.

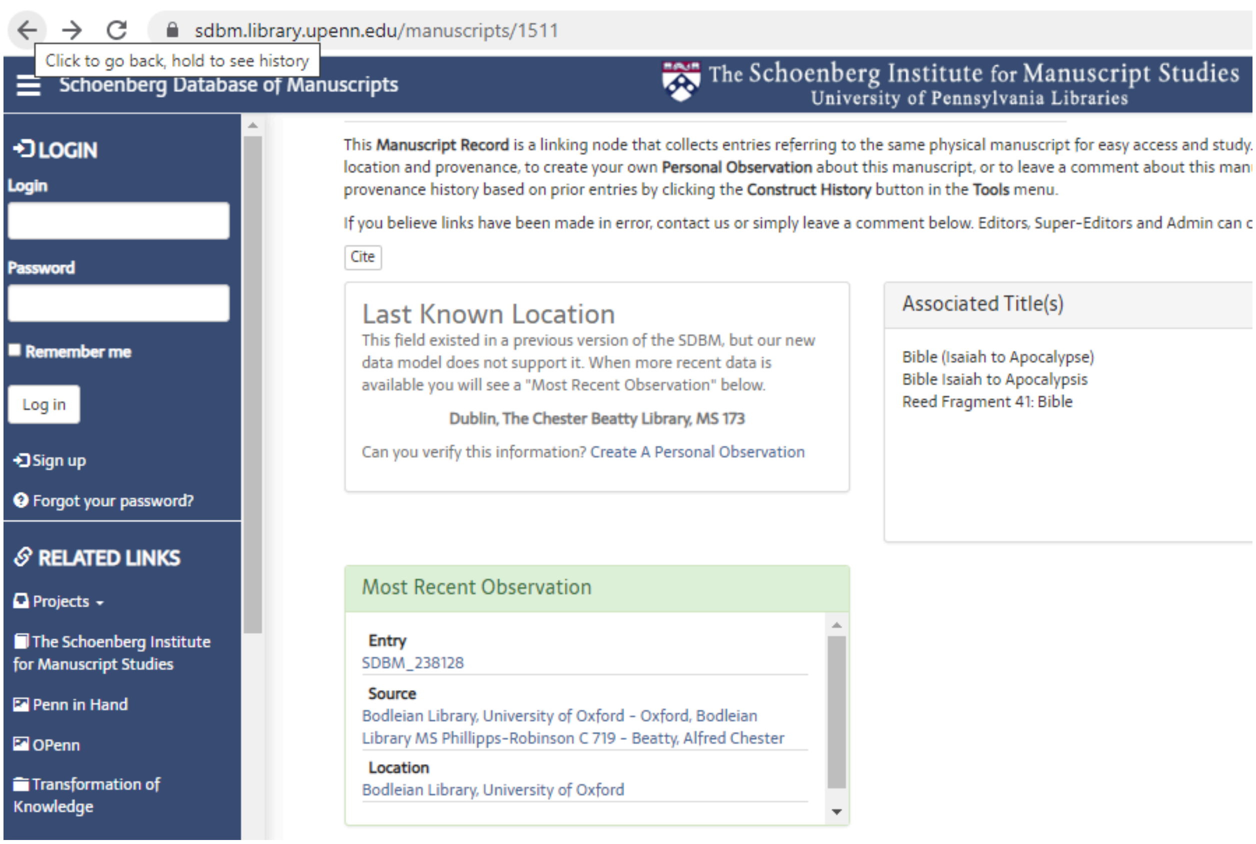
Researcher: CLEAVER Laura Janet
Grant Type: Consolidator grants

Topic: SH5 - Cultures & cultural production
EU Contribution: 1.832.711 €
Call ID: ERC-2018-COG
Start date: 01/05/2019
End date: 30/04/2024

Schoenberg Database of Manuscripts

As of March 2022, there are 697 occurrences of "Beatty, Alfred Chester, Sir, 1875-1968" as a provenance "agent". Phillipps MS.2506/Beatty MS. W. 173 is entered as SDBM_MS_1511. Searches of the database by numbers (columns, lines, dimensions) and by keywords (hebraicorum, hebraeorum, etc.) in August 2022 failed to identify any potentially-related orphan leaves.

https://sdbm.library.upenn.edu/manuscripts/1511



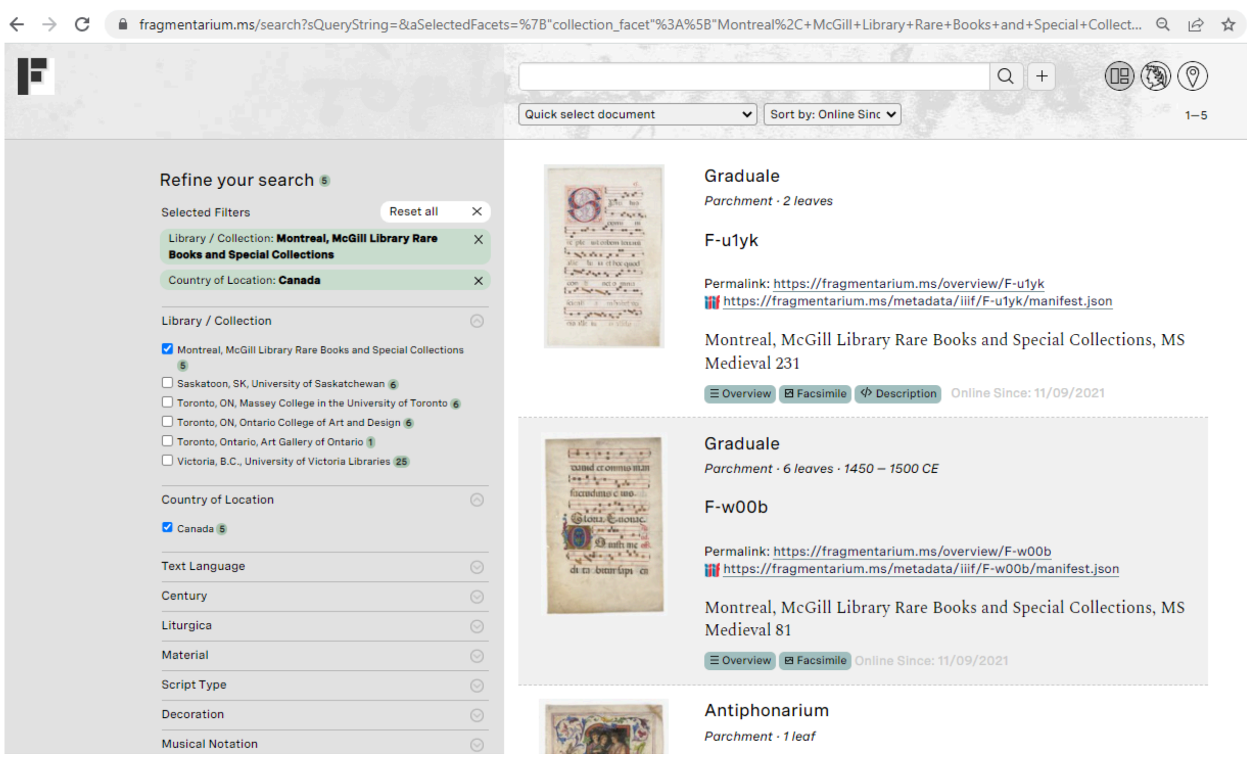
Fragmentarium. Laboratory for Medieval Manuscript Fragments

https://fragmentarium.ms/

> "Fragmentarium enables libraries, collectors, researchers and students to publish images of medieval manuscript fragments, allowing them to catalogue, describe, transcribe, assemble and re-use them."

As of March 2022, this database contains descriptions of 2,821 manuscript fragments, of which 49 are held in Canada, including five with McGill Library Rare Books and Special Collections. Searches of the database by numbers (columns, lines, dimensions) and by keywords (hebraicorum, hebraeorum, etc.) in August 2022 failed to identify any potentially-related orphan leaves.

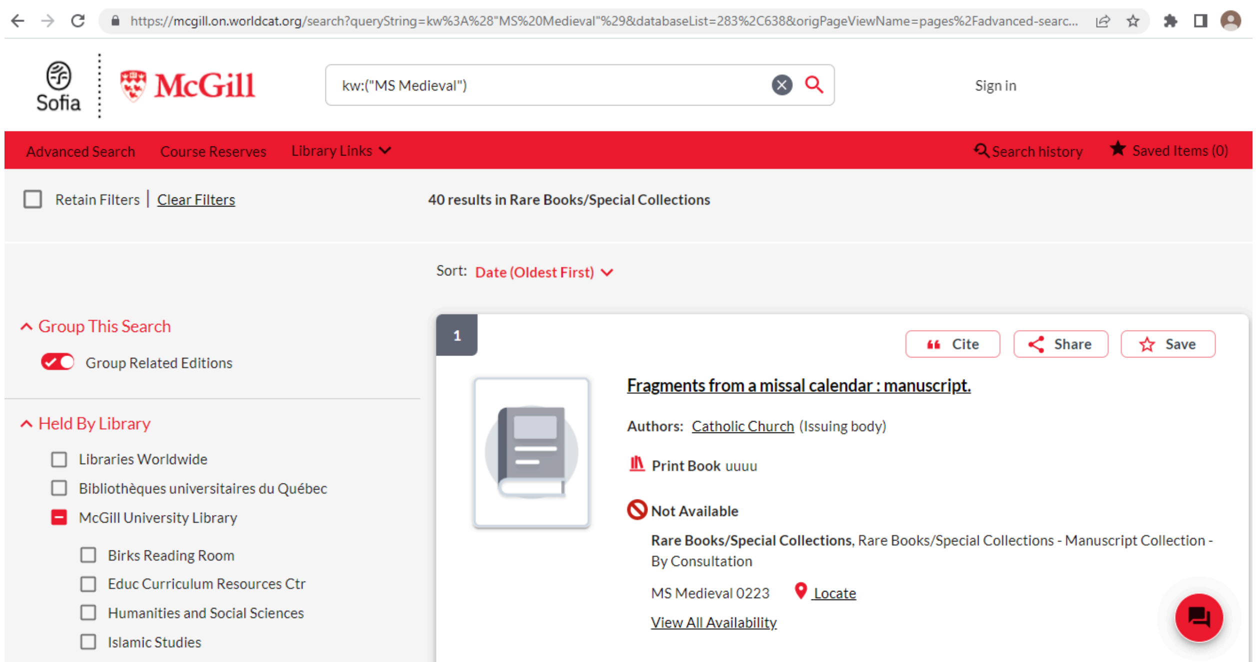
https://fragmentarium.ms/search?sQueryString=&aSelectedFacets=%7B%22collection_facet%22%3A%5B%22Montreal%2C+McGill+Library+Rare+Books+and+Special+Collections%22%5D%2C%22country_code_facet%22%3A%5B%22CA%22%5D%7D&sSearchField=all_metadata&sSortField=online_since

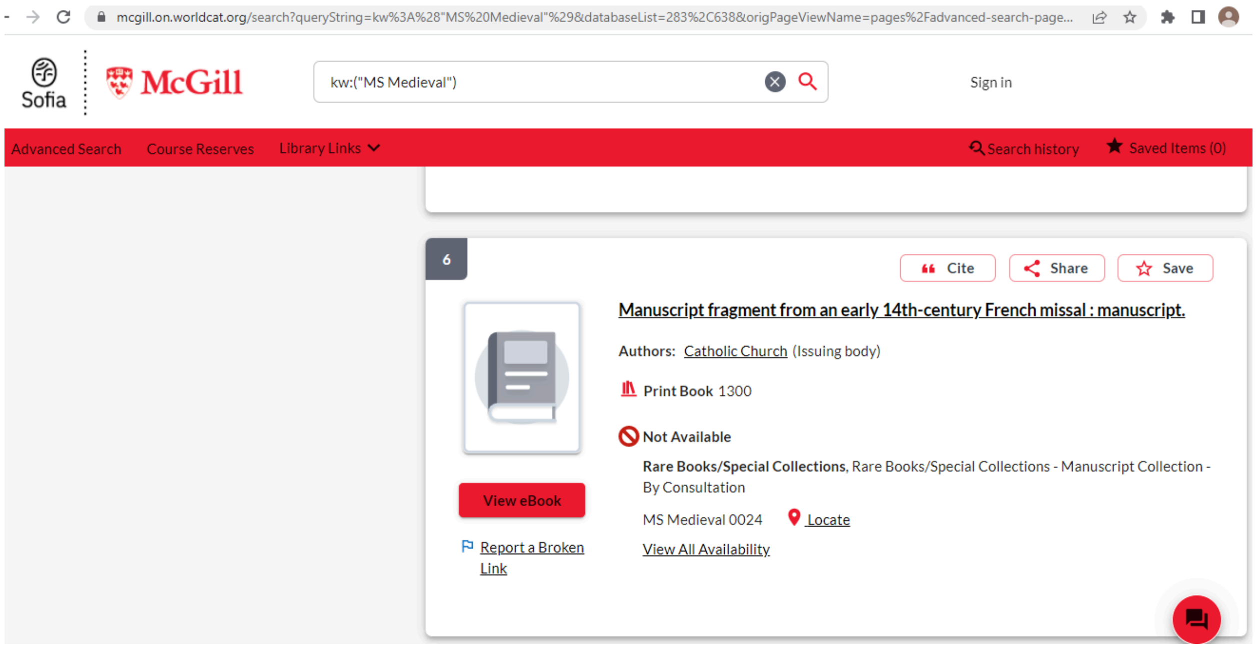


HathiTrust & Archive.org

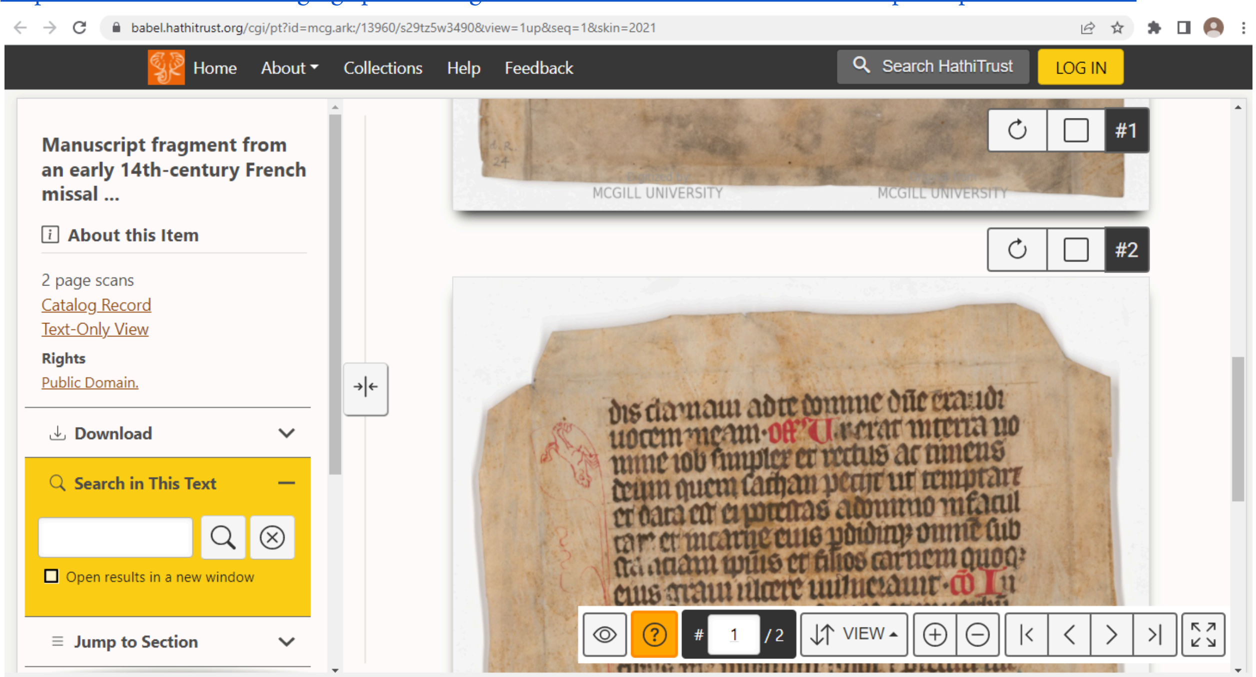
These are platforms on which McGill Library Rare Books and Special Collections has placed digitised copies of some of its manuscript holdings.

https://mcgill.on.worldcat.org/search?queryString=kw%3A%28%22MS%20Medieval%22%29&databaseList=283%2C638&origPageViewName=pages%2Fadvanced-search-page&clusterResults=true&expandSearch=false&translateSearch=false&queryTranslationLanguage=&lang=en&subscope=wz%3A12129%3A%3Azs%3A37891&changedFacet=scope&groupVariantRecords=false&sortKey=DATE_A

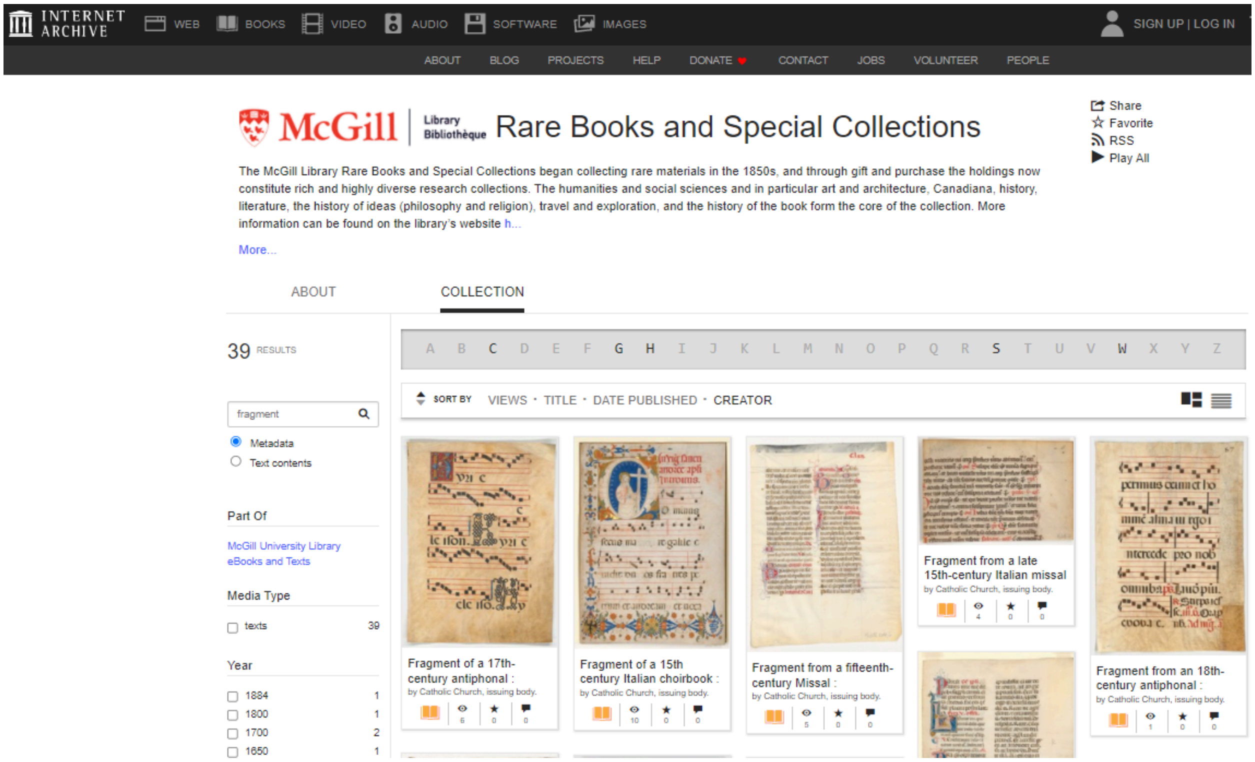




https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=mcg.ark:/13960/s29tz5w3490&view=1up&seq=1&skin=2021



https://archive.org/details/mcgilluniversityrarebooks?query=fragment&and%5B%5D=year%3A%221450%22&and%5B%5D=year%3A%221430%22&and%5B%5D=year%3A%221400%22&and%5B%5D=year%3A%221350%22&and%5B%5D=year%3A%221335%22&and%5B%5D=year%3A%221300%22&and%5B%5D=year%3A%221150%22&and%5B%5D=year%3A%221075%22



Paris Bible Project

https://parisbible.github.io/

Initiated in 2020 by Estelle Guéville (Yale University) and David Joseph Wrisley (NYU Abu Dhabi), the group's purpose is quantitative and qualitative characterisation of the production and diffusion of mediaeval Latin bibles in Europe, employing the artificial intelligence-based Transkribus platform for handwritten text analysis (HTR), in tandem with human-crowd-sourced teams of post-HTR-output manual correctors to accurately transcribe and compile into machine-readable text over 320 manuscripts from 76 institutions in 14 countries. The application of such procedures to the Mailhac-Faber Bible's publicly-extant leaves will build upon John Burke's textual analysis of two leaves, and lead toward identification of closely-related cognate texts.

Phillipps Ms. 2506/Beatty MS. W. 173: Fragments In Institutional Collections

This survey identifies eight folios—three with illuminated initials, all the others with decorated initials—from Beatty MS. W. 173 as presently held in five research libraries. A ninth decorated folio emanating from the same Bible was possibly already fragmented at the time of its purchase from Thomas Thorpe by Phillipps ca. 1826, was once held in Oxford, purchased as a fragment by Phillipps in 1851, and is now at Stanford University.

Ball State University, Indiana

As of July 2022, this leaf is one of fifteen illuminated manuscripts held in the Archives and Special Collections of Ball State University Libraries (Muncie, Indiana, U.S.A.). At that time, this item and other Ball State University manuscripts have no entries within the Schoenberg Database of Manuscripts. This leaf was identified via a search of the WorldCat union catalogue of libraries for these phrases and keywords—“40 lines” *AND* “2 columns” *AND* bible—and its catalogue record bears the OCLC Number/Unique Identifier: 1099291092. Using the asterisk [*] as a search keyword, and limiting to results including the format descriptor “Manuscript”, WorldCat as of August 2022 provided catalogue records for 2.97 million documents, of which 16,917 bore a publication date between 1200 and 1299, including 2,461 written in Latin. Catalogue records for Latin manuscripts, dated between 1300 and 1399, numbered 3,635. Thus, WorldCat enables faceted searching of 6,100 Latin manuscript codices and fragments, from the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. The Ball State library catalogue record provides no provenance details, however the leave’s external dimensions and text block dimensions, penwork flourish motifs, plummet ruling pattern 21-12-11/2-2/1-1/J [Muzerelle, D. 2005: Analyse de schémas de réglure de manuscrits latins, grecs et hébreux. http://www.palaeographia.org/muzerelle/analyse.htm], and versal rubrications unmistakably identify it as a folio belonging to Phillipps 2506 / Beatty MS. W. 173. In particular, as with some other leaves gathered in this compilation, the recto’s lower margin contains a penciled page number, “397”, in the same location directly above the bottom two plummet lines, and in the same hand as five other MS. W. 173 text leaves: (i) University of Melbourne leaves 1975.0099 [pg. “273”, 2 Maccabees 6-8] and 1975.0100 [pg. “65”, Jeremiah 15-17]; (ii) Maggs stock code 37556 [pg. “53”, Jeremiah 3-5]; (iii) Chester Beatty Library leaves W 173.1. [pg. “111”, Baruch 2-3] and W 173.2 [pg. “21”, Isaiah 29-30].   Unlike the donor’s Interpretation of Hebrew Names leaf, and the Maggs 37556, University of Melbourne leaves, the Ball State library bears no discernable traces of bookseller’s price codes on either the recto or verso. There is, however, one torn-out corner, at the bottom binding margin, beneath the lowest-ruled plummet lines.

Catalogue record

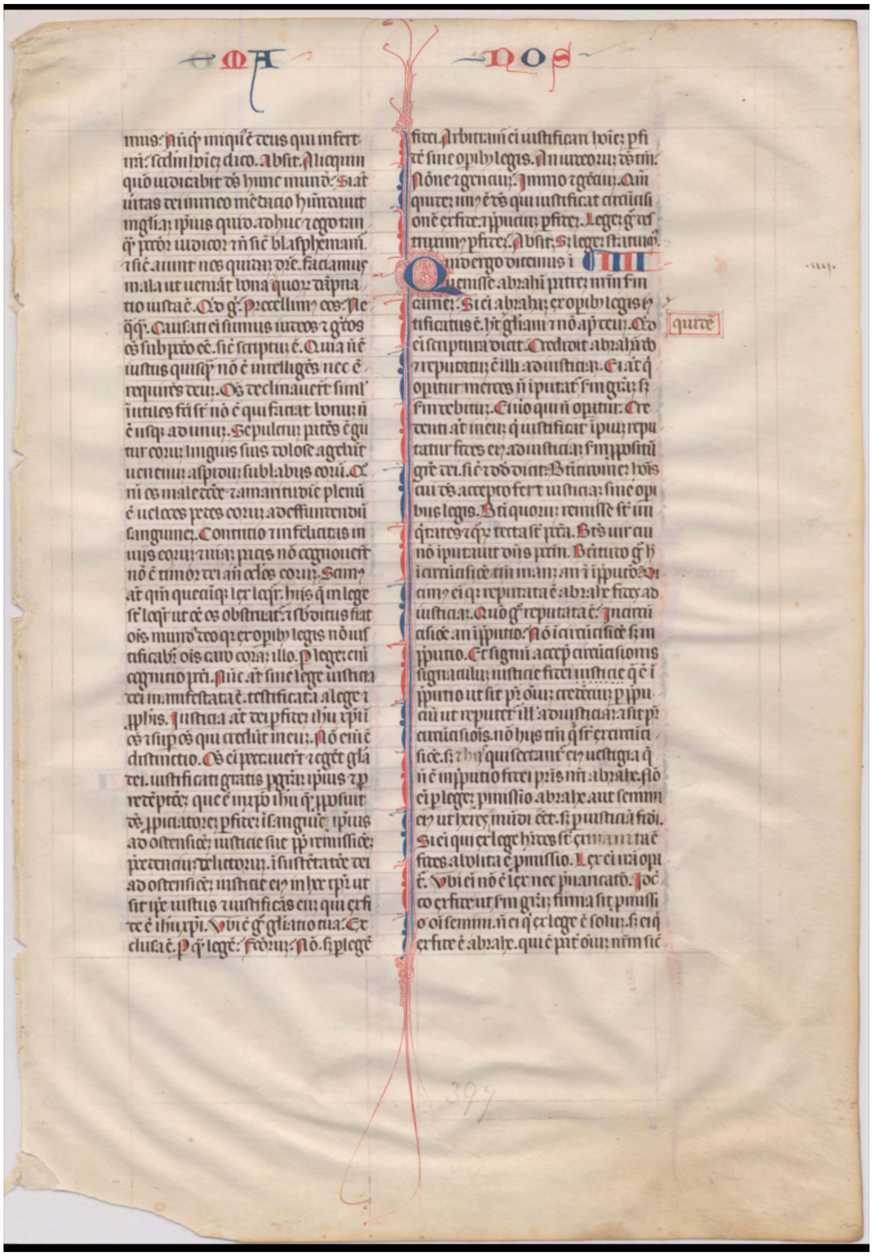
Link. https://dmr.bsu.edu/digital/collection/IlluminManu/id/126
https://dmr.bsu.edu/digital/collection/IlluminManu/id/128/rec/14

Archived at:
https://web.archive.org/web/20230916201042/https://dmr.bsu.edu/digital/collection/IlluminManu/id/128/rec/14

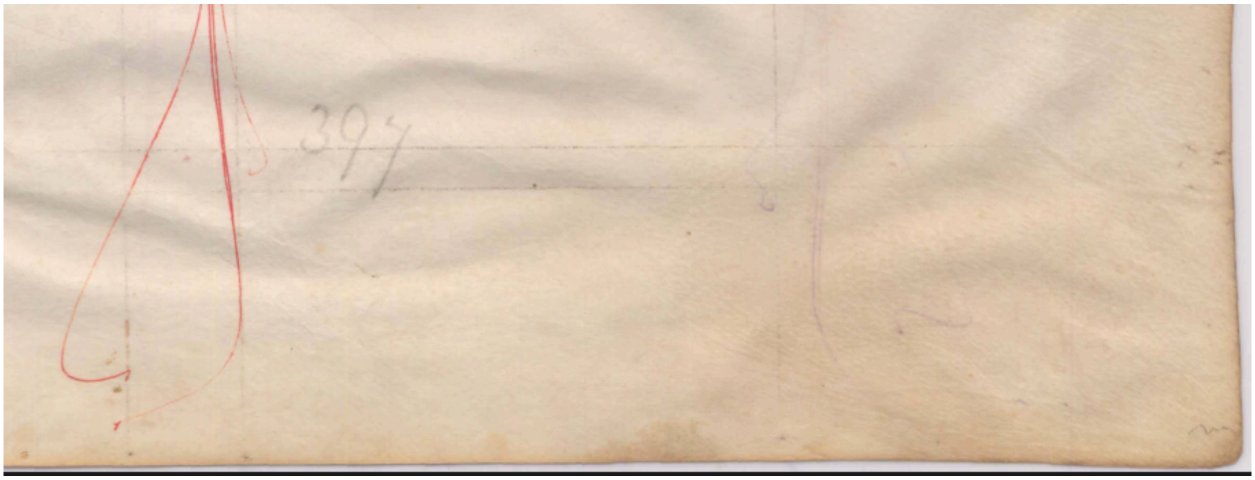
Title	Leaf from Latin Bible
Subject - LCSH	Illumination of books and manuscripts--Specimens Illuminated manuscripts Bible. New Testament--Manuscripts Initials
Original Date	1300
Description	40 lines in two columns, ruled; two 2-line blue capitals on red-patterned ground and one 5-line red capital on purple pattern mark chapters, with pen flourishes in red and blue extending the full length of leaf to left of three columns; red versals; running title in red and blue.
Script	Gothic
Geographic Location	France Europe
Time Period	1300s (1300-1309) Fourteenth century, C. E.
Notes	Contains: Romans 3:5 - 6:4.
Language	Latin
Medium	Vellum
Physical Dimensions	332 x 233 mm. (leaf); 223 x 146 mm. (text)
Media Type	Text

Original Format	Illuminations Handwritten text Color images
Digital Date	2011-06 (Loaded); 2019-05 (Metadata revised)
File Format	image/jpeg (Access); image/tiff (Master)
Digitization Equipment	Contex Copymate G18 iJet Scanner
Capture Specifications	400 ppi 24 bit
Digital Identifier	IlluminatedManuscripts-009
Collection	Illuminated Manuscripts Collection
Collection URL	https://dmr.bsu.edu/digital/collection/IlluminManu
Repository	Ball State University. University Libraries. Archives and Special Collections
Online Provider	Ball State University. University Libraries
Copyright	In Copyright This Item is protected by copyright and/or related rights. You are free to use this Item in any way that is permitted by the copyright and related rights legislation that applies to your use. For other uses you need to obtain permission from the rights-holder(s).
Content Statement	This archival material has been provided for educational purposes. Ball State University Libraries recognizes that some historic items may include offensive content. Our statement regarding objectionable content is available at: https://dmr.bsu.edu/digital/about
Access Information	To inquire about permissions or request a digital copy of this resource, contact Archives and Special Collections, Ball State University Libraries at libarchives@bsu.edu or (765) 285-5078.
System Date	1300

Image— Ball State University, IlluminatedManuscripts-009, recto



Detail from Ball State University., recto. Penciled page number: "397".



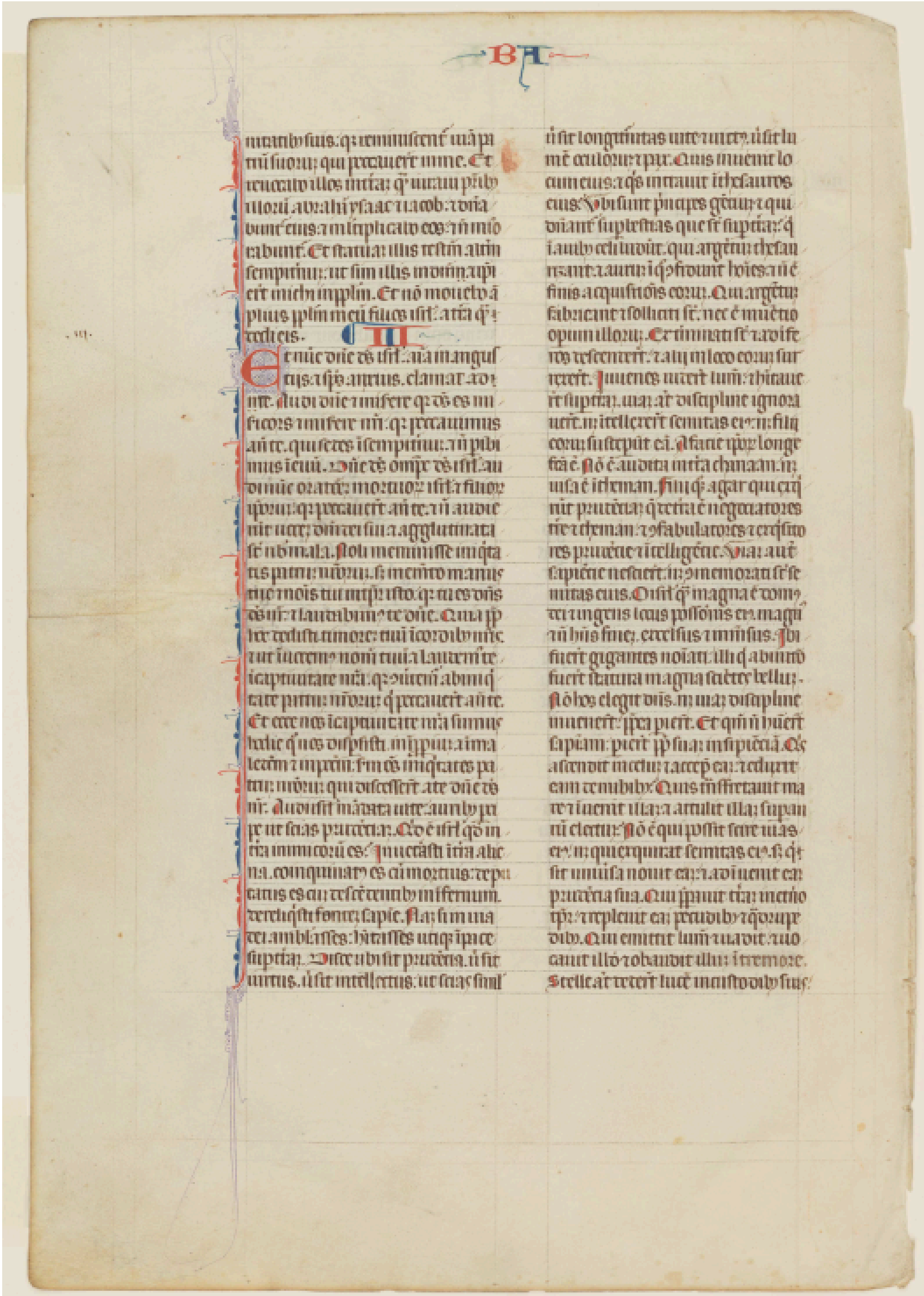
Chester Beatty Library, Dublin

Over the past two decades, the library has reacquired three of the leaves. The 2014 *Report of the Trustees* of the Chester Beatty Library (pg. 11) mentions that one leaf (173.3) was acquired 8 July 2014 at auction from Sotheby's, whilst the other two MS.173 leaves were acquired in 1997. Excerpt: "It is one of 107 illuminated initials (and one of 67 containing human figures) that illustrated this once complete Bible."
https://chesterbeatty.ie/assets/uploads/2018/11/2014-Chester-Beatty-Annual-Report.pdf

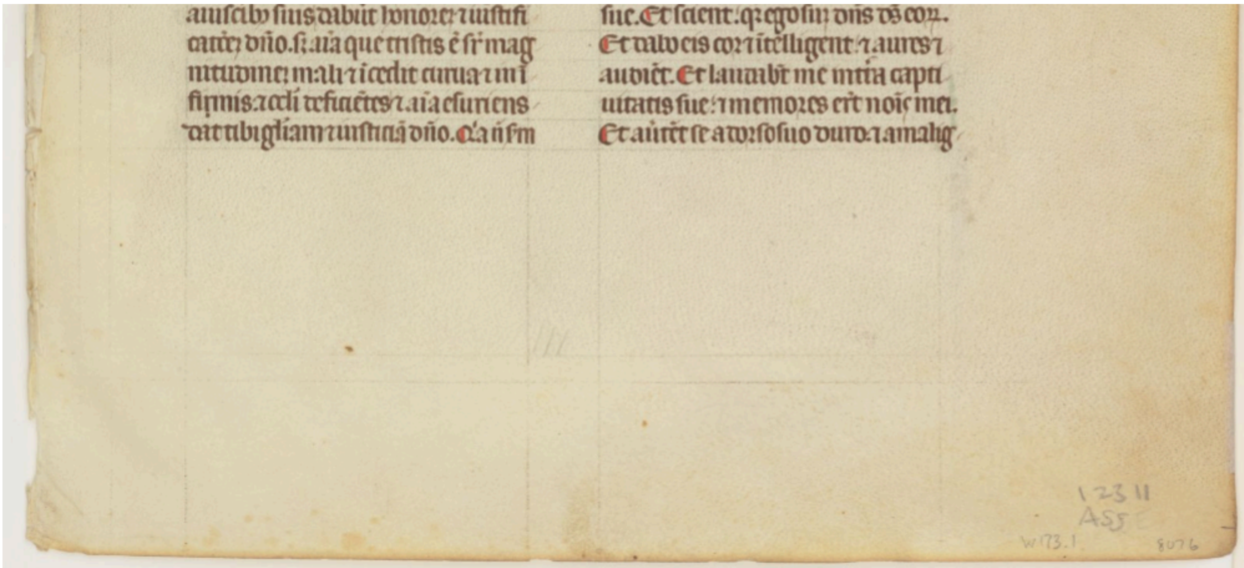
W 173.1. Folio from the 'Chester Beatty Bible' (Baruch 2-3).
https://viewer.cbl.ie/viewer/image/W_173_1/1/LOG_0000/

Archived at:
https://web.archive.org/web/20230909182301/http://web.archive.org/screenshot/https://viewer.cbl.ie/viewer/image/W_173_1/1/LOG_0000/

Verso image—



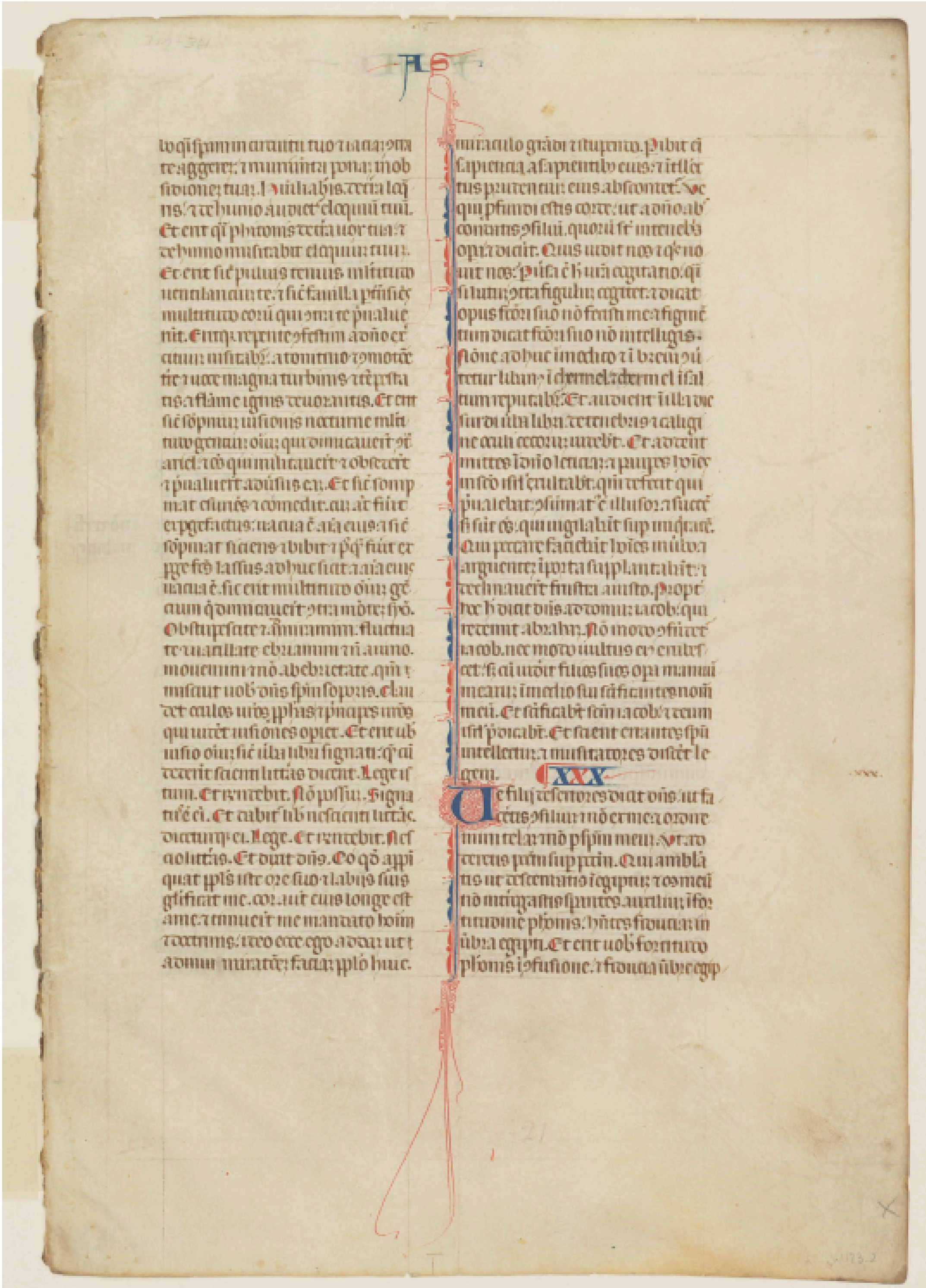
Recto image detail, showing paginated "111" in lower centre margin.
https://viewer.cbl.ie/viewer/image/W_173_1/2/



W 173.2. Folio from the 'Chester Beatty Bible' (Isaiah 29-30). Paginated in the lower centre margin as “21”. https://viewer.cbl.ie/viewer/image/W_173_2/1/LOG_0000/

Archived at: https://web.archive.org/web/20230909181418/https://viewer.cbl.ie/viewer/image/W_173_2/2/

Recto image [paginated “21” in lower right margin]—



W 173.3. Folio with St Peter in an historiated initial 'S' from the 'Chester Beatty Bible'.
https://viewer.cbl.ie/viewer/image/W_173_3/1/LOG_0000/

Archived at:
https://web.archive.org/web/20230909181827/https://viewer.cbl.ie/viewer/image/W_173_3/1/LOG_0000/

Verso image—



Chester Beatty 173.3 Verso, detail—



Note. Unlike the other two W.MS. folios presently in the Chester Beatty, 173.3 lacks any penciled page numeration, as did the recto of the leaf when it was acquired from Sotheby's, in 2014.

Occidental College, Los Angeles

Occidental College was recipient of a donation of medieval manuscript leaves from Robert Ormes Dougan (1904-1999), librarian from 1958-1972 for the Huntington Library, San Marino, California [Peter Kidd, "Robert Ormes Dougan Leaves at Occidental College." *Medieval Manuscripts Provenance*, 21 April 2014, https://mssprovenance.blogspot.com/2014/04/robert-ormes-dougan-leaves-at.html Accessed 4 July 2023.]. Among them was one Phillipps 2506 / Beatty MS. W. 173 folio. While previously librarian at Trinity College, Dublin, Dougan published a catalogue for Chester Beatty's 1955 collection exhibition, among which the MS. W. 173 description (as item 9) is reproduced above, within the codex's chronology: 1955.

The following catalogue description, prepared by Dougan, was provided to the author 20230327 by Julie Tanaka, Director of Special Collections and College Archives, Occidental College Library, Los Angeles, California. Images of the leaf were provided by Dr. Tanaka, however she requested that they not be shared publicly. The recto lower margin contains a penciled pagination, "79".

> **Dougan 4.**
>
> BIBLE. Jeremiah, chapter 30, vv. 21-24; chapter 31, chapter 32 vv 1-8. Southern France, c. 1300. One complete vellum leaf from a Bible, 333 x 235 mm. Double columns, 40 lines. Initial I in blue, extending over 6 lines, with red flourishes and marginal extension in red and blue forming a onesided border, the length of the written page; and on verso an initial V, extending over two lines, with purple flourishes and marginal extension in red, blue and purple. Page and chapter headings in alternate red and blue letters. Rounded gothic script, executed with almost machine-like precision, in black ink, with rubrications. Lines drawn in pale brown ink. On verso, the catchword "filius" for the next quite in bottom margin in a decorative frame, from which is suspended the letter T, also in brown ink.
>
> This manuscript, although decorated in France, may have been written in Northern Italy. The wide margins indicate the original size of this MS. Bible.

Stanford University Libraries

Based upon penwork decoration, page and text dimensions and script, an extremely close match to Beatty MS. W. 173 is a single, fragmented leaf now owned by Stanford University Libraries, M0389, Folder 12. As with the Ball State University folio, the full origin of Stanford's has not heretofore been identified. The Schoenberg Database of Manuscripts provides no record for this item: of the 45,381 manuscripts catalogued by Stanford University Library as of August 2022, only two appear in the SDBM, MSS Codex 0380 and MSS CODEX M0381 CB. There is a very high likelihood that the parent codex for both the Stanford and Ball State leaves is Phillipps Ms. 2506/Beatty MS. W. 173. The Stanford folio comes from the Interpretation of Hebrew Names

(*Janai* to *Jessema*), containing 47 text lines in three columns, and like the Phillipps/Beatty Bible, shows evidence of trimming. While the Stanford Libraries catalogue record mentions brown ink is employed, it is a considerably darker shade of brown, nearly black—compared to the four Beatty 173's Interpretation of Hebrew Names leaves in this compilation: aB, dE, eF, rS. Variations in ink shading are consistent with John Burke's description of the two Beatty 173 leaves at the University of Melbourne (see immediately below: from Jeremiah, and 2 Maccabees), where he notes "[t[he ink is dark brown, almost black".

The Stanford folio measures 328 x 232 mm, with a written text block of 221 x 177 mm. This compares to Beatty MS. W. 173 f.275 measuring 329 x 229 mm, and a written text block of 225 x 177 mm. The two folios' written text block dimensions, then, are within one per cent of each other. The Sotheby's 1969 auction catalogue of Beatty's intact codex gave the leaf dimensions 333 x 235 mm, and thus the Stanford leaf dimensions also fall within one per cent. Stanford's intercolumn widths (inner plummet rulings) are 9.4 mm, against 8.9 mm for Beatty MS. W. 173 f. 275r-v. In other respects, the script, half fleur-de-lys border motifs, rubricated line endings and pen flourishes are virtually identical. Stanford University acquired the leaf from the bookseller Bernard Quaritch in either 1984 or 1985 [Quaritch catalogue 1036, *Bookhands of the middle ages: Medieval manuscript leaves principally from a collection formed in the 19th century*, 1984. Pg. 89, Item 115 is described as "part of the letter 'J']. Previously, the leaf may have been (i) in the collection of Oxford University librarian Philip Bliss (1787-1857) until its auction at Sotheby's, 21 August, 1851 as lots 100 and 119 [Schoenberg Database of Manuscripts, SDBM_236797]; (ii) purchased by Sir Thomas Phillipps, who sold it again at Sotheby's, 24 April 1911 to the bookseller Bernard Quaritch [Colker, Marvin. "A newly discovered manuscript of Hermann of Carinthia's De essentiis." *Revue d'histoire des textes* 16, no. 1986 (1988): 213-228.]. As stated in the Chronology of the Codex: 1858 section above, the Phillipps catalogue contains two entries citing acquisition of materials from Philip Bliss's collections, Phillipps MSS 15659 and 18133. Christopher de Hamel cites these two manuscripts in reference to an English twelfth-century pastedown leaf now held by the Lilly Library in Bloomington, Indiana [De Hamel, Christopher, and Lilly Library (Indiana University, Bloomington). *Gilding the Lilly : A Hundred Medieval and Illuminated Manuscripts in the Lilly Library*. [Bloomington, Ind.]: The Lilly Library, 2010, pg. 40. Archived at https://archive.org/details/gildinglillyhund0000deha/page/40/mode/2up?q=%22philip+bliss%22+].

Provenance: Sir Thomas Phillipps (1792–1872), very possibly from the collection of leaves mostly from Oxford book bindings formed by the Rev. Philip Bliss (1787–1857), bought by Phillipps at the Bliss sale, Sotheby's, 21 August 1858, lots 100 and 119, afterwards Phillipps MSS 15659 and 18133; from the collection of specimen leaves formed by Messrs. W. H. Robinson, who bought the residue of the Phillipps library in 1945–46, sold by them to George A. Poole in 1947, and acquired by the Lilly Library with the Poole Collection in 1958.

The Stanford leaf's recto incipit reads "Janai gub[er]nator meus. [ue]l gub[er]nat[i]o m[e]a ." and the verso explicit is "Jessema sal[us] desid[er]ii [uel] saluat[i]o requ[ie]s-ce[n]tis" [cf. *Biblia latina*. N.p.: impensa Nicolai Jenson [...], 1476. pg. 893, https://www.google.ca/books/edition/Biblia_latina/vxtNAAAAcAAJ Consulted 20220720]

Stanford University Libraries Catalogue Description

Permanent Link: http://purl.stanford.edu/yh511rb2522
Alternate Title: Stanford University Libraries, M0389
Description: Fragment of Interpretations of Hebrew Names. 3 columns written in brown ink.
Language: Latin
Publication Info: Southwestern (?) France
Imprint: 850
Box: 1
Folder: 12
Location: M0389. Box 1, Folder 12
Collection: Medieval manuscript fragments, ca. 850-1499, collected by Philip Bliss, 1787-1857
Date Note. ca. 1300
Provenance. Oxford antiquary Philip Bliss (1787-1857) was one of the first collectors to recognize the historical and cultural importance of medieval manuscript fragments. These books survived intact in England until ca. 1520-70 at which time, particularly in Oxford and Cambridge, they were taken to pieces for use by binders as pastedowns, wrappers, fly leaves, and reinforcing strips.
Acquisition. Fragments in this collection were purchased by Stanford in 1984 and 1985.

Stanford University Libraries, M0389, Folder 12, recto

Janai gubnator meus. l gubnatio mea.
Jam pparator meus. l preparatio mea.
Janoe expectans commotionem. ul ex
pectatio requietionis.
Jano gubnator. l gubnatio.
Janee gubnator. ul gubnaculum.
Jaon dormitans in ore. l gubnator.
Janua refecs. l refectio. ſ doloris.
Janu dormitans. ul dormitatio.
Jaod cofitens ul glificans ſui cui
est fr aut cuius est fraternitas.
Jace ſcriptura fris. l fr dni. ſiue ubi
est fr aut ubi est fraternitas.
Jara deficiens. ul defectio.
Jarua timens dnm. l timor dni
seu deficiens dns aut deficiens dno.
Jaramoth timens mortem. l defectio
Jarc luna. l defectio. ſ mortis.
Jarce idē ē.
Jared rolorās. l roborat. ſiue desce
dens aut continentia.
Jarche silua ul saltus.
Jarcē desceſio eor. l uiſio iudicij.
Japhael dimiſit dns. l dimiſſio dei.
Jarib uiſio. l diiudicans ſiue ula
cens aut diiudicatio.
Jarī saltuum. ul siluarum ſiue mons
saltuum aut mons siluarum.

Hic post. J. et a. sequitur. s.

As dominus. ul dnator.
Jasa ſcriptura mandati. l ſcs in mādato
to ſiue ſcm in mādati. l ſcs in mādato.
Jassa dimidium. l dimidiatio. ſiue
ſcm mādatum aut ſcs in mādato.
Jasaph habitator ul habitatio.
ſiue ſedens aut cōſidentia.
Jasabel dimidium dei. l dimidiatio
Jasen dominator. l domatio. ſ dns.
Jasi equalitas l desiderium.
Jasiel equalis deo. l desiderium dei.
Jaso ſcriptura mādati. l ſcs in mādato.
Jason desiderans. l q mādatum fecit.
Jasu cōuertens. l cōuersio.
Jasub reuertens. l reuersio seu reuocans
Jasubite reuertentes. ſ aut reuocatio
l reuersi. ſiue reuocantes aut reuocati.

Hic post. J. et a. sequitur. th.

Dethula peccantes in ea. aut pec
catum in eis.
Jathum dni pfcs. ul dno cō
sūmatus siue dni pfectio aut
dni cōsūmatio.
Jathan dns humil. ul dni et
responsio seu expectans humili
tate aut expectatio rationis.
Jathanael expectans humiliter deum
ul uidens humilitati.
Janaviath columba deflue eis tpr
ul columbam deficiens prodo.
Janathi columba. ul est a sy
rum ē nō hebreum.
Jaur expectans incendium. uel
expectatio luminis.
Jaus expectans consilium. ul ex
pectatio festinantis.
Jazi adiutus. l adiutorium ſiue
auxilians aut auxiliator.
Jaziel audiens deum. l auscultatio dei.
Jazias audiens dnm. l auscultatio
dni. Hic post. J. sequitur. b.

Ibar mons fortis. uel sur
suscitator.

Hic post. J. sequitur. c.

Ichaboth ecce ubi gla. ul uisitatio
tiae ē gloriatio. ſ ē requieti
Ichaniaz ut requiescens. l uisitatio
Ichamaan dni habitaculum
ul consolatio inhitantis.
Ichomu dni. l uocata. ſiue ū ē.
chulam aut pparatio cōsolatoris.
Ichimel spes dei. l sperans in deum.

Hic post. J. sequitur. d.

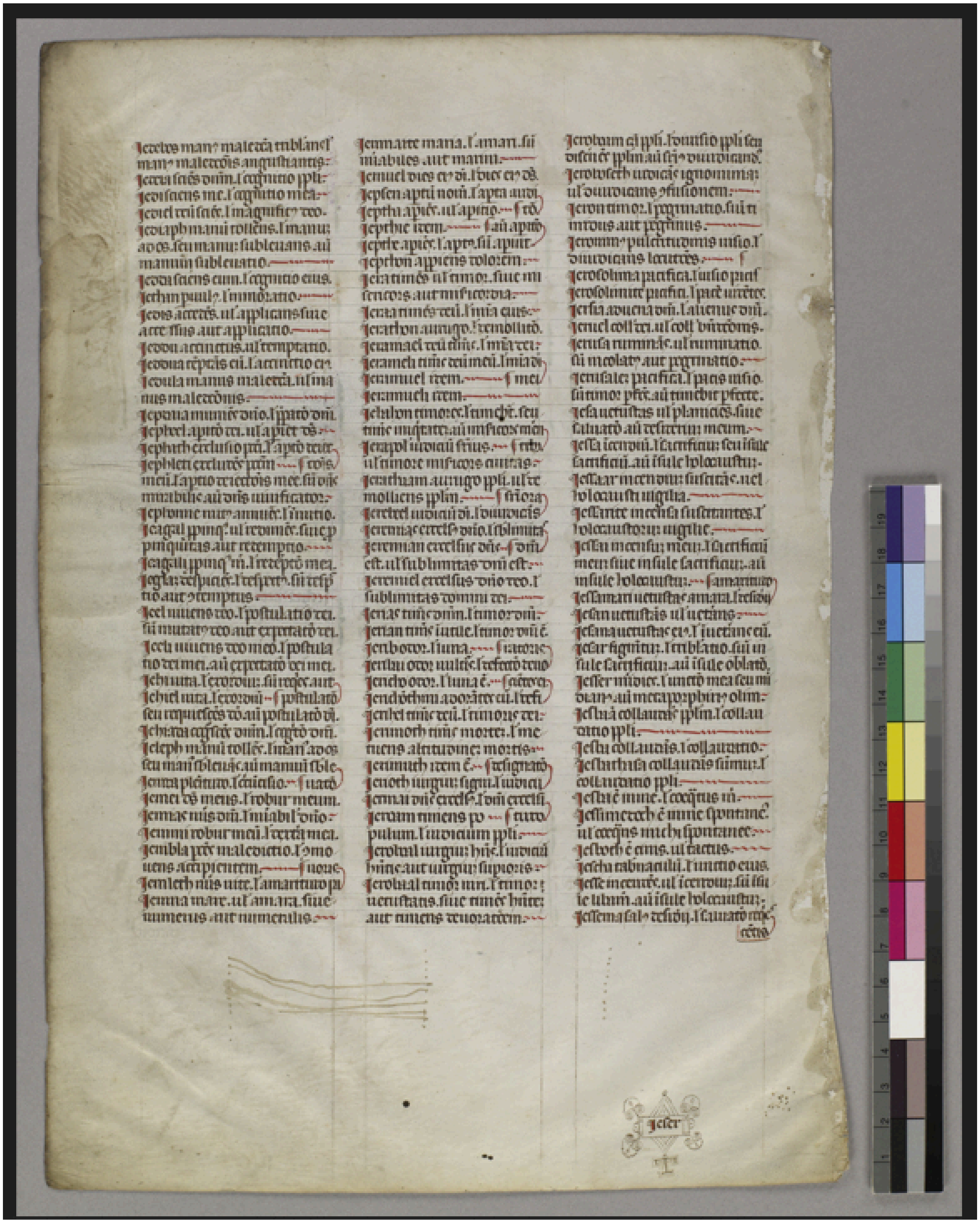
Idaia dilectus dni. l amabilis dno.
Idaias item.
Ididia dilectus dni ppter dnm. uel
amabilis dno ppter dnm. ipse est
salomon q dilectus dni dr. ppter
suam misam gratuitam qua eum
diligere dignatus ē. cum uti
q misa et dilectione indignus exist
ret. q constabit manzer eē. et q
reprehendit diuina scriptura ppter
uiolatam et innouatam amorem mltru.
Ididia dilectus dni. l amabilitas dei.
Idithun saliens. ul transiliens eos.
Idor dilectus uolitanie. l amabil
Idumea rupha ul ſ uiolenta.
rubea seu terrena aut sanguinea.
Idumei ruphi. l rubei seu terreni et
aut sanguinei. Hic post. J. sequitur. e.

Jeabirim lapides transeuntes.
l aceruu lapidum transeuntium.
Jeadin mons fortis. l electio diuisa.
Jebanias sapiens dno. ſ statua
ul intelligentia domini.
Jebre presepe. l exsiccatio. ſ putei.
Jeter imitans fontem. l expectatio
Jeberlon uallis mestitie. l colli me
Jelgar eligens. l electio. ſ renaui
Jeblaam absorbet. l absortio siue
absorbens pplm aut pplm resipiscens.
Jebnaleb edificans deo. l edificatio
Jebneel item. ſ dei
Jeluch harena l luctatio.
Jebus presepe ul conculcatum seu cō
culcans aut conculcatio.
Jebusi presepe mei. l conculcatio mea.
Jebusei presepia. l conculcati.
Jetha torcular. l oppressio ſiue opprimens
aut oppressa.
Jetha torcular eius. l opprimens eum.
Jethala luctans ei. ul harena eius.
Jethaa magnificus. l magnificentia.
Jethalian magnificus dno ē. ul
magnificentia dni ē.
Jeethin in euris pplis. l inhabitatio pp.
Jethala torcular laboris. l oppressio
Jethela item. ſ laboriosa
Jethemas pparans dno. l pparatio dni.
Jechimā possedit pplm. l possio pp.
Jechimas uindicans pplm. l uindicatio
Jechimā uindicans pplm. ſ ppli
Jechimā acquirens pplm. l acquisitio pp.
Jechimā possidens pplm. l pparatio ppli.
Jechonias sic fecit. ul pparator seu ppa
rans dno aut pparatio dni.
Jechan extensio. ul inclinatio ſiue
merces aut mercimonium.
Jecehel cecus dei. l auxilians deo.
Jethze torcular lupi. l opprimens lupum.
Jeladi man malecta. l man male
dictionis

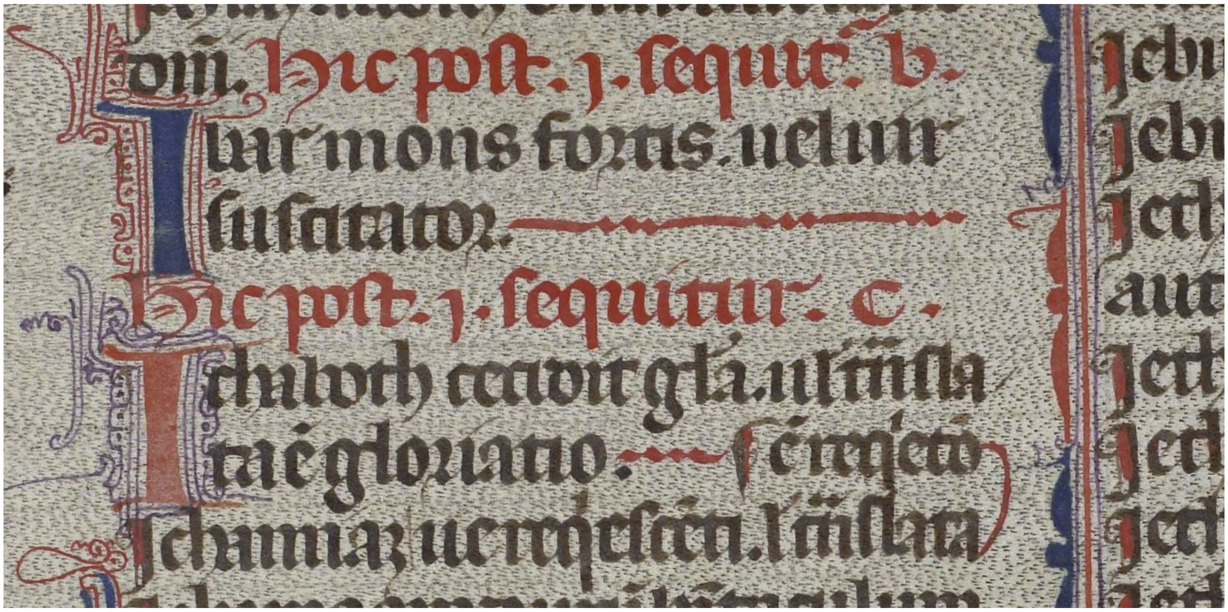
Note. A comparison of the above image to the one in the Quaritch Catalogue 1036, Item 115 shows that they are one and the same leaf.

Stanford University Libraries, M0389, Folder 12, verso

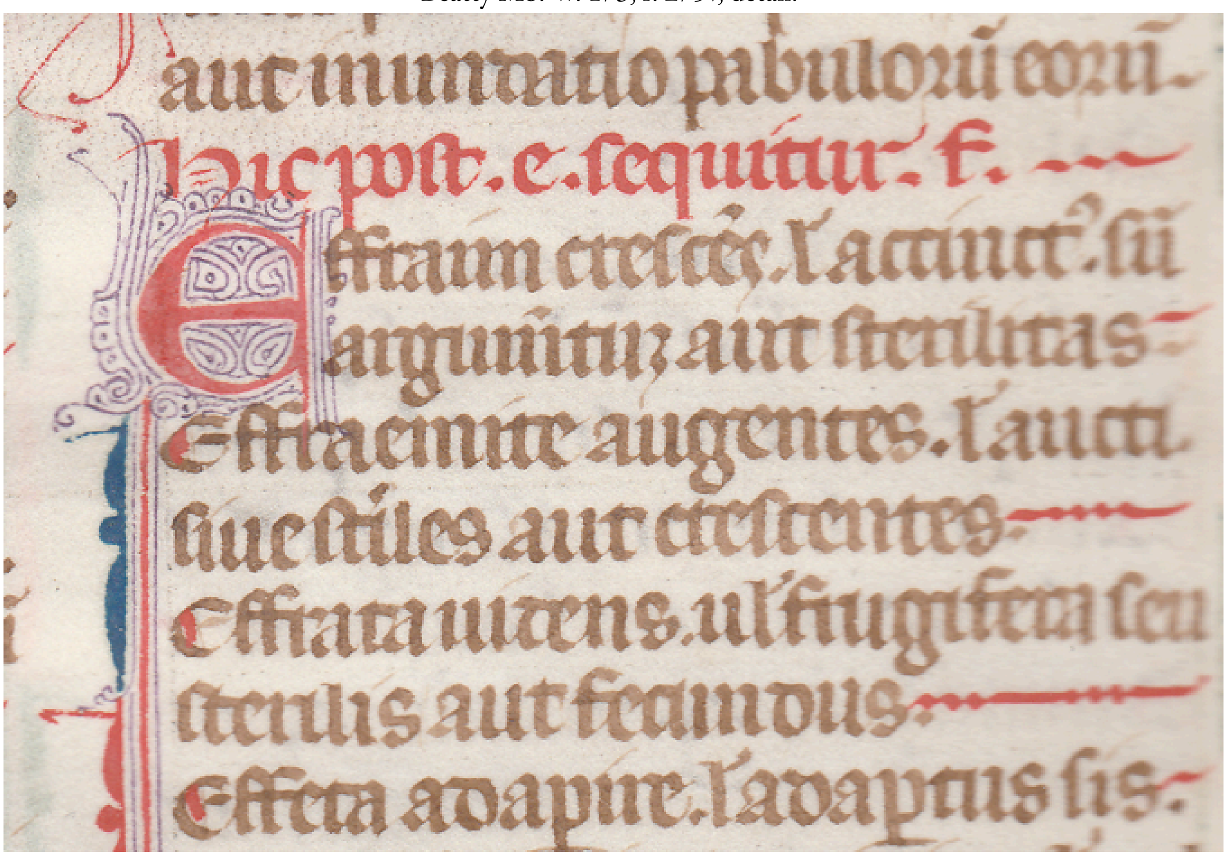
The bottom margin of the verso includes the catchword *Jeser*, corresponding to the Sotheby's 24 June 1969 catalogue description of the intact codex: "[c]atchwords are enclosed in decorative penwork cartouches with palmette ornaments at the corners". The Stanford leaf's catchword is one of three among the 33 reproduced folios in the present survey.



[Stanford University Libraries, M0389, Folder 12, recto](), detail.



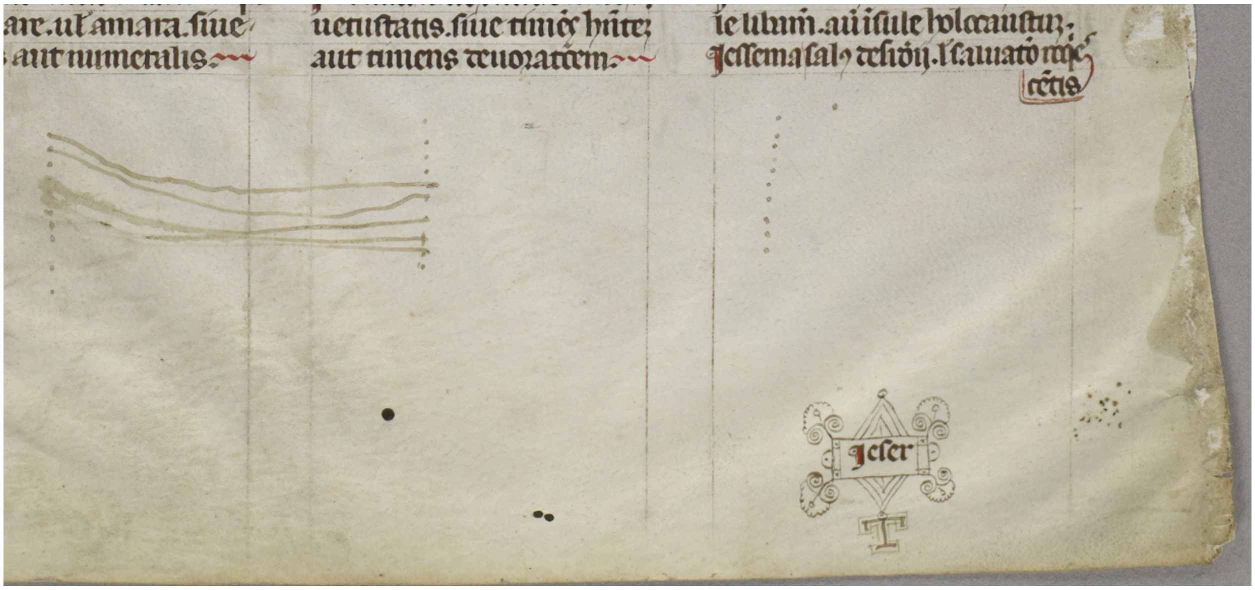
Beatty MS. W. 173, f. 275v, detail.



The Sotheby's 1969 auction catalogue description for the intact Beatty MS. W. 173 codex describes "a few stains and marginal scribbles". With five undulating lines joining two columns of ten vertical dots each, the scribble in

faint brown ink, in the bottom margin of the Stanford M0839 folder 12's verso, is homologous to marginalia from Beatty MS. W. 173 leaf, the Interpretation of Hebrew Names rS, verso [see Puckett leaf IM-4023]; each leaf's scribble is further accompanied by three circles, filled in black.

Stanford M0839 folder 12's verso, detail.



Puckett leaf IM-4023. Beatty MS. W. 173, the Interpretation of Hebrew Names rS.



Evidence for Philip Bliss collection provenance

It is possible that, with an estimated 60,000 manuscripts in his collection at the time of his death, and with no ability to easily cross-reference items within his vast written catalogue, Phillipps may have been oblivious to the fact that Bliss's fragment, sold to him among a package of leaves in 1858, belonged to the codex previously acquired by Phillipps from the bookseller Thomas Thorpe in about 1826: Phillipps Ms.2506. As noted at the 1969 Sotheby's catalogue, the Phillipps 2506/Beatty 173 volume numbered 286 leaves, intact but for eight or nine leaves in two non-contiguous groupings: four followed folio 284, along with "4 or 5 at the end". Manion (1989) identifies the IHN H-I leaf as sold by Sotheby's on 23 June 1987, lot 7, where the catalogue description misidentifies it as "foliated 561" rather than "paginated 561", thus sequencing it as folio 281. Among those beginning with the letter I, Langton's IHN contains ca. 73 names from *Iaa dominus* to *Iamuelite* immediately preceding *Ianai gubernator* [*e.g.* Bibliothèque municipale de Toulouse. Ms. 8. 1220-1270. Bible latine, avec les préfaces de S. Jérôme. (Suivi de) Interpretationes nominum Hebraicorum https://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/btv1b105600037/f1074.planchecontact]. It can be inferred that the Stanford leaf would have been paginated next in sequence as 563 (f. 282), were it intact within the Beatty codex. This is just two folios preceding the four following f. 284 which were listed as absent in the Sotheby's 1969 catalogue. It is plausible that both the Phillips MS. 2506 paginator and the 1969 Sotheby's cataloguer overlooked the *Janai - Jessema* sequence gap, unless intimately acquainted with Langton's text. The absence of handwritten pagination on the recto of the Stanford leaf —unlike, for example, the IHN dE leaf, the two University of Melbourne leaves, Jonah leaf (Christie's 11 Dec 2018. Lot 6) and Jeremiah 3-4 (Maggs Stock Code: 37556)—suggests that it was among the leaves withdrawn at the time of Phillipps having this volume bound in 1849, by the Gloucester printer and bookbinder, George Bretherton. According to one source, Phillipps hired Bretherton in 1848 to perform binding of Phillipps's volumes at his Middle Hill country seat [Bayntun, George. *Provenance. Particular, personalised, privately printed and presentation copies*. Bath: George Bayntun, EBC e-catalogue 3, 2012. https://www.georgebayntun.com/s/pdf_13082013_105544_Provenance-3.pdf Consulted 20220802].

Additional lines of evidence supporting the possibility that this leaf emanates from Bliss's collection is the nonrectilinear trimming of the gutter edge, quite uncharacteristic of other fragmented leaves' images reproduced in this survey. The Stanford leaf has but one visible sewing station—points in the gutter of the leaf through which the binder's needle was passed in sewing the quires—and at 7 cm from the bottom of the leaf, adjacent to the text box's lower extent, a trimmer's blade appears to have been lifted and reinserted several millimetres closer to the gutter, leaving a narrow 30 x 5 mm downward-directed tongue of parchment. Anomalous patches of lighter discolourations scattered along the verso's [flesh side] upper fore-edge margin are suggestive perhaps of the earlier presence of adhesive material. All this suggests that the leaf was grangerised using a sharp instrument passed upwards from within a bound codex, whereas other *membra disjecta* with extant images demonstrate their separation along the bifolia folds, following Duschnes's post-1969 biblioclasm.

University of Melbourne

Catalogue record for Accession Number 1975.0099

Link

https://storeroom.its.unimelb.edu.au/umc/art?record=ecatalogue.7176

Title/Date

Bible Italian Gothic Hand, Vellum Leaf, Rubricated and With Side Border of Red and Blue, Half Fleur-De-Lys, (c. 1310)

Materials Used

red, blue, sepia ink on vellum

Dimensions

33.2cm (height) x 23cm (width)

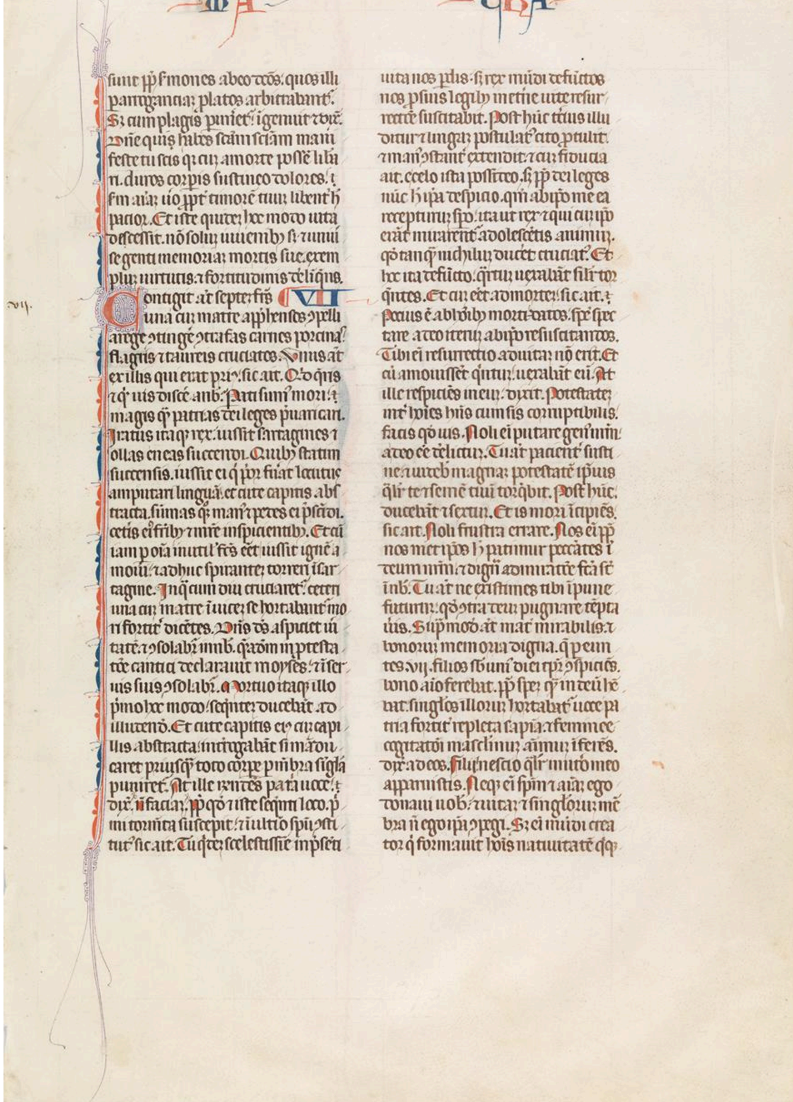
Credit Line

The University of Melbourne Art Collection. Purchased by the Department of Classics

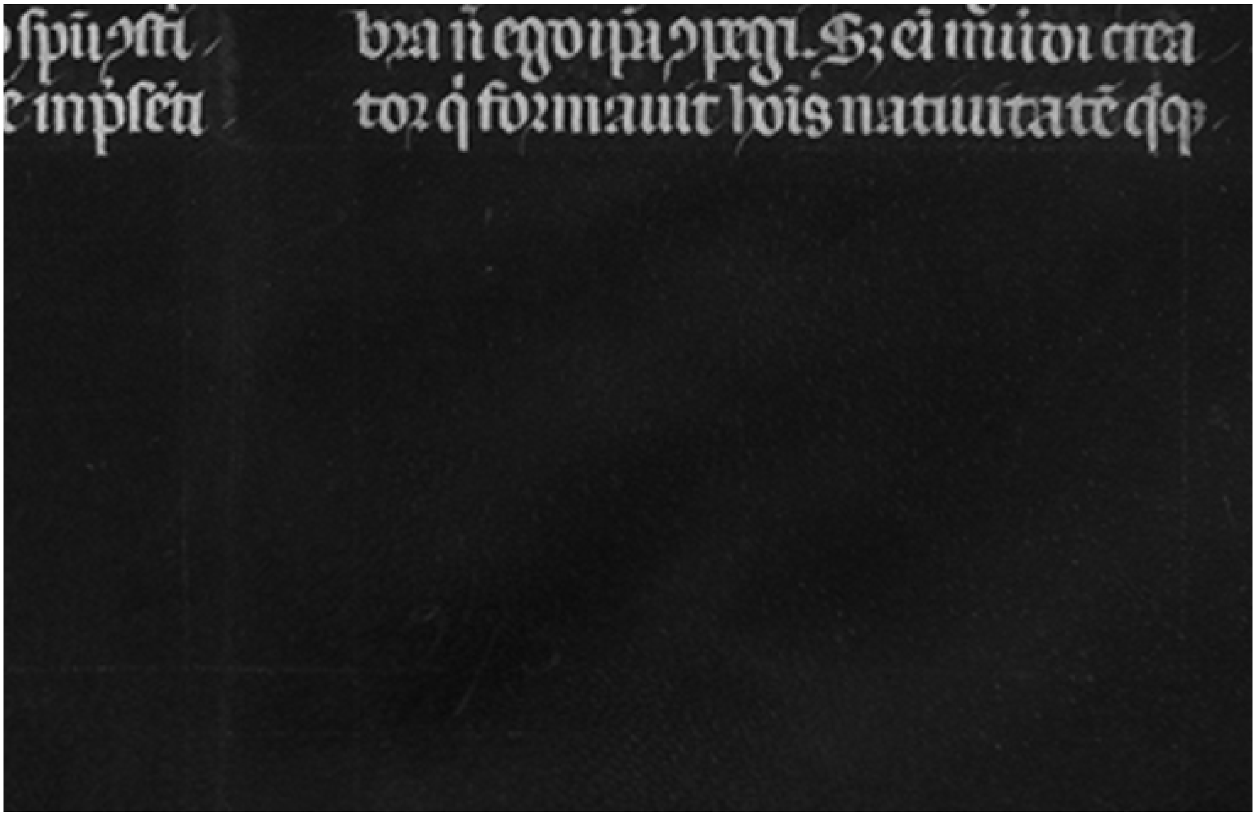
Accession Number

1975.0099.000.A.000.B

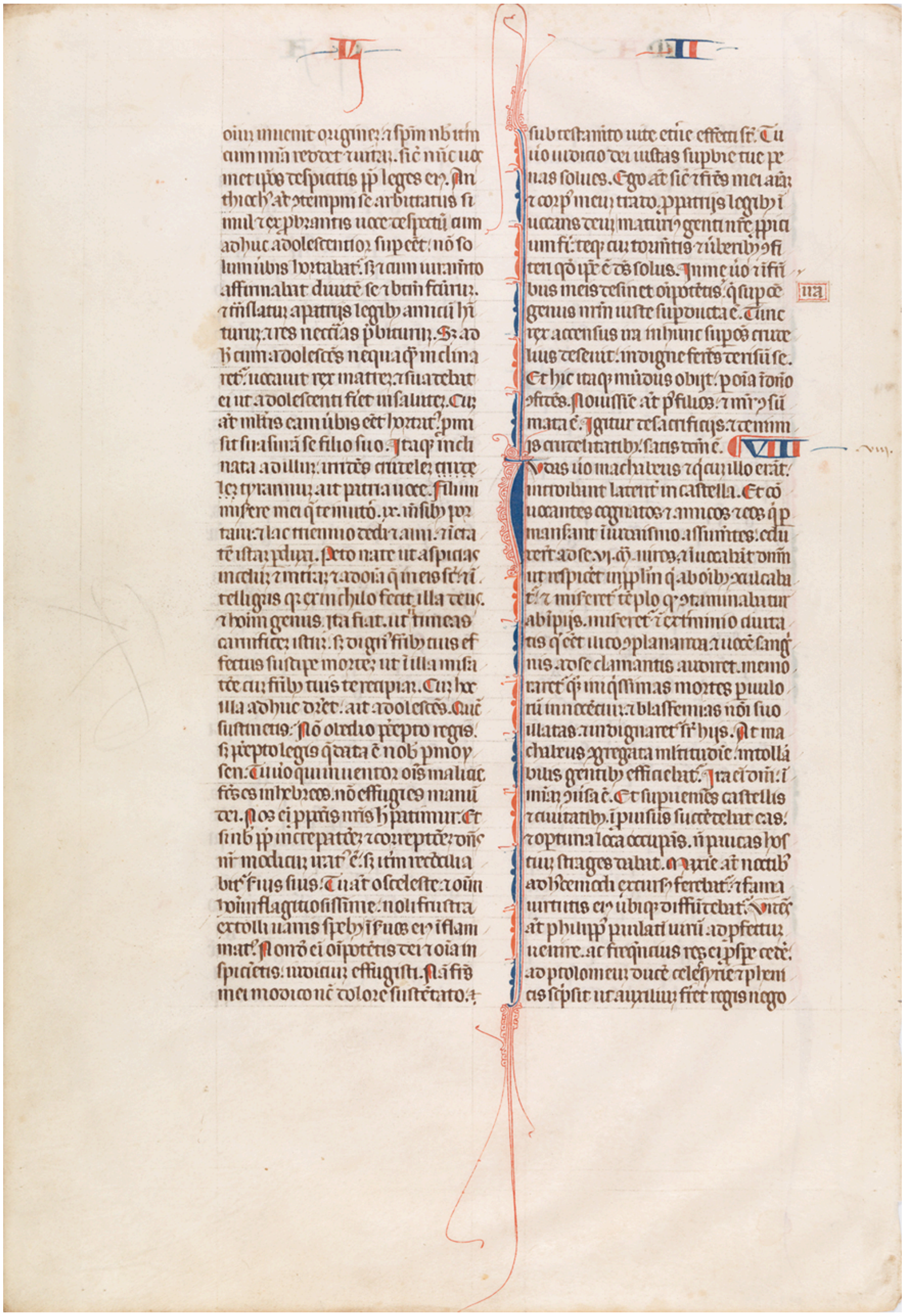
Image— Recto, Accession Number 1975.0099. [2 Maccabees 6:29–8:8] https://storeroom.its.unimelb.edu.au/umc/imu/request.php?request=Multimedia&method=fetch&key=19776



Image— Recto detail, Accession Number 1975.0100 [2 Maccabees 6:29–8:8]. Pencilled “273” in bottom margin. Recoloured to improve contrast.



Image— Verso, Accession Number 1975.0099. [2 Maccabees 6:29–8:8]
https://storeroom.its.unimelb.edu.au/umc/imu/request.php?request=Multimedia&method=fetch&key=19775



Catalogue record for Accession Number 1975.0100

Link

https://storeroom.its.unimelb.edu.au/umc/art?record=ecatalogue.7172

Title/Date
Bible Italian Gothic Hand, Vellum Leaf, (c. 1310)
Materials Used
red, blue, and sepia ink on vellum
Dimensions
33.4cm (height) x 22.8cm (width)
Credit Line
The University of Melbourne Art Collection. Purchased by the Department of Classics
Accession Number
1975.0100.000.A.000.B

Image— Recto, Accession Number 1975.0100 [Jeremiah 15:17–17:27].
https://storeroom.its.unimelb.edu.au/umc/imu/request.php?request=Multimedia&method=fetch&key=19778

quoniam amaritudine repleuisti me. Qua
re factus est dolor meus perpetuus et plaga mea
desperabilis renuit curari. Facta est michi quasi
mendacium aquarum infidelium. Propter hoc hec
dicit dominus. Si conuerteris conuertam te et ante
faciem meam stabis. Et si separaueris preciosum
a uili quasi os meum eris. Conuertentur ipsi
ad te et tu non conuerteris ad eos. Et dabo te
populo huic in murum ereum fortem et bellabunt
aduersum te et non preualebunt quia ego tecum
sum ut saluem te et eruam te dicit dominus. Et
liberabo te de manu pessimorum et redi
mam te de manu fortium. XVI

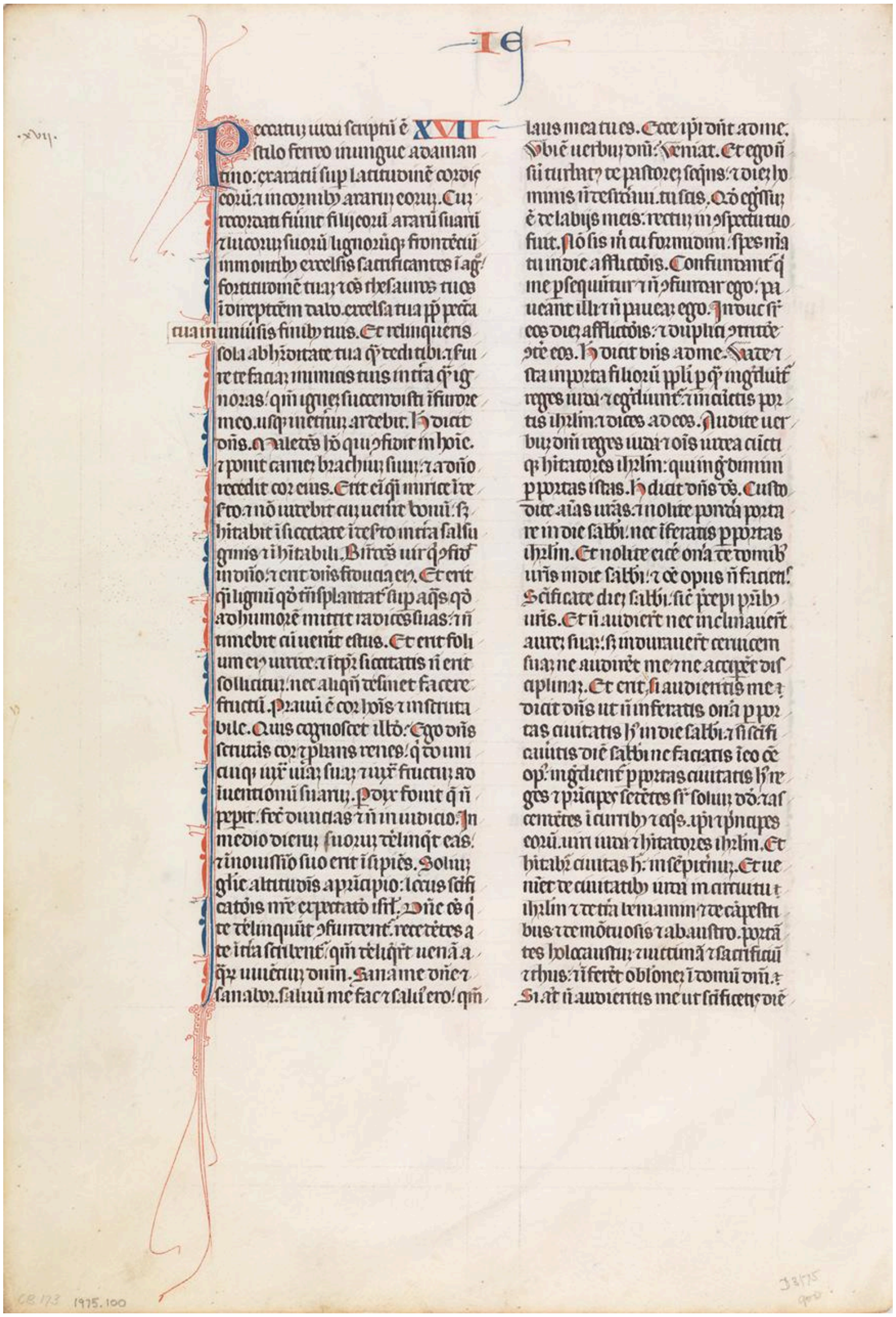
xvi.

Et factum est uerbum domini ad me dicens.
Non accipies uxorem et non erunt tibi
filii et filie in loco isto. Quia hec dicit dominus super
filios et filias qui generantur in loco isto
et super matres eorum que genuerunt eos et super
patres eorum de quorum stirpe sunt nati in
terra hac. Mortibus egrotationum morien
tur non plangentur et non sepelientur in sterqui
linium super faciem terre erunt et gladio et fame
consumentur. Et erit cadauer eorum in escam
uolatilibus celi et bestiis terre. Hec enim dicit
dominus. Non ingrediaris domum conuiuii ne
que uadas ad plangendum neque consoleris eos
quia abstuli pacem meam a populo isto dicit
dominus misericordiam et miserationes. Et morientur
grandes et parui in terra ista. Non sepelientur
neque plangentur et non se incident neque caluitium
cium fiet pro eis. Et non frangent inter eos
lugenti panem ad consolandum super mortuo
et non dabunt eis potum calicis ad consolan
dum super patre suo et matre. Et domum con
uiuii non ingredieris ut sedeas cum eis et
comedas et bibas. Quia hec dicit dominus
exercituum deus israel. Ecce ego auferam de lo
co isto in oculis uestris et in diebus uestris uo
cem gaudii et uocem leticie uocem sponsi et
uocem sponse. Et cum annunciaueris populo et

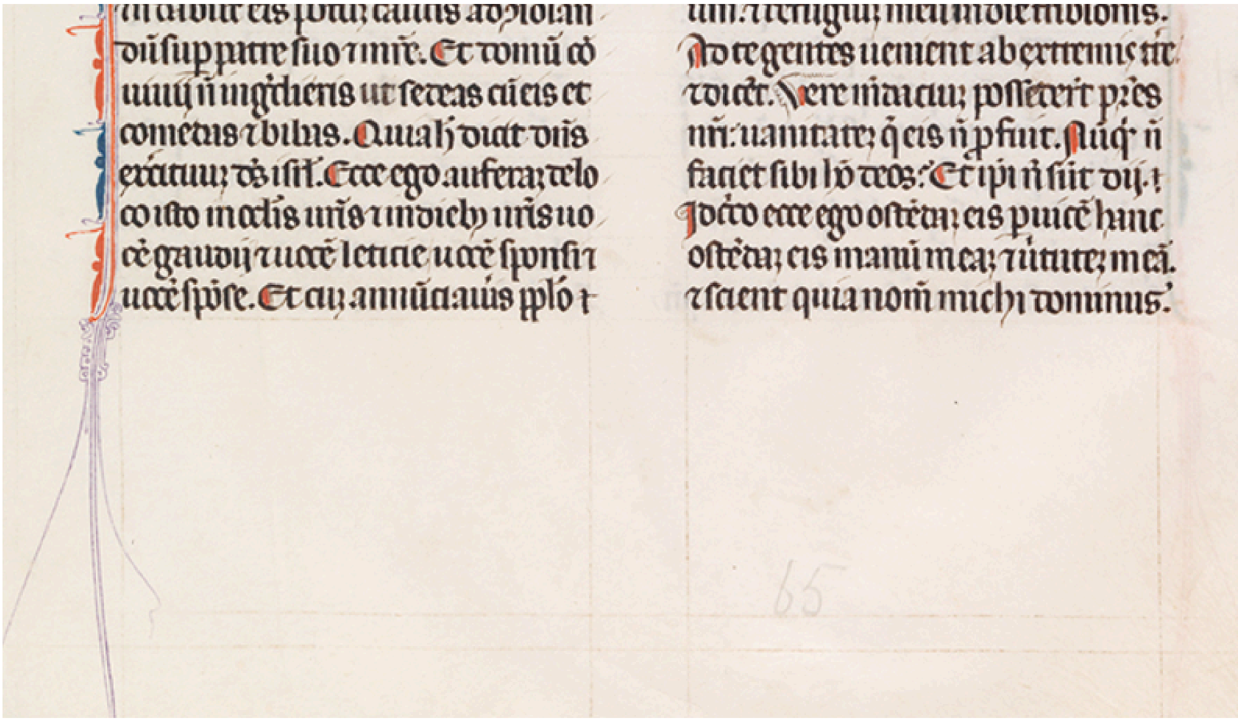
huic omnia uerba hec et dixerint tibi. Quare lo
cutus est super nos dominus omne malum grande istud.
que iniquitas nostra et quod peccatum nostrum quod pecca
uimus domino deo nostro: dices ad eos. Quia
dereliquerunt me patres uestri ait dominus et abie
runt post deos alienos et seruierunt eis et adora
uerunt eos et me dereliquerunt et legem meam non
custodierunt. Sed et uos peius operati estis
quam patres uestri. Ecce enim unusquisque ambu
lat post prauitatem cordis sui mali ut
me non audiat. Et eiciam uos de terra hac in
terram quam ignoratis uos et patres uestri et ser
uietis ibi diis alienis die ac nocte que
non dabunt uobis requiem. Propterea ecce dies
ueniunt dicit dominus et non dicetur ultra ui
uit dominus qui eduxit filios israel de terra
egypti. sed uiuit dominus qui eduxit filios
israel de terra aquilonis et de uniuersis terris
ad quas eieci eos. Et reducam eos in terram
suam quam dedi patribus eorum. Ecce ego mit
tam piscatores multos dicit dominus et pis
cabuntur eos. Et post hec mittam eis multos
uenatores et uenabuntur eos de omni mon
te et de omni colle et de cauernis petrarum
quia oculi mei super omnes uias eorum. Non sunt
abscondite a facie mea et non fuit occulta
iniquitas eorum ab oculis meis. Et red
dam primum duplices iniquitates et pec
cata eorum quia contaminauerunt terram meam
in morticinis ydolorum suorum et abho
minationibus suis impleuerunt hereditatem
meam. Domine fortitudo mea et robur me
um et refugium meum in die tribulationis.
Ad te gentes uenient ab extremis ter
re et dicent. Vere mendacium possederunt patres
nostri uanitatem que eis non profuit. Numquid non
faciet sibi homo deos et ipsi non sunt dii.
Ideo ecce ego ostendam eis per uicem hanc
ostendam eis manum meam et uirtutem meam.
et scient quia nomen michi dominus.

Image— Verso, Accession Number 1975.0100 [Jeremiah 15:17–17:27].

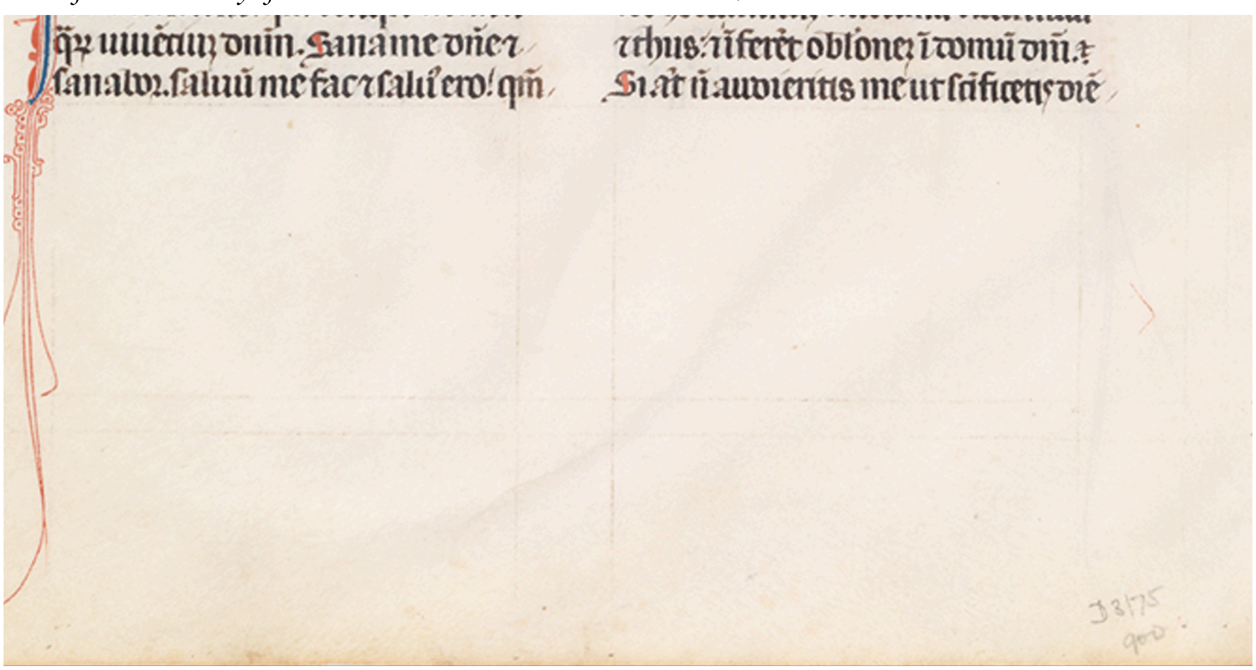
https://storeroom.its.unimelb.edu.au/umc/imu/request.php?request=Multimedia&method=fetch&key=19777



Image— Recto detail, Accession Number 1975.0100 [Jeremiah 15:17–17:27]. Pencilled “65” in bottom margin.



Detail from University of Melbourne. Accession Number 1975.0100, verso.



John Burke. Commentary on Beatty MS. W. 173, ff. 65 & 273

Burke, John. 2017. "Manuscript leaves at the University of Melbourne." In *Text and the Material World. Essays in Honour of Graeme Clarke*, 1 ed., edited by Minchin, E, and Jackson, H, 359-370. Astroms forlag - Astrom Editions. Consulted 20220329.
https://www.academia.edu/33047081/_Manuscript_leaves_at_the_University_of_Melbourne_in_E_Minchin_and_H_Jackson_eds_Text_and_the_Material_World_Essays_in_Honour_of_Graeme_Clarke_Studies_in_Mediterranean_Archaeology_and_Literature_PB_185_Astrom_Editions_Uppsala_2017_359_370

Note— Burke is a Senior Fellow in Classics and Archaeology, University of Melbourne. His chapter is likely the most comprehensive textual and decorative characterisation of Phillipps MS. 2506 / Beatty MS. W. 173 to date.

Excerpts—

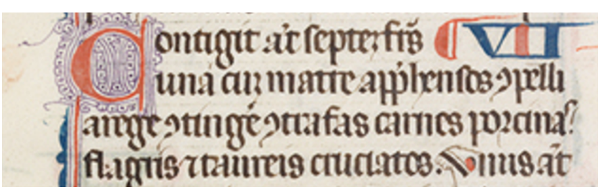
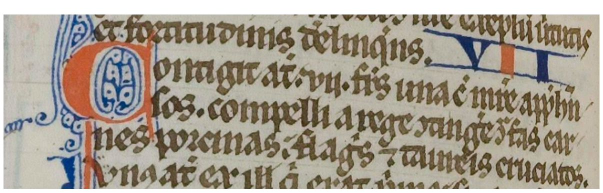
[pg. 361, **Rulings**] "In Muzerelle's encoding (Muzerelle 2005) the ruling pattern is 21-12-11/2-2/1-1/J. Of the 524 manuscripts he describes, this pattern occurs only in codex Parisinus, Bibliothèque de l'Arsenal 176, assigned on the basis of its script to the 15th century (Martin 1885: 91–92). [. . .] It is hoped that this description of the rulings, together with the following analysis of the decoration and other aspects of our leaves, may eventually lead to the scriptorium that produced them." "Text columns containing a chapter initial have their left side decorated. Having completed the chapter initial, the decorator will have extended the decoration upwards and downwards, commencing with the alternate colour. For example, the left column of 100r has a red initial; at the left of the column, above and below the initial, is a thin mauve vertical line, then a thicker red vertical line, and then a series of thin mauve vertical strokes two to three text lines in height, extended at the bottom with a loop and horizontal stroke, above which sit solid half eurs-de-lis, each of which has a horizontal stroke at its top. The half fleurs-de-lis alternate between red and blue, with those immediately above and below the chapter initial in the contrasting colour (except on 99vr, where the rest above the blue initial is also blue)."

[pg. 362, **Text**] "For example, where V [Vulgate] has Jeremiah 15:17 *comminatione replesti me*, our manuscript (M) has *amaritudine replevisti me*, a reading also found in Thomas Aquinas' *Summa Theologiae* (2-2.168.4.ad.2). V Jeremiah 17:9 *pravum est cor omnium* is in M and the *Summa* (3.59.2.3) *pravum est cor hominis*. [...] Pierre Sabatier identified some of M's readings in a 12th-century manuscript, no. 2 from the monastery of Saint-Thierry near Reims: 2 Maccabees 7:29 *fiat (fiet)*, 36 *solves (exsolves)*; 2 Maccabees 8:1 *permanserant (permanserunt), viros (virorum)* (Sabatier 1743). The text of M is therefore in excellent 12th/13th-century company." [pg. 363] "The spellings *tanquam (tamquam), hiis (his), contempni (contemni). temptaveris (tentaveris), abhominatio (abominatio)* are not uncommon, but *nichilo (nihilo), nichilum (nihilum), michi (mihi)* may indicate an Italian influence. Standard *ti* before a vowel is replaced by *ci*

about half the time, suggesting Italian regional pronunciation (e.g. *leticie* = *laetitiae, pocius* = *potius*). [...] On the other hand, the spelling of Jerusalem five times on 100vr as *iherusalem* (abbreviated to '*ihrlm*') is Old French. The manuscript thus gives mixed signals."

[pg. 367, **Provenance**] "In contrast, the 17th Marquis of Astorga, Vicente Isabel Osorio de Moscoso y Álvarez de Toledo (1777–1837), was a leading aristocrat whose family had built up a major library over several centuries. According to Glendinning (1959: 80), part of this library had been moved to France, where Thorpe bought some of it in 1825. [...] Phillipps 2506 may well have come from the Astorga library." "From Thomas' catalogue we learn that the manuscript comprised 286 folios in a single hand and was the nearly intact second volume (Isaiah to Apocalypse) of a two-volume Bible. Phillipps had it bound in 1849. Titles of books are in red, with storiated initials. Gatherings are mostly of ten leaves. Included were Jerome's prologues and, at the end (folios 263–286) in three columns, the *Interpretations of Hebrew Names* commencing with 'Aaz', a much expanded version of Jerome's work of the same name (Poleg 2013). One hundred and eight storiated initials, with human figures or grotesques or foliate decoration, some attached to long bar-borders, mark the start of books, prologues and each letter in the *Interpretations*. The first folio of the manuscript, which was purchased from Quaritch in 1980 and was fragment 41 in the Reed Collection, Dunedin Public Library, has Phillipps' stencilled crest and number (Manion et al. 1989 no. 103 and fig. 43; it was stolen in 1990)."

[pg. 368, **Provenance**] "On 100rr [*i.e.*, right column of recto, Accession 1975.0100.000.A.000.B, Jeremiah 15:17–17:27] is the pencilled number 65 at the bottom of the column, and on 99rr [*i.e.*, 2 Maccabees 6:29–8:8] the number 273 in the same position; these are page not folio numbers, probably added by Phillipps himself. In addition to the shortened Melbourne inventory number '1975.100' and 'CB 173' (*i.e.*, Sir Alfred Chester Beatty, Western MS 173), in the bottom margin of this leaf is pencilled the Maggs Bros code 'D3/1975' and underneath 'q00'. This indicates that Maggs purchased it for £6.00 in March 1975. The 'D' almost certainly means 'Duschnes'; it is known that Maggs bought another leaf from Duschnes at around this time (Manion et al. 1989: no. 166)."

	Mailhac-Faber Bible, fol. 137r, detail. II Maccabees 7:1. University of Melbourne. Accession Number 1975.0099 "<com>pelli a rege <con>tinge<re>"
	Albi Médiathèque Pierre-Amalric 21 (114). f. 443r Biblia sacra, France, 14e s. "compelli a rege <contin>ge<re>"

University of Notre Dame. Snite Museum of Art

Gura, David Turco. *A Descriptive Catalogue of the Medieval and Renaissance Manuscripts of the University of Notre Dame and Saint Mary's College*. Notre Dame, Indiana: University of Notre Dame Press, 2016.

Excerpts.
Pg. 512-514,

Acc. 1975.43
Origin: Southern France, s. xiii^{ex} (Bordeaux?).
Content Overview: Bible (leaf). In Latin, on parchment; 1 f.; 330 x 229 mm.

Catchwords: A horizontal catchword is written in the lower right margin of the verso; stylized.

Script: A single hand (M1) writes all text in Southern Textualis Formata (Rotunda) with a strong Northern influence.

Decoration:
I. Rubrication. Rubrics in red ink; letter heightening of majuscules in red ink.
II. Initials. Historiated and flourished initials occur in hierarchy.
A. One historiated initial (9+23 lines stepped) depicting the Tree of Jesse begins Mt 1 on the verso; palette uses blue, pink, green, gold, yellow, red, orange, and white; marginal spray creates a border in the inner intercolumnium.

B. Decorated initials (6 lines square inset) in pink, blue, gold, red, and green with inner vegetal motifs and white penwork throughout begin the prologues on the recto and verso; initials have marginal spray forming piece borders.

III. Line fillers: A single line filler in red ink is painted on the verso.
IV. B F: see II. A-B.

Contents:
1. Bible [leaf].
INC.: [recto^{a}] <best>ie equitesque in loco oportuno positi considerans machabeus . . . [2 Mcc 15.20– 21];
EXPL.: [verso^{b}] . . . ezechias autem genuit manassem a. manasses [Mt 1.10].

1.1. 2 Mcc 15.20–40—recto[a–b]. **INC**.: <bes>tie equitesque in loco oportuno positi; .: [recto[b]] . . . hic ergo erit consummatus.
1.2. Prologue to Mt—recto[b]– verso[a]. **RUB**.: explicit liber machabeorum secundus incipit prologus in matheum euangelistam; .: matheus ex iudea sicut in ordine primus ponitur ita . . .; **EXPL.**: . . . et operantis dei intelligendam dilligenter esse dispositionem querentibus non tacere [Stegmüller 590, cf. 591].
1.3. Prologue to Mt—verso[a–b]. **RUB**.: item alius prologus; .: matheus cum primo predicasset euangelium in iudea . . .; **EXPL**.: in leone regnum in aquila exprimitur diuinitatis sacramentum [Stegmüller 589].
1.4. Mt 1.1.10—verso[b]. **RUB**.: expliciunt prologi incipit matheus euangelista; .: liber generationis ihesu christi filii dauid . . .; **EXPL**.: . . . ezechias autem genuit manassem a. manasses.

Contains 2 Mcc. 15.20– 40, prologues to Mt. [Stegmüller 590 and 589], and Mt. 1.10.

Owners & Provenance: Purchased from Philip Duschnes (New York, NY) by the University Art Gallery (now Snite Museum of Art) with the Samuel S. Schatz Purchase Fund in 1975. The parent manuscript, W.173, was one of the so-called Chester Beatty Bibles. The manuscript was acquired by Sir Thomas Phillipps (1792– 1872) from Thomas Thorpe (M 3:149); Sir Alfred Chester Beatty (1875– 1968) purchased the manuscript (olim Phillipps MS 2506) in 1921 from Phillipps' heirs (see M, V, & H 1989, 105); lot 57 in Sotheby's Beatty Sale on 24 June 1969; purchased by Alan Thomas; sold to Philip Duschnes (New York, NY), who broke it; see also Acc. 1975.57.

Sales & Catalogues: Sotheby's, 24 June 1969, lot 57 (parent manuscript); Thomas, Cat. 23, no. 5 (parent manuscript); Duschnes, Cat. 209, no. 172; see Manion, Vines, & De Hamel 1989, 105–106 for sale information of other leaves.

[no image provided]

Pg. 517-518,

Acc. 1975.57
Origin: Southern France, s. xiii[ex] (Bordeaux?).
Content Overview: Bible (leaf). In Latin, on parchment; 1 f.; 330 x 229 mm.
Decoration
I. Rubrication. Rubrics in red ink; letter heightening of majuscules in red ink.
II. Initials. Historiated and flourished initials occur in hierarchy.
A. One historiated initial (7 lines square inset) depicting Jeremiah in lamentation is painted on the recto in blue, gold, pink, red, and gray; a grotesque stands on the initial in the upper margin; tail of q hangs through the bottom of the page.

B. One flourished initial (2 lines square inset) in red ink with blue penwork incorporating a flourished border begins the second chapter on the verso.

Contents: 1. Bible [leaf].
Inc: [recto[a]] aleph quomodo sedet sola ciuitas plena populo . . . [Lam 1.1.]; Expl. [verso[b]] . . . aperuerunt super te os suum os inimici tui [Lam 2.16]. Contains Lam 1.1– 2.16.

Owners & Provenance: Purchased from Philip Duschnes (New York, NY) by the University Art Gallery (now Snite Museum of Art) with the Samuel S. Schatz Purchase Fund in 1975. The parent manuscript, W.173, was one of the so-called Chester Beatty Bibles.

Sales & Catalogues: Sotheby's, 24 June 1969, lot 57 (parent manuscript); Thomas, Cat. 23, no. 5 (parent manuscript); Duschnes, Cat. 209, no. 173

[no image provided]

Private Collections

In addition to the donor's IHN E(bal) leaf, two other private collectors have been identified. A fourth, Jeremiah 51—Lamentations, was catalogued in 1989 as in a Christchurch, New Zealand private collection [see Manion 1989, 139].

Robert McCarthy, Hong Kong

Kidd, Peter. *The McCarthy Collection*. Volume III, French Miniatures, London: Ad Ilissum, 2021.

In order to distinguish between two Bibles formerly owned by Chester Beatty, Kidd in this catalogue has designated Phillipps Ms. 2506 / Beatty MS. W. 173 as the **Mailhac-Faber Bible**, so derived from the presence of monks' signatures appearing on two leaves. In 2022, Sotheby's, and subsequently Maggs Bros. adopted this name for the codex.

Excerpts
Item 61, pg. 203-211.

Five historiated initials on five leaves from the Mailhac-Faber Bible. Southern France, late 13th or early 14th century

McCarthy BM 1137B. Beginning of I Corinthians.
Initial **P**(aulus) with St Paul holding a sword in one hand, the other hand raised. TEXT: the beginning of I Corinthians [n. 1]



McCarthy BM 1065D. Beginning of II Corinthians

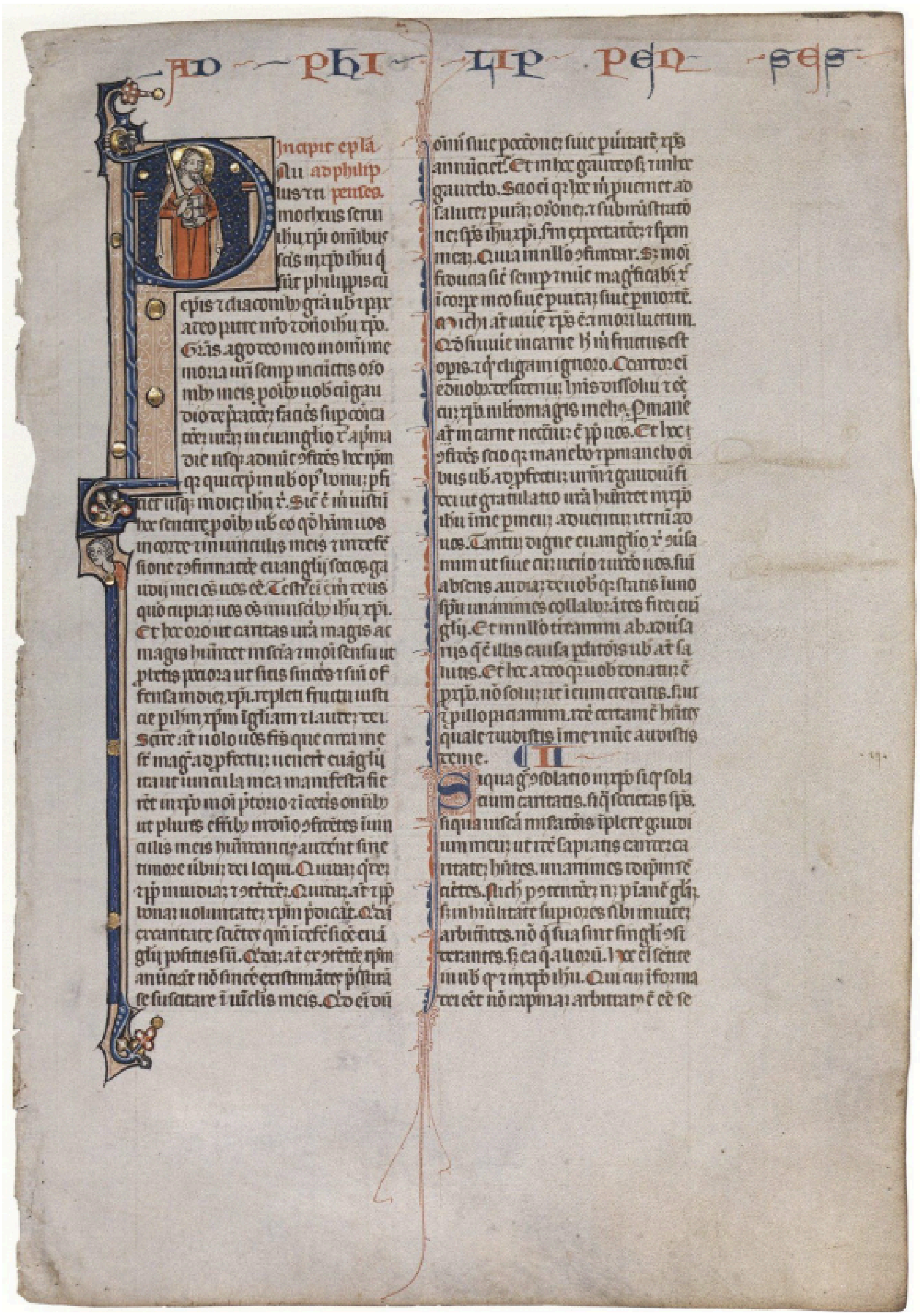
Initial P(aulus) with St Paul holding a sword in one hand, the other hand raised, the prologue initial P(ost) with a bird. TEXT: the end of I Corinthians and beginning of II Corinthians [n. 2]



McCarthy BM 2465. Beginning of Philippians

Initial P(aulus) with St Paul holding a sword in one hand, a book in the other; the descender with a human-headed hybrid

TEXT: the beginning of Philippians [n. 3]



McCarthy BM 1137A. Beginning of II Thessalonians

Initial P(aulus) with St Paul holding a sword in one hand, the other hand raised, the prologue initial A(d) with a bird

TEXT: the end of Thessalonians and beginning of II Thessalonians [n. 4]



McCarthy BM 1067. Interpretation of Hebrew Names. Opening of Letter C
Initial C(aalaha) with A young saint a holding book in one hand the other hand raised; a hooded figure below
TEXT: Interpretations of Hebrew names from “Betharam” as far as the end of names beginning “Cap-”; catchword “Carchanus”.

On June 27, 2024, this leaf was sold for US $6,350 at auction by Freeman's | Hindman in Chicago, their Sale 2033 - Western Manuscripts and Miniatures, as Lot 18.
https://hindmanauctions.com/items/10981083-unknown-south-french-illuminator-a-leaf-from-the-mailhac-faber-bible-with-a-historiated-initial-c-of-a-young-saint-in-latin-illuminated-manuscript-on-parchment-france-southern-france-late-thirteenth-or-early-fourteenth-century

Archived at archive.org:
https://web.archive.org/web/20240615121035/https://hindmanauctions.com/items/10984317-unknown-south-french-illuminator-a-leaf-from-the-mailhac-faber-bible-with-an-historiated-initial-c-of-a-colossian-and-an-historiated-initial-p-of-st-paul-in-latin-illuminated-manuscript-on-parchment-southern-france-late-thirteenth-or-early-fourteenth-century

Recto image.

Betharam domus ire. ul' domus
arcis siue domus mōtium. aut
domus ascensus humilium.
Bethasā domus fimi. ul' domus
derelicti siue domus tollens do
mū. aut domus plasmata grē.
Bethasan domus deponēs. ul' do
m' deposita. uł domus deponēs do
mū. aut domus deposita grē.
Bethauē domus ydolat'. ł domus inutil'.
Betheta domus fontis eius. ł
domus putei eius.
Bethberai domus putei mei. ł
domus in lumine meo. domus
Bethbesse domus ꝯfusa. ł domus pigue
Bethelon domus scpta. ł domus scripte.
Bethchur domus agni. ł domus cog'tōis.
Betheur domus fugiēi. ł lapis adiu
Bethdagan domus domus
tritici. uel domus frumenti.
Bethdagon domus piscis tristic
ul' domus piscium tristicie.
Bethe domus eius ul' habitaclm.
Bethel domus dei. ł habitaclm dei.
Bethemecth domus ualli. ł domus ꝯ p
fūditatis siue uter' fultus. aut
uenti susten ta culum.
Bethen uent'. ul' uterus seu domus
fontis. aut domus oculi.
Bethesimoth deserta. ul' domus
adducens mortem.
Bethphage domus oris. ł domus
bucce seu domus uallium. aut domus
maxillarum. syrum est nō hebreum.
Bethphalech domus saluās. ł domus
erudutēs seu domus iustificans.
aut domus admirabilis.
Bethphales transcendens. uel
domus transitionis.
Bethpheō domus hyns. ł domus oris pelli
cei. aut domus oris pellium.
Bethphese domus trāsiens. ul' do
m' trāscendēs. seu domus oris. aū
domus odoris florentis.
Bethgater mur'. ł domus macerie.
Bethgamul domus retribuens.
uel domus retributionis.

Bethesimoth domus desidō dulcis.
ul' domus desiderate dulcedīs.
Bethum domus ꝯ. ł domus plalit'.
Bethia domus dñi. ł domus illuiatōis.
Bethlaboth domus uenientiu
ul' domus ingredientium.
Bethleem domus p'mis. ł domus
Bethenaboth domus refectōis
uenientium. ul' domus ꝯfirmacōi.
Bethleemite domus panum.
uel domus refectionum.
Bethmacha domus mollis.
ł domus ꝯfracta seu domus pau
ciens. aut domus igeniosa.
Bethmaon domus hītaculi.
ul' domus inhabitationis.
Bethmarchiloth domus curru
um. ul' domus quadrigarū.
Bethmacha domus tributi. uel
domus humilis fori.
Bethmorethachan domus.
ul' domus ꝯsilij. seu domus archi
nori. aū domus ꝯsiliorum.
Bethnemra domus pardorum.
ul' domus amaricans.
Betharaba domus huilis. ł domus
uespertina. sū domus hemi. aū do
m' lectoris q' sit uix inhitabilem.
Bethoro domus ire. ł domus magnā.
Bethoron domus ire. ł domus
arcis seu domus mōtium. aū
domus ascensus huilium.
Betholiath domus coccinea
uel domus imaculata.
Bethrob domus platearum. ł
domus latitudinis.
Bethsaree domus vij. ul' domus
iuramēti seu domus hūndacie.
aut domus saturitatis.
Bethsabath domus cuiusq'cum.
ul' domus singulorum.
Bethsaida domus frugum. ul' do
mus predoū. siue domus p'nal'.
aut domus uenatorum.
Bethsamis domus sol. ł domus illuī.
Bethsamite domus natōis
sol p'alit'. ł domus illuminate.

Bethsan domus dormiētis. ul' domus
securitatis siue domus humani
tie. aut domus egressionis.
Bethsemes domus sol. aū domus illuī.
Bethsimon domus obediēs. nās
ł domus obedietie. sū domus audiens
merore. aū domus disponēs iusticiā.
Bethsimith domus loci. ł domus loco
ni siue domus mortificans. aū
domus mortificationis.
Bethsur domus acerba. ł domus augustie
sū domus ꝯtinēs. aū domus fortitudīs.
Bethsur domus fortis. ł domus directa
sū domus mirabil'. aū domus ꝯtinētie.
Bethsure domus muri ei. ł domus dirige
Bethsura domus acerba ei. ul' seu
domus angustie ei. sū domus ꝯtinēs
eū. aut domus fortitudinis ei.
Bethsurā domus dirigēs cor. ł domus mu
Bethsurā domus robusti p'pli. cor
ul' domus angustians p'plm. sū ꝯti
nēs cor. aū domus acerbitatis cor.
Bethula uirgo. ł casta. sū domus do
lēs ei. ul' domus parturiens eū.
Bethula uirgo dñi. ł casta dño.
siue domus dolēs dño aū domus
parturiens dominum.
Bethulamia domus ignis subli
mis. ł domus ierusalem ꝯsurgentis.
Bethzachara domus memorie. ł do
mus memoratoris. **Hic p'. b. a. e. seq. z.**

Bezech fulgur. ł egestas. siue
uincās. aut tps uanum.
Bezechi uincās ei. ul' egestas ei.
sū fulgāns ei. aū ꝯtempnēs ua
nitatem ei. **Hic post. b. seqt'. i.**

Bibly librarij. ul' litterati.
Bithalassium filior' ꝯmistes
ul' filiorum ꝯmixtio.
Bithia filia dñi. ł filia dñans ipa
ē filia pharaonis q' adoptaū moysen.
Bithinia filia inutil'. ł filia speciosa.
Bine sobrius. ul' moderatus.
Binete sobrij. ul' modati. **Hic p'.**

b. seq. o. Boanerges filij do
nantes. ul' filij tonitrui.
Boanerges idem.

Cuchanne...

543

8059 7080



As discussed earlier with the IHN "E" leaf, the IHN "C" leaf's descender features two horizontal pairs of parallel white lines framing open circles, an illuminator's motif to indicate the presence of an embroidered textile.

Peter Kidd. Commentary on Beatty MS. W. 173

The parchment, script, and rather brown ink all point to southern France as the place of production of this Bible, and this is supported by the 16th-century provenance. Many catalogue descriptions, from the 1969 Sotheby's one onwards, suggest that its origin was in south-western France, or more specifically Bordeaux, but it seems that the only basis for this is one of the two 16th-century names added to the book; but the other 16th-century name points hundreds of miles further south east. The decoration of southern French books of this period has recently been thoroughly surveyed by Alison Stones,

A curious feature of the composition of many of the scenes are what appear to be two columns or plinths, one to each side of the figures (e.g. cat. 61b, 61c, 61d). They are explained by the few cases (e.g. cat. 61a, 61e) in which they serve a purpose: they support a cusped arch. The artist seems to have had a curious attitude to decoration. For example, in the Corinthians initial there is a single, isolated, gold disc on the background behind the figure of St Paul, and one on each of the two descenders on this page, that appear to be very randomly placed. Something similar occurs on the other initials.

A very unusual feature of the text, that may in due course help localize the manuscript, is at the beginning of the Book of Luke. The text that is Luke 1:1—4 in modern Bibles is commonly treated as a prologue in medieval ones, with the main decorated initial occurring at Luke 1:5. Nonetheless, verses 1—4 are normally placed immediately before verse 5. In the present Bible, however, verses 1—4 are treated as an independent prologue, and are followed by a second prologue (Stegmüller no. 620), before continuing from verse 5. [Kidd 2021: 210]

Image— McCarthy BM 1067. Detail of IHN Initial C(aalaha) border extension, with white circles bounded by pairs of horizontal white lines, alongside similar drapery ornamentation in its sister leaf, Interpretation of Hebrew Names, Opening of E (Ebal)

	
McCarthy BM 1067 IHN C(aalaha) descender	Donor's leaf, IHN E(bal)

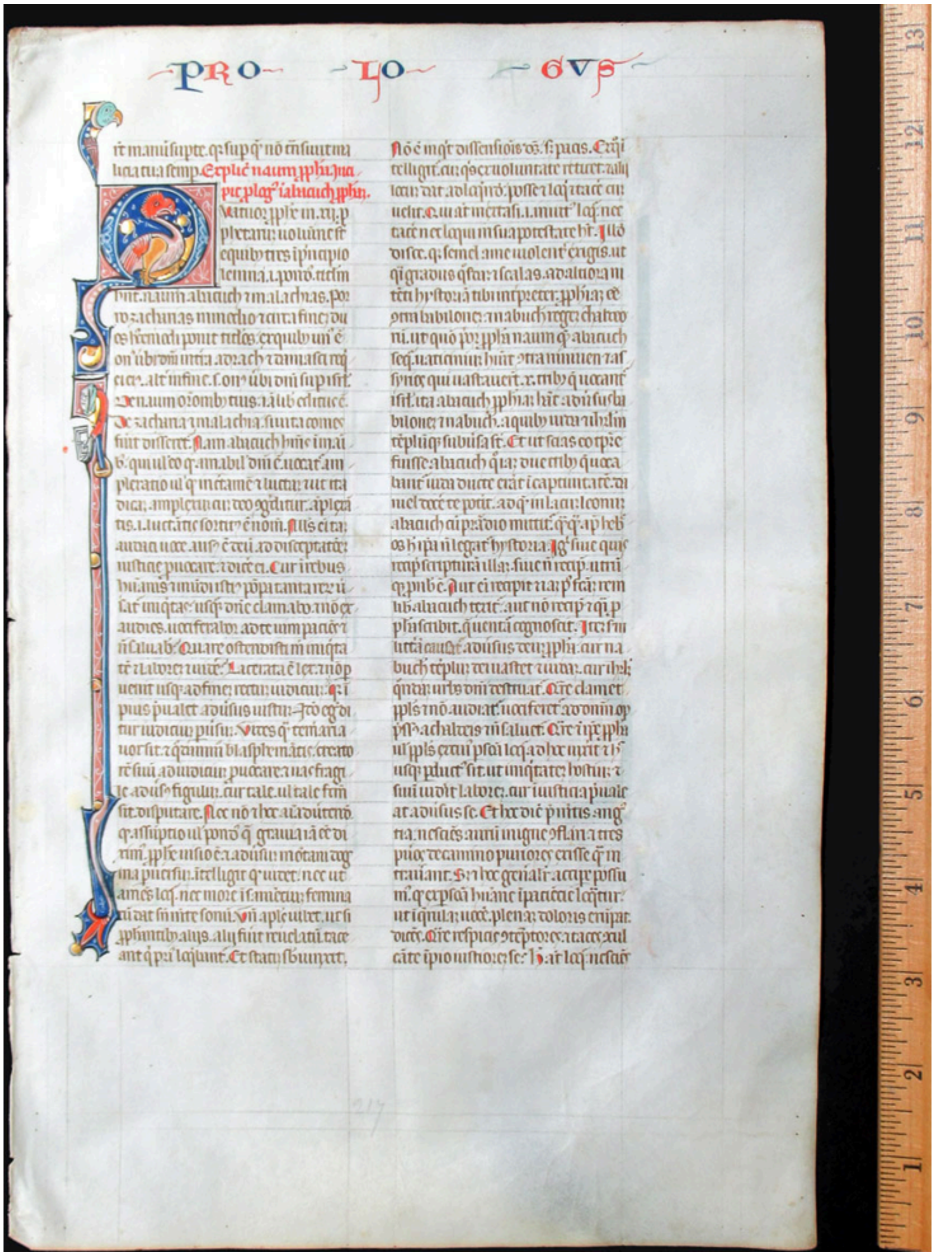
Charles Edwin Puckett, Akron, Ohio

On Peter Kidd's blog page of updates to his 2021 book *The McCarthy Collection*. Volume III, it is mentioned that the Mailhac-Faber folio containing the beginning of Habakkuk is in the personal collection of Puckett. [Peter Kidd, "McCarthy Catalogue vol. III (French Illuminations)." *Medieval Manuscripts Provenance*, 21 April 2014, https://mssprovenance.blogspot.com/p/mccarthy-catalogue-vol-iii-french.html Accessed 4 July 2023.]

The following is Puckett's description of this leaf, explaining "It is in my personal collection, has never been in active inventory, so not described on cepuckett.com." [Charles Puckett, personal communication to the author, 20230707].

> **IM-4022**: (330x230mm) Original leaf from an **exceptional folio size** medieval manuscript ***Bible***. 2 columns of 40 lines, written in rounded gothic hand. Rubricated chapter numbers, initials & marginalia in red & blue. **1 two-line initial** in blue with red penwork. **2 exceptional initials:** 1 five-line inhabited initial (recto) **with a dodo bird** & extending the length of the margin with a **bird's head** top, & center with **man holding a manuscript; One seven-line historiated initial** (verso) containing a **miniature painting of the Prophet Habakkuk** & extending along the margin (with a **whimsical face** above the initial) colors in blue, orange, gold, green, pink & white. **Southwestern France, c. 1300**.
>
> ***Illuminations are in an unusual Provincial style***
>
> The **inhabited "O"** [sic] begins Prologue to the ***Book of Habakkuk***. The **historiated "O"** begins **Habakkuk 1:1 – 2:1**: "Onus…" (The burden that Habacuc the prophet saw…).
>
> **Provenance:** The parent book for this leaf was formerly in the collection of Sir Thomas Phillips and Sir Chester A. Beatty. The manuscript was sold at Sotheby's in the Beatty Sale (24 June 1969) lot 57 and subsequently dissembled. Sister leaves appeared in Quaritch catalog 1036 and 1056 (1985).

Image— Recto, C.E. Puckett IM-4022 [Prologue to Habakkuk — Habakkuk 2:1] Numerous ruling prickings are visible in the left, right, top margins.



Image— Recto detail, C.E. Puckett IM-4022 [Habakkuk 1:1 — 2:1]



Image— Verso, C.E. Puckett IM-4022 [Prologue to Habakkuk — Habakkuk 2:1]



Image—Verso detail, C.E. Puckett IM-4022 [Habakkuk 1:1 — 2:1]



Note— The Habakkuk Prologue initial is erroneously identified as "O" by Puckett. It is in fact a "Q": "Incipit prologus Abacuch prophete, **Q**uatuor prophete in xiicim prophetarum volumine ..." (Stegmüller no.531)

Stylistic Affinities With Contemporaneous Southern French Manuscripts

The following are very rough decorative comparisons. The only convincingly close parallel among the following six codices is Toulouse B.M. 0178 [Alison Stones, personal communication to the author, 20220810]..

Historiated Initials

Angers. Bibliothèque municipale, Mss. 0013 & 0014

ANGERS, Bibliothèque municipale, 0013 (0010)
Bible (partie de)
Langues : latin
Date : 13e s., 14e s.
https://bvmm.irht.cnrs.fr/consult/consult.php?reproductionId=9023



Angers B.M. 0013, f. 185v, detail

ANGERS, Bibliothèque municipale, 0014 (0011)

Bible
Langues : latin
Date : 13e s.
https://bvmm.irht.cnrs.fr/consult/consult.php?reproductionId=9024
http://initiale.irht.cnrs.fr/codex/5324/768

Référence. Angers, BM, 0014 (0011)
Codicologie.. codex ; parchemin ; 125 ff.; 257 mm x 160 mm
Ressources. Medium Notice BVMM
Titre. Bible
Langue. latin
Nomenclature Bible
Origine France
Datation. vers 1230-1250 ?
Typologie du décor. initiale filigranée (en nombre)
Possesseur. Angers, abbaye Saint-Aubin
Notes. Angers, BM, mss. 13 et 14, Bible en deux parties, livres classés dans l'ordre du cycle des lectures de l'office ; chaque ms. est constitué de deux parties de dates différentes (vers 1230-1250 ? et fin du 13e s. ?). Partie plus ancienne du ms. 14 : "Actes des apôtres" (suite du ms. 13), "Epîtres canoniques", "Apocalypse", "Jean", "Luc", "Matthieu", "Marc". Partie plus tardive du ms. 14 : "Proverbes-Ecclésiastique", "Esdras, livre 3", "Interpretationes hebraicorum nominum".
Bibliographie (2).
Auguste MOLINIER, Angers (CGM 31), Manuscrits 1-1928, 1898 (Catalogue général des manuscrits des bibliothèques publiques de France), p. 194
Ulrich KUDER, « Illuminierte Psalter von den Anfängen bis um 800 », The Illuminated Psalter. Studies in the Content, Purpose and Placement of its Images, Turnhout, Brepols, 2004, p. 117 n. 24
Autres volumes de ce livre (3 dans l'ensemble) Angers, BM, 0013 (0010)
Signature. Notice IRHT (C. Rabel), 1996

	
Angers, B.M. 14, f. 112v, detail	Beatty MS. W. 173, f. 275v. detail

The figures in Beatty MS. W. 173 and Angers B.M. 13 and B.M.14 bear a similar palette, wearing white-trimmed orange and taupe garments with folds delineated in black, and both feature mouths touched with red pigment.

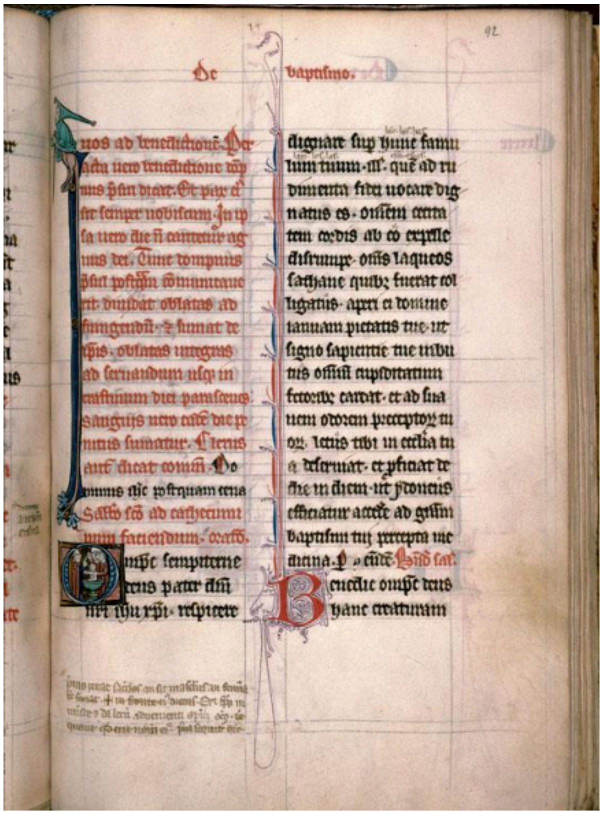
Carpentras. Bibliothèque municipale, Ms. 0096

Carpentras, Bibl. mun., ms. 0096 exhibits these features in addition to mauve penwork, red shading of the figures' cheeks, and white open circles within light blue filled circles, similar to the historiated "E" in Beatty MS. W. 173, f. 275v. By contrast, the Angers and Carpentras historiated initials both have burnished gold grounds, while the Beatty MS. W. 173 has diaper grounds.

http://initiale.irht.cnrs.fr/codex/1251
Référence. Carpentras, BM, 0096
Codicologie. codex ; parchemin ; 126 ff.; 340 mm x 230 mm
Ressources. Medium BVMM

> **Titre**. Pontifical à l'usage de Lyon
> **Langue**. latin

Nomenclature. Liturgie
Origine. France du sud-est (Lyon ?)
Datation. 13e s. (quatrième quart)
Typologie du décor. miniature (1), initiale historiée (33), marge animée, initiale filigranée (en nombre), armoiries
Technique. couleur, or
Notes décor. Si le ms. a été écrit et enluminé à Lyon, c'est alors sous forte influence de l'enluminure du nord de la France. Les initiales filigranées à encre violette orientent vers le Midi également.
Notes. F. 1, copie d'une lettre de Rodolphe de Tourette, archevêque de Lyon (1284-1288) à Honorius IV (1285-1287). F. 112v, en marge inférieure, écu armorié 'd'or à la fasce d'azur' ; ces mêmes armes figurent sur l'écu et le pennon de la lance portés par un centaure en costume de chevalier dans la marge supérieure du f. 69v.
Bibliographie. L. DUHAMEL, *Carpentras (CGM 34), Manuscrits* 1-1720, 1901 (Catalogue général des manuscrits des bibliothèques publiques de France), p. 50
Victor LEROQUAIS, *Les pontificaux manuscrits des bibliothèques publiques de France*, Paris, 1937, t. 1, p. 109-115
Charles SAMARAN (éd.), Robert MARICHAL (éd.), *Catalogue des manuscrits en écriture latine portant des indications de date, de lieu ou de copiste, t. VI, Bourgogne, Centre, Sud-Est et Sud-Ouest de la France*, Paris, CNRS, 1968, p. 513 (ms. éliminé ou douteux)
Eric PALAZZO, *L'évêque et son image, L'illustration du pontifical au Moyen Age*, Turnhout, Brepols, 1999, p. 202, 208, 218, 225, 292, 294, 328 ; fig. 45, 50, 87
Roger E. REYNOLDS, *Clerics in the Early Middle Ages, Hierarchy and Image*, Aldershot, Brookfield, Ashgate, 1999 (Variorum Collected Studies Series, 669), chap. IV
Jean-Claude BONNE, *Image du sacre*, Paris, Gallimard, 2001 (Le temps des images), p. 109, 110 fig. 6
Jacques DALARUN (éd.), François BOESPFLUG, Patrick BOUCHERON, Patrick GAUTIER DALCHE, Christian HECK, Robert JACOB, Didier LETT, Perrine MANE, Michel PASTOUREAU, Daniel RUSSO, Jean-Claude SCHMITT, Jean-Baptiste LEBIGUE, Olivier LEGENDRE, Odile LEPINAY, Claudia RABEL, Patricia STIRNEMANN, *Le Moyen Age en lumière, Manuscrits enluminés des bibliothèques de France*, Paris, Fayard, 2002, p. 197, 393
Alison STONES, *Gothic Manuscripts c. 1260-1320, Part Two,* London, Harvey Miller, 2014 (A survey of manuscripts illuminated in France, 3, 2), p. 106-107
Signature. Notice IRHT (M. Béghin), 1995



[Carpentras, B.M. 096, f. 92r]



[Carpentras, B.M. 096, f. 92r, detail]

In her description of Carpentras B.M. 96, Alison Stones (2014) writes,

> The modest historiated initials have few stylistic cognates, but may be compared with the Dominican Missal owned by Hugues Ayclin de Montaigue [Clermont-Ferrand, Bibliothèque Municipale, MS 62] which came to the Dominican church in Clermont-Ferrand, his burial place. It is entirely possible in my view that the Lyon Pontifical was made for Archbishop Rodolphe de Torrette (1284-1288), a copy of whose letter to Pope Honorius IV (1285-1287) is written on the front flysheet. The use of gold background with delicate scrollwork decoration painted on the gold, together with the presence of interlace motifs in the bars of the initials, suggest that a date in the 1280s would be reasonable. [Stones, Alison. 2014. *Gothic Manuscripts c. 1260-1320, Part Two*, London, Harvey Miller. Volume One, pg. 106.]

Clermont-Ferrand. Bibliothèque municipale, Ms. 96

Comparable to Beatty MS. W. 173, **Clermont-Ferrand B.M. 96** includes numerous historiated initials with white-trimmed and black fold-delineated drapery, gold cusped-arches, gold discs ornamenting the frames, and

the tessellated diaper grounds feature interlocking large octagonal and small square motifs. The manuscript is dated at 1280-1290, from central France, possibly the Auvergne. No mauve or purple pen flourishing is present, however. The leaves of the Beatty MS. W. 173 likewise feature interlace motif infills in the letter bars of some historiated initials, as displayed above in the letters of St. Paul leaves, owned by Robert McCarthy.

http://initiale.irht.cnrs.fr/codex/1639?contenuMaterielId=4892
Référence. Clermont-Ferrand, BM, 0062 (057)

Codicologie. codex ; parchemin ; 301 ff.; 305 mm x 200 mm
Ressources. Medium Facsimilé BVMM

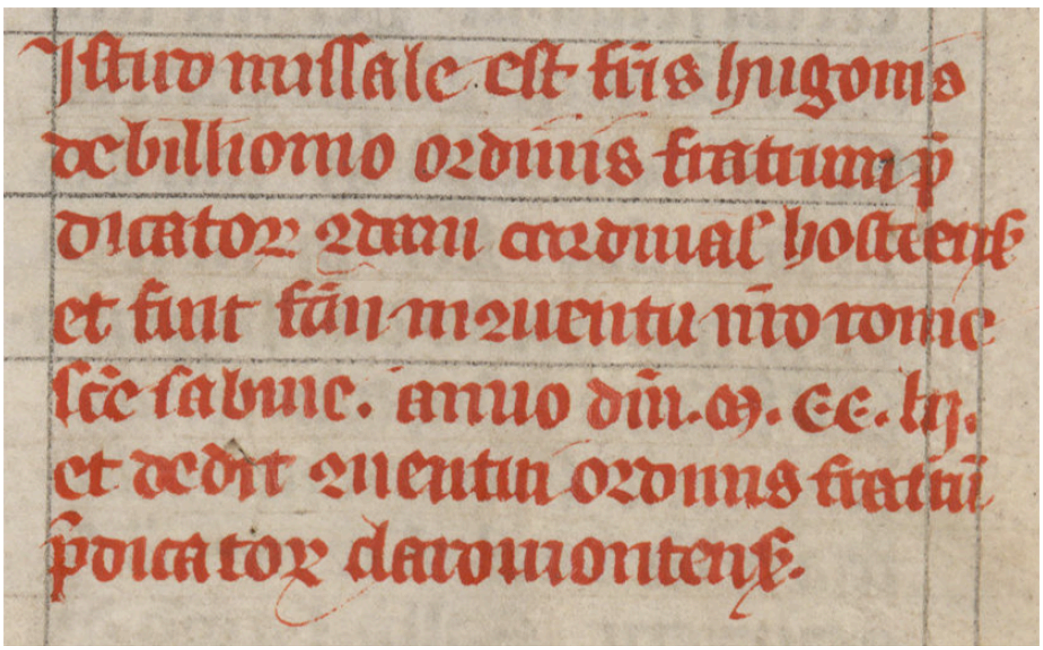
Titre. Missel
Langue. latin
Nomenclature. Liturgie
Origine. France du centre (Auvergne)
Datation. vers 1280-1290
Typologie du décor. initiale historiée (26), initiale filigranée (en nombre)
Technique. couleur, or
Notes décor. Production locale s'inspirant de l'enluminure du Nord de la France (P. Stirnemann).
Notes. A vérifier : selon le P. Gy, il s'agit d'un sacramentaire dominicain (voir dossier C. Rabel, lettre au P. Gy du 21.12.95).
Bibliographie
C. COUDERC, Clermont-Ferrand (CGM 14), Manuscrits 1-787, 1890 (Catalogue général des manuscrits des bibliothèques publiques de France), p. 20-21
Victor LEROQUAIS, Les sacramentaires et les missels manuscrits des bibliothèques publiques de France, Paris, s. n., 1924, t. II, p. 120-121
Charles SAMARAN (éd.), Robert MARICHAL (éd.), Catalogue des manuscrits en écriture latine portant des indications de date, de lieu ou de copiste, t. VI, Bourgogne, Centre, Sud-Est et Sud-Ouest de la France, Paris, CNRS, 1968, p. 457 (notice sommaire)
Marie-Josephe SAUZET, Le décor dans les manuscrits médiévaux conservés à la Bibliothèque municipale de Clermont-Ferrand (du IXe à la fin du XVe siècle), Clermont-Ferrand, 1985, p. 155
Judith H. OLIVER, Gothic Manuscripts Illumination in the Diocese of Liege (c. 1250 - c. 1330), Corpus of Illuminated manuscripts from the low countries, Leuven, Peeters, 1988, I, p. 76, 108
Charlotte DENOËL, Michel PASTOUREAU, Saint André, Culte et iconographie en France (Ve-XVe siècle), Paris, Ecole nationale des chartes, 2004 (Mémoires et documents de l'Ecole des chartes, 77), p. 201, fig. 49
Milvia BOLLATI (éd.), Miklos BOSKOVITS, Dizionario biografico dei miniatori italiani, Secoli IX-XVI, Milano, Bonnard, 2004, p. 827
Jean-Claude SCHMITT, « L'exception corporelle, A propos de l'Assomption de Marie », The mind's eye. Art and theological argument in the Middle Ages, Princeton, Princeton University Press, 2006, p. 162-185, fig. 8 p. 163
Alison STONES, Gothic Manuscripts c. 1260-1320, Part Two, London, Harvey Miller, 2014 (A survey of manuscripts illuminated in France, 3, 2), p. 258-260

Signature. Notice IRHT (SME), 1994

The Bibliothèque du Patrimoine de Clermont Auvergne Métropole metadata for this codex includes the colophon, providing a date of 1252 and location of its execution as Rome. https://overnia.bibliotheques-clermontmetropole.eu/notice.php?q=theme_path_id%3A%2848%3B49%3B58%3B63%29&spec_expand=&start=7

> On lit, au fol. 301 : "Istud missale est fratris Hugonis de Billiomo [Hugues Aycelin de Montaigu], ordinis Fratrum Predicatorum, quondam cardinalis Hostiensis, et fuit factum in conventu nostro, Rome, Sancte Sabine, anno Domini MCCLII, et dedit conventui ordinis Fratrum Predicatorum Claromontensi."

	
Clermont-Ferrand B.M. 96, f. 002r, detail	Beatty MS. W. 173, f. 275v. detail



Clermont-Ferrand B.M. 96, f. 301r, colophon detail

Other diaper grounds with tessellated octagonal patterns overlain onto checkerboards include Toulouse, B.M., Ms. 0418, which has been characterised as from southwest France, possibly Toulouse, late thirteenth or first quarter of the fourteenth century. British Library Additional 17006, a Roman Missal, is dated as "4th quarter of the 13th century or 1st quarter of the 14th century", from "Provence, between Toulouse and Narbonne".

	
Toulouse, B.M., Ms. 0418, f. 122 detail	British Library. Additional 17006, f. 31 detail

Montpellier, B. u. Médecine, H 046.

A red zoomorphic head within the border of Beatty MS. W. 173's Peter II leaf (now in the Chester Beatty Library in Dublin, see above) bears some resemblance to two heads within the sole historiated initial of Montpellier, B. u. Médecine, H 046, f. 001. The light blue infill circle patterns, and white tracery patterns of these two initials are also similar. Montpellier is situated in Occitania, halfway between Toulouse and Marseille.

http://initiale.irht.cnrs.fr/codex/8843/7517

> **Référence** Montpellier, BU Médecine, H 046
> **Codicologie** codex ; parchemin ; 269 ff.; 360 mm x 230 mm
>
> **Ressources** Medium Notice BVMM
>
> **Auteur** Bartholomaeus Anglicus

Titre Proprietatibus rerum (De)
Langue latin
Nomenclature Encyclopédie
Origine France
Datation 13e s. (quatrième quart)
Typologie du décor initiale ornée, encadrement animé (1), initiale filigranée (en nombre), initiale cadelée, initiale juridique
Technique couleur, or, encre

Bibliographie (2)

G. LIBRI, HASE,, REYNAUD,, Montpellier, Bibl. interuniv. (CGM in-4° 1), Manuscrits 1-542, 1849 (Catalogue général des manuscrits des bibliothèques publiques des départements. Tome I (série in-4°)), p. 304
Heinz MEYER, « Zum Verhältnis von Enzyklopädik und Allegorese im Mittelalter », Frühmittelalterliche Studien, 24, 1990

Signature
Notice IRHT (J. Fronska), 2018

	
Montpellier, B. u. Médecine, H 046, f. 001, detail	Beatty MS. W. 173, Folio with St. Peter, detail

Penwork Decoration

The pen-flourishing and half-fleur-de-lys borders in Beatty MS. W. 173 bear some resemblance to those in Cleveland 2008.2 (Narbonne?, ca. 1275-1300) and particularly Toulouse, B.M. 0178 (Albi, 1295), and all three utilise red, blue and mauve inks. According to Alison Stones, "Toulouse 178 [...] is right on the mark. The pen-flourished borders are very similar, and the scarcity of historiation is also similar." [Alison Stones, personal communication to author, 20220810].

Albi, France, Bibliothèque municipale, 0021

Albi, France, Bibliothèque municipale, 0021. *Biblia sacra*. Langues : latin. Date : 14e s. https://bvmm.irht.cnrs.fr/mirador/index.php?manifest=https://bvmm.irht.cnrs.fr/iiif/2779/manifest

<table>
<tr><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Albi, Bibliothèque municipale, 21, f.164v</td><td>Beatty MS. W. 173, f. 275v</td></tr>
</table>

Bibliothèque nationale de France. BnF Latin 61

Title : Biblia Benedicti XIII papae, pars I.
Publication date : 1275-1400

Subject : Ecriture. provençale
Subject : Initiales historiées
Subject : Reliures XVIIIe s. aux armes royales
Subject : Tranches armoriées

Subject : BIBLIA SACRA
Subject : Vetus Testamentum
Subject : provençale
Subject : LE TELLIER (Charles-Maurice), archev. de Reims
Subject : Possesseur
Subject : PETRUS DE LUNA (Benedictus XIII, antipapa)
Subject : Armoiries
Subject : **TOULOUSE (Haute-Garonne)**
Subject : Collège de Foix. Possesseur
Relationship : http://archivesetmanuscrits.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/cc620630
Type : manuscript
Language : latin
Format : Grosse écriture provençale. Initiales en couleur à filigranes, quelques-unes historiées sur fond d'or. Rubriques et titres. Notes marginales. — Sur la tranche, armes de Benoît XIII. - Parchemin. - 442 ff. à 2 colonnes. - 335 × 235 mm. - Reliure XVIII e s. maroquin rouge aux armes royales
Description : Numérisation effectuée à partir d'un document de substitution.
Description : Avec prologues et « capitula ».Genesis (14v), etc. — Ruth (436v).

Identifier : ark:/12148/btv1b10039146d
Source : Bibliothèque nationale de France. Département des Manuscrits. Latin 61
Provenance : Bibliothèque nationale de France
Online date : 25/03/2018
https://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/btv1b10039146d/f388.item.r=Toulouse.zoom



BnF Latin 61. Biblia Benedicti XIII papae, pars I, 1275-1400, Toulouse (Haute-Garonne), f. 382r, view 388/488

Cleveland Art Museum. John L. Severance Fund 2008.2

Cleveland Art Museum. Gothic Bible (Vulgate), c. 1275-1300. Southern France, Toulouse or Avignon, 13th century. John L. Severance Fund 2008.2. https://www.clevelandart.org/art/collection/search?search=2008.2&filter-include-parts=1

	
Cleveland 2008.2, f. 449r	Beatty MS. W. 173, f. 275r

	
Cleveland 2008.2, f. 360v	Beatty MS. W. 173, f. 275v

Bilotta, M. A. (2014). La Bibbia miniata Cleveland Museum of Art, MS 2008.2: un esempio dell'illustrazione della Bibbia lungo le coste del Mediterraneo, al crocevia tra l'Occitania e la Catalogna, fra XIII e XIV secolo. *Hortus Artium Medievalium, 20*(1), 339-356. https://www.academia.edu/download/54260677/HAM_per_Academia.pdf

Bilotta suggests a Narbonne origin for this manuscript: "Therefore, it seems plausible to hypothesise, also considering the paleographic data that emerged from the analysis of the Cleveland Bible, that the decoration of the Cleveland Bible may have occurred rather in southern France than in Catalonia, perhaps in Narbonne, and that the manuscript was certainly linked to a high-ranking client." [Google Translation from the Italian]

Both Beatty MS. W. 173 and Cleveland 2008.2 employ red, blue and mauve inks, characteristic of manuscripts produced south of the Loire River.

Toulouse, Bibliothèque municipale. 0178

Toulouse, B.M. 0178 has similar fleur-de-lys patterns in mauve ink, with some spiral in-fills. The colophon appearing on the final folio's verso states that it was created in 1295 for Bernard de Castanet, the Bishop of Albi. Albi is situated 70 kilometres northeast of Toulouse. Phillipps 2506/Beatty 173's illuminations however do not resemble those of the painter designated as the Maître des manuscrits de Castanet.

http://initiale.irht.cnrs.fr/codex/13755/14423
Référence. Toulouse, BM, 0178
Codicologie. codex ; parchemin ; 183 ff.; 326 mm x 216 mm
Ressources. Medium BVMM

Auteur. Isidorus. Beda. Augustinus
Titre. Opuscula
Langue. latin
Nomenclature. Patristique
Origine. France du sud-ouest (Albi)
Datation. 1295
Typologie du décor. initiale filigranée (en nombre)
Technique. encre
Attribution. Maître des manuscrits de Castanet
Possesseur. Bernard de Castanet, évêque d'Albi et du Puy (destinataire)
"Hunc librum fecit scribi dominus B. de Castaneto, Dei gratia episcopus Albiensis, anno Domini M° CC° XC° quinto" (f. 183v).
Toulouse, couvent des Dominicains
Ex-libris (14e s.) : "Istud volumen dedit reverendus pater dominus Bernardus de Castaneto, divina providencia episcopus Aniciensis, conventui Ffratrum Predicatorum de Tholosa, cum conditionibus quod non possit dari, vendi, permutari, impignorari, extra conventum accomodari seu quocumque alio titulo alienari, et sic recepit ipsum dictus conventus ; quod si fieret, dat ipsum Summo Pontifici..." (f. 1v).
Bibliographie (3)
Auguste MOLINIER, Toulouse (CGM in-4° 7), Manuscrits 1-887, 1885 (Catalogue général des manuscrits des bibliothèques publiques des départements. Tome VII (série in-4°)), p. 106-107
Charles SAMARAN (éd.), Robert MARICHAL (éd.), Catalogue des manuscrits en écriture latine portant des indications de date, de lieu ou de copiste, t. VI, Bourgogne, Centre, Sud-Est et Sud-Ouest de la France, Paris, CNRS, 1968, p. 393
Hiromi HARUNA-CZAPLICKI, Les manuscrits enluminés exécutés pour Bernard de Castanet, évêque d'Albi de 1276 à 1308 et la production du livre à Toulouse aux alentours de 1300, Toulouse, Université de Toulouse II - Le Mirail, 2006
Signature. Notice IRHT (J. Fronska), 2018

	
Toulouse, B.M. 0178, f. 033v	Beatty MS. W. 173, f. 275r

Out of nineteen illuminated initials in this 183-folio manuscript, Toulouse B.M. 178 comprises *Opuscula* drawn from Isidore of Seville, Bede and Augustine, and only folio 64v [*Historia Judicum non parva mysteriorum*], and folio 81v [*De Machabeis autem quid fratribus*] are historiated. Like the Mailhac-Faber's historiations, the figure's faces are grey, modelled with white pigment. BM 178's dimensions, ca. 330 x 220 mm, are comparable to the Mailhac-Faber bible.



Toulouse, B.M. 0178, f. 081v

Codicology

The Sotheby's 1969 auction description informs us that all but four of the bound volume's gatherings consisted of ten leaves, *i.e.* five interfolded bifolia, collectively known as *quinions*. Similarly, the seventeen manuscripts commissioned during the 1290s by Bernard de Castanet, while Bishop of Albi, and legated to the Dominicans of Albi and Toulouse all conform to the quinion arrangement which typified Italian manuscripts, and in particular those produced in Bologna from 1250-1400; the de Castanet manuscripts' leaves systematically respect the Rule of Gregory: flesh side facing flesh, hair side facing hair [Haruna-Czaplicki, Hiromi. Le décor des manuscrits de Bernard de Castanet et l'enluminure toulousaine vers 1300. *Société Archéologique du Midi de la France*, 2008]. The Mailhac-Faber Bible's two documented leaves which are textually contiguous—the Prologue to the Canonical Epistles leaf immediately preceding the opening of James—appear to also follow this rule.

Several studies have compared the rates of quinion manuscript production in France and Italy. A diachronic analysis of quiring in thirty-four hundred mid-twelfth to fifteenth-century western European manuscripts determined that ten per cent of the 637 thirteenth-century manuscripts were primarily comprised of quinions,

while senions [gatherings of six bifolia] and quaternions comprised 41% and 38% of the sample total, respectively; when restricting to the second half of the thirteenth century, 5.8% of 155 manuscripts from France, and 21.3% of 61 manuscripts from Italy consisted of quinions [Busonero, Paola. "Quiring in Manuscripts of the Late Middle Ages." *Trends in Statistical Codicology* 19 (2021): 205.; original Italian publication: Busonero, Paola (1999), 'La fascicolazione del manoscritto nel basso medioevo', in Busonero, Paola / Casa-grande Mazzoli, Maria Antonietta / Devoti, Luciana / Ornato, Ezio, *La fabbrica del codice. Materiali per la storia del libro nel tardo medioevo*, Roma: Viella (I libri di Viella, 14), 31–139]. Similarly, from a sample of 357 thirteenth-century portable bibles, only 0.9%, or one out of 116 French bibles were composed of quinion quires, whereas 17.1% (14 out of 82) Italian bibles were in quinion quires [Ruzzier, Chiara. "The Miniaturisation of Bible Manuscripts in the Thirteenth Century. A Comparative Study". In *Form and Function in the Late Medieval Bible*, Leiden, The Netherlands: Brill, 2013, pp. 105-125]. Magrini's analysis of 87 thirteenth- and fourteenth-century Italian bibles determined that senion quires largely predominate amongst the sample of 32 manuscripts produced in Bologna, while "the only Bibles that consistently opt for a different type of quire of five bifolia are those realized for the Angevin circle in Naples" [Magrini, Sabina. "Production and use of Latin Bible manuscripts in Italy during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries." *Manuscripta 51*, no. 2 (2007): 209-257].

Bird-inhabited Initials

While the Puckett Habakkuk leaf's Prologue initial is described by its owner as "a dodo bird", that species, *Raphus cucullatus*, was not reported in Europe until its discovery on the island of Mauritius by the Portuguese in 1507 [Britannica, The Editors of Encyclopaedia. "dodo". *Encyclopedia Britannica*, 16 Jun. 2023, https://www.britannica.com/animal/dodo-extinct-bird. Accessed 20 July 2023]; and in 1598 by the Dutch [Hume, J. P. (2006). "The History of the Dodo *Raphus cucullatus* and the Penguin of Mauritius". *Historical Biology. 18* (2): 69–93.]. An historically more plausible correspondence is an *ostrich* for the Habakkuk leaf, and the artist's imaginative renderings of a *vulture* for three other bird-inhabited initials. Contrasting examples of three other birdlike zoomorphs from Phillipps 2506 / Beatty 173 appear in the following table.

Beatty MS. W. 173. Prologue to Habakkuk [C.E. Puckett, personal collection, IM-4022]	**Ostrich. Natura rerum (De), [1290?]** Valenciennes, BM, 0320 (304), f.108	**Ostrich. Pseudo-Pierre de Beauvais: Bestiaire, s. xiv** Paris, Arsenal 3506, f.201v







Beatty MS. W. 173. II Maccabees
[Pirages 2019]



Beatty MS. W. 173. Prologue to II Corinthians [McCarthy BM 1065D]	**Beatty MS. W. 173. Prologue to II Thessalonians** [McCarthy BM 1137A]	**Beatty MS. W. 173. Prologue to Titus** [Doyle 2017; Pirages 2019]
		

Vulture. Hugh of Fouilloy, Aviarium; a Bestiary, s. xiii[m]
British Library Sloane MS 279, f.26r



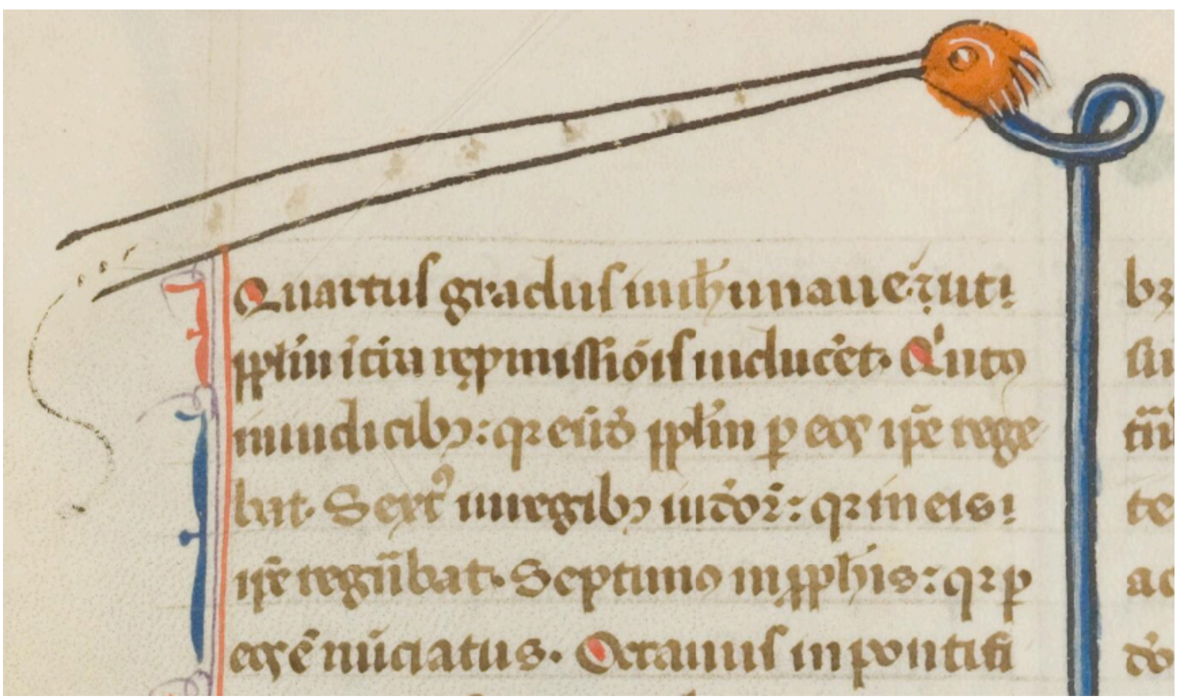
The John opening leaf features birds in both the asccnder and descender, the latter holding discs within its elongated beak, analogous to the Castanet-commissioned B.M. Toulouse 178.

Beatty MS. W. 173. Opening of John





Toulouse, B.M. 0178, f. 081r



Atypical Compositional Features

Sequencing Inversion of the Prologues to Luke

Both Pirages [2016: 139] and Kidd [2021: 210] have drawn attention to the atypical inversion of the Mailhac-Faber Bible's Luke prologues, conventionally arranged in late medieval pandect bibles with that of Jerome preceding St. Luke's [Branner, Robert. *Manuscript Painting in Paris during the Reign of St. Louis : A Study of Styles*. Reprint 2020 ed. California Studies in the History of Art, 18. Berkeley, CA: University of California Press, 2020, p. 154, "Canonic Parisian Order of Bible Books and Prologues".]. In a survey of three ca. 1300 Toulouse bibles, for example, all adopt the order (i) *Lucas Syrus natione* [Stegmüller no. 620], (ii) Luke 1:1-4, (iii) Luke 1:5 [Haruna-Czaplicki, Hiromi. (2013). Trois manuscrits enluminés de la Bible à Toulouse vers 1300. In: *Mémoires de la Société Archéologique du Midi de la France* vol. 73, p. 137-193]. Late mediaeval bibles following the Prologue ***Q****uoniam quidem* (Luke 1:1-4)—Prologue ***L****ucas Syrus*—Luke 1:5 ***Fuit*** *in diebus* sequencing nevertheless have geographically-dispersed origins, and include ten Parisian thirteenth-century bibles, a southern French bible from 1250-1300, a fourteenth-century Spanish bible, and a fifteenth-century Italian bible.

- [France, Paris]. In a comparative book sequencing tabulation of twelve thirteenth-century bibles held by Stuttgart's Württembergische Landesbibliothek, all of which are identified as having Parisian origins, seven conform to the Mailhac-Faber Bible's Q-L-F Luke prologues ordering: Cod. bibl. 2º 84 (1210-1225), Cod. bibl. 4º 19 (*s*. xiii^{med}), Cod. bibl. 4º 8 (*s*. xiii^{med}), Cod. bibl. 2º 36 (*s*. xiii^{med}), Cod. bibl. 8° 4 (*s*. xiii^{med}), Cod. bibl. 8º 18 (*s*. xiii^{med}), Cod. bibl. 8° 2 (*s*. xiii^{ex}) [Kuder, Ulrich., and Christine. Sauer. *Die gotischen Handschriften der Württembergischen Landesbibliothek Stuttgart.* Stuttgart: A. Hiersemann, 1996, pp. 214-217].

	
Stuttgart, Württembergische Landesbibliothek,	Stuttgart, Württembergische Landesbibliothek,

Inventar-Nr. Cod. bibl. 2° 36. 1267/1300. Folio 404r. Initiale F (uit in diebus), darin Verkündigung an Zacharias. https://www.bildindex.de/document/obj00043025?medium=mi02979g05&part=66 https://www.deutsche-digitale-bibliothek.de/item/PQMDK3MCM7R3U6Y4N3GO2UHUEYKVSFPI?isThumbnailFiltered=true&query=Cod.bibl.fol.36&rows=20&offset=0&viewType=list&hitNumber=1	Inventar-Nr. Cod. bibl. 4° 8. 1251/1275. Folio 386v. Initiale F (uit in diebus), darin Lukas mit dem Engel. https://www.bildindex.de/document/obj00043041?medium=mi02988b06&part=66

- [France, Paris] Bibliothèque nationale de France. Département des Manuscrits. Latin 248 (2). *Biblia Philippi Pulchri, regis Francorum*. vol. II. Atelier de la Vie de Saint Denis. http://archivesetmanuscrits.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/cc90778n/ca59930870072479 https://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/btv1b8455787b/f554.item.r=Biblia%20Philippi%20Pulchri,%20regis%20Francorum The inverted Luke prologues and Luke 1:5 appear on fol.274rv. Original owner identified as "Philippe IV (roi de France ; 1268-1314)". Illumination attributed to Jean Pucelle [?—1334]. Associated with the "atelier de la Vie de saint Denis. Enlumineur".
- [France, Paris] Figeac, Musée Champollion, inv. 03.25.1 – *Bible enluminé*e. Datation: Première moitié du XIIIe siècle Text order, all on f. 118v: Quoniam quidem multi conati [...] Lucas Sirus nat(i)o(n)e (et) Antiochenus [...] Fuit in dieb(us) H(er)odis. https://emmsm.unicaen.fr/emmsm/bvmsm/Figeac/04-BVMSM-Figeac_mss.xml/Figeac_Champollion_03.25.1.html http://initiale.irht.cnrs.fr/codex/8799 https://bvmm.irht.cnrs.fr/mirador/index.php?manifest=https://bvmm.irht.cnrs.fr/iiif/15906/manifest
- [France, Paris] Boston Public Library. *Bible*. Old and New Testament: in Latin. *Catalogue description includes*: "[Paris], [between 1225 and 1250]". In the collection of A. Chester Beatty from 1920-1932, his number 54. Fol. 500: [Prologue to Luke] Quoniam Quidem Multi [Luke 1:1-4]; Fol. 500: [Prologue to Luke] Lucas Antiocus Natione Syrus [Stegmüller 620]; Fol. 500v: Luke. Initial: Zechariah With Censer Before An Altar; God's Face Peering From the Heavenly Aperture Above (eight-line). https://bpl.bibliocommons.com/v2/record/S75C8444781 Full images: https://www.digitalcommonwealth.org/book_viewer/commonwealth:8910kz940
- [France, Midi] Université du Québec à Montréal, Livres rares BS 423 B53 .1250/1300. *Bible*: manuscrit, ca. 1250-1300. https://uqam-bib.on.worldcat.org/search?queryString=841750891 Identified as dating after 1230, with, as Phillipps 2506/ Beatty 173, of putative southern France origin ["France méridionale"] based upon the penwork flourishings [Victor, Benjamin. "Une Bible portative du XIIIe siècle dans les collections de l'UQAM." *Memini. Travaux et documents* 15 (2011): 23-38.]
- [Spain] Real Biblioteca del Monasterio de San Lorenzo de El Escorial. *Biblia sacra V. et N. Testameni cum prologis et argumentis et interpretatione nominum hebraicorum*. https://rbmecat.patrimonionacional.es/bib/94 *Catalogue description includes:* Lugar, fecha: S. XIV, mediados. F. 421. Incipit prologus sancti iheronimi [?] in luca euangelista. INC.: Quoniam quidem multi...

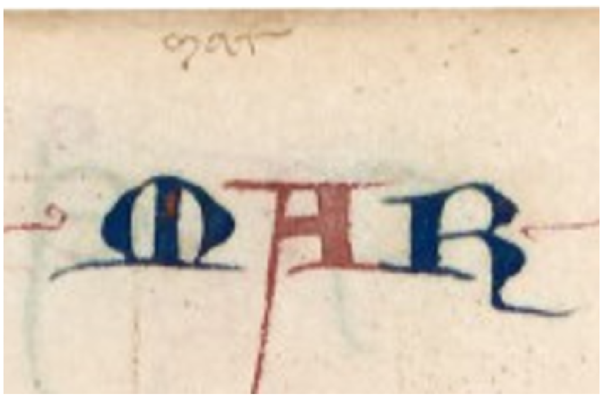
[M. LXVIII, 255] ; f. 421v. Alius prologus. INC.: Lucas syrius natione antiochensis... [M. CIII, 285] ; f. 421v. Evangelium secundum Lucam.

- [Italy] University of Chicago Library, Goodspeed Manuscript Collection. Ms. 378, *Bible* (Biblia Sacra Latina). https://goodspeed.lib.uchicago.edu/ms/index.php?doc=0378&start=1&view=thumbs Catalogue description mentions "[w]ritten in the 15th century in Italy to judge from the Tête de Cerf sans yeux watermark and the scribal hand." "fol. 93v Prologue of Luke. Quoniam quidem [...] [Luke 1:1-4 treated as prologue]. Lucas syrus natione antiochenus [...] [Prol. Monarchian, Stegmüller 620]. fols. 94r-103r Luke. Fuit in diebus [,,,].

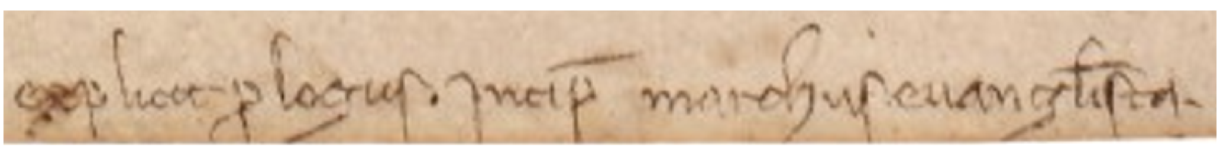
Additionally, Alison Stones`s comparative tables of 47 Latin bibles produced in France—for which Stones has identified the production location as Paris: 12, Normandy: 4, Arras, Cambrai & Tournai: 9; Thérouanne: 5; East: 4; South: 13—are dominated by Q-L-F sequences in northern France, thus corroborating the slight majority of Q-L-F sequence Paris bibles among the Württembergische Landesbibliothek's table of twelve mentioned above. Stones' exceptions, those with L-Q-F sequences, comprise four out of 12 Paris bibles [Le Mans Bibliothèque municipale 0262, t. IV; Geneva BPU lat. 6a f. 346v; Lisbon Gulbenkian LA 211 f. 398v; Paris Bibl.Arsenal 590 f. 446-f. 447]; two out of five Normandy bibles [London BL Add. 38114-5 f. 245; Yale University Beinecke Library 206 f.389]; two out of nine Arras, Cambrai or Tournai bibles [New York NYPL 4 (Spencer Coll. MS. 4); Stuttgart WLB Cod. bibl. 2° 3 (Biblia latina (Mt – Apc) - Cod.bibl.fol.3,c, fol. 34v)]. By contrast, L-Q-F sequences in this sample dominate elsewhere in France, comprising four out of five Saint-Omer and Thérouanne bibles; one out of two Eastern France bibles [Aschaffenburg Hofbibliothek 16]; and ten out of thirteen southern France bibles. The two southern France Q-L-F bibles being Lisbon BN 63 f. 468 (in pencil)—Bibliotea Nacional de Portugal, Bíblia, lat., IL.63, fol.944-945—identified by Stones as "c. 1260-70? Narbonne or Toulouse" [*olim* in the nineteenth-century collection of D. Francisco de melo Manuel (Cabrinha), while the Mailhac-Faber Bible John Burke (2017) speculates may have been in the possession of 17th Marquis of Astorga, Vicente Isabel Osorio de Moscoso y Álvarez de Toledo (1777–1837)] and Città del Vaticano BAV Vat. Lib. 19 which Stones speculates is of Toulouse or Bordeaux origin, ca. 1290 [Stones, Alison. *Gothic Manuscripts, 1260-1320*. Part Two, Vol. Two, Comparative Tables & Illustrations. London: H. Miller, 2014, pp. 36-113; Lisbon BN 63 owner see p. 104, n.3]. Further evidence of textual variegation well beyond Paris appears in Stones's sample of Toulouse bibles, most of which include the standard Stegmüller 620 prologue [Lisbon BN 63 f.468; Philadelphia Free Public Library Lewis 37 f.390; Marseille Arch. Dep. Bouches-du-Rhône 2 G 1357 MS. 1; Mazarine 29 f.428v], but there are several variants, *i.e.*, Stegmüller 614 [BnF Lat. 20, fol. 422] and Stegmüller 621 [Brussels BR 9157]. The large-corpus, machine-assisted transcription of mediaeval Latin bible texts, as currently underway with the Paris Bible Project, may eventually map and illuminate, both chronologically and geographically, the patterns of textual homologies, branching, and divergence.

The Scribe’s Marginal Annotations for the Rubricator

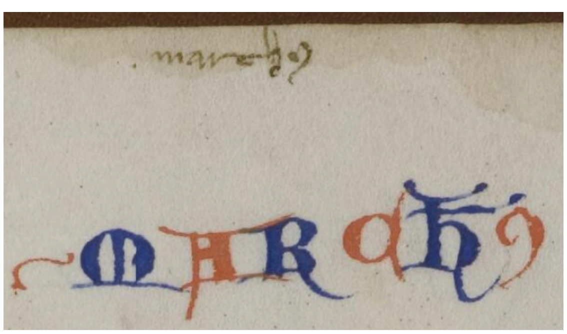
The 1969 Sotheby’s auction description states that “[n]otes for the rubricator visible at extreme top and bottom of many pages and in lateral margins”. Among the images in the present survey, these guide-notes are visible at the top and bottom margins of the openings to Luke and Mark, in cursive script. The Bonham’s 2020 auction description for the St. Luke opening leaf mentions that “[t]hese notes would normally be trimmed off by the binder, so it's a special feature that they are still present” [Bonhams. *Fine Books and Manuscripts*. 25 June – 8 July 2020. Online only. New York. Lot 5].



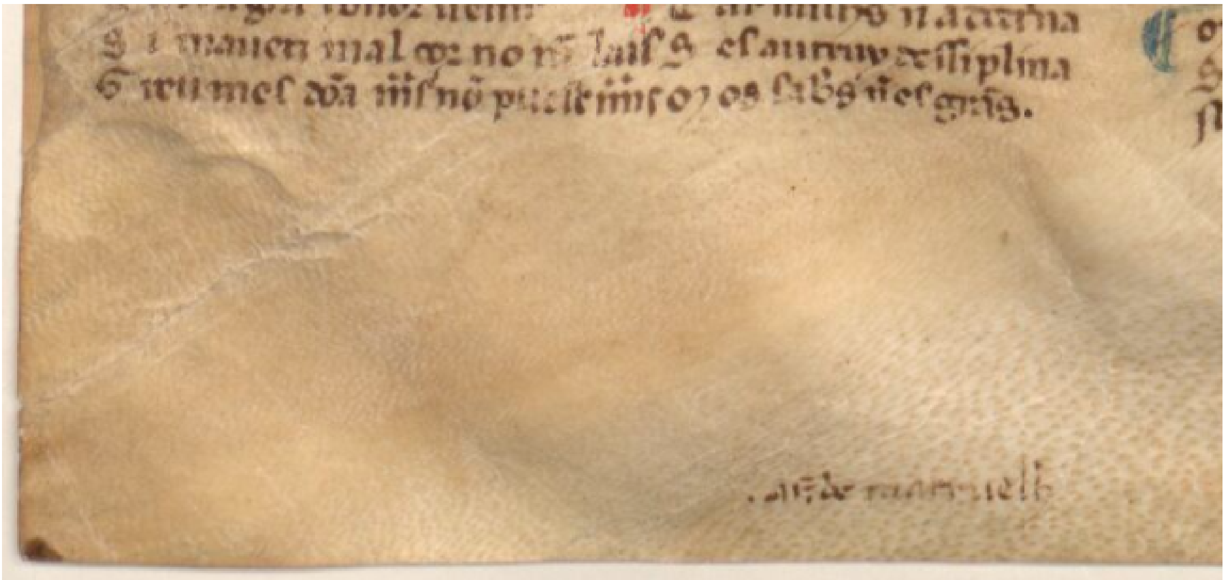
Mailhac-Faber Bible, fol. 317v, upper margin



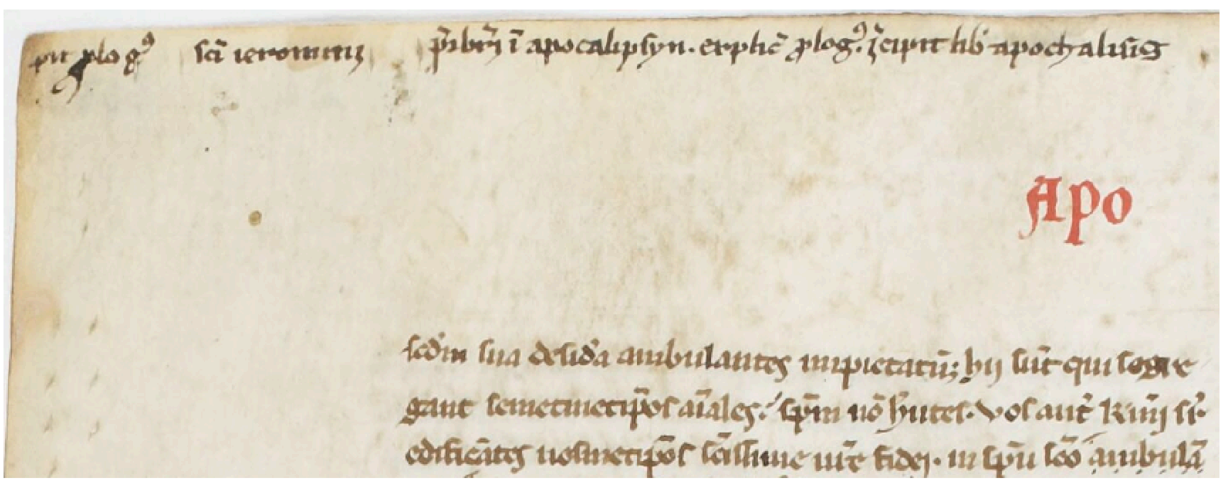
(above) Mailhac-Faber Bible, fol. 317v, lower right margin. Rubricator’s guide-notes.



[Albi Médiathèque Pierre-Amalric 21 (114). f. 464r]
Biblia sacra, France, 14e s.



(above) Paris, BnF, fr. 22543. Fol. 134v. Lower margin https://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/btv1b60004306/f280.item.r=%2222543%22.zoom	"Ce manuscrit a été vraisemblablement compilé dans la région de Toulouse entre la fin du XIIIe et le tout début du XIVe siècle"—Talfini, Camilla. En vue de l'obtention du. Diss. Université Toulouse 2, 2021.

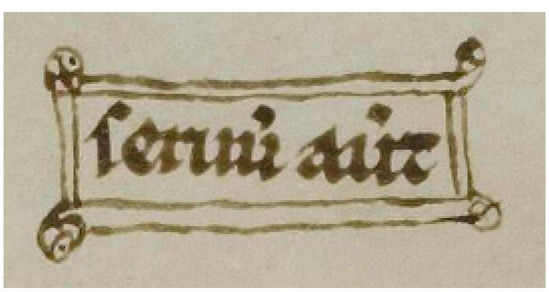
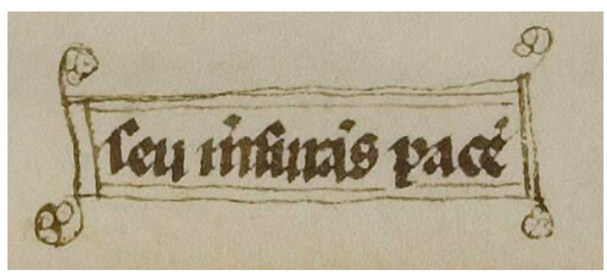


(above) Paris, BnF NAL 3235, fol. 303v. Upper margin. https://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/btv1b84546794/f606.item.r=rubricateur.zoom#	Biblia latina. 1201-1300. France (sud). - Écriture gothique du Midi de la France. "Indications à l'encre pour le rubricateur parfois visibles en haut des feuillets".

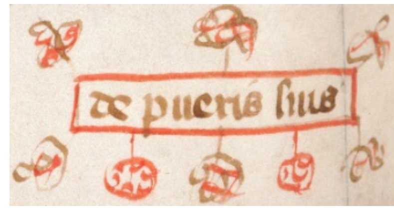
Catchwords in Pen-flourished Cartouches

Visible on those six of the 62 documented leaves which conclude gatherings are catchwords [French: *réclame*, *garde*]: Jeremiah 30-32; II Maccabees 1-2; Opening to Matthew; I Corinthians, opening; IHN "C" opening; IHN Ianai—Iessema. Gura's 2016 description of the Matthew opening leaf held by Notre Dame University mentions "A horizontal catchword is written in the lower right margin of the verso; stylized" [*see* University of Notre Dame]. The Matthew verso catchword is visible in the black-and-white reproduction within the Sotheby's 1969 auction record. The only contemporaneous stylistic analogues, with palmette ornaments, identified in France's Initiale database [cartouche orné OU cartouche filigrané OU réclame] derive from Italy, further supporting the hypothesis of an Italian scribe…whose identity is perhaps associated with the letter T?

Mailhac-Faber, Jeremiah 30-32	Mailhac-Faber, IHN "C"	Mailhac-Faber, IHN "I"
		

Albi, Médiathèque Pierre-Amalric 21 (114), f. 560r Biblia sacra, France, 14e s.	Albi, Médiathèque Pierre-Amalric 21 (114), f. 576r Biblia sacra, France, 14e s.
	

Lyon, BM, 5132, fol. 110v Pontifical, Italie centrale 13e s. (fin)	Paris, BIU Sorbonne, 30, f. 238v Decretum, Italie, 14e s.	Amiens, BM 33, f. 108v Postilla in Bibliam, France, 14e s.

Rectangular, Deeply-indented Blocking of “P” Initials with gold discs

Mailhac-Faber’s numerous indented illuminated “P” initials are all characterised by black-edged, rigidly rectilinear frames. with the letter’s unusually broad stems indenting deeply into the text column block, rather than being contained largely to the intercolumnar space of most contemporaneous manuscripts produced in the Midi. Additionally, they share, in their liberal employment of gold discs with diametres roughly the size of the text lines, and contrasting-coloured central vertical columns within the P’s stems, resemblances with Carcassonne, AD 11, G. 288a, a ca. 1270-1280 evangeliary, and Stuttgart WLB, Cod. bibl. 2º 8, its production localised by Bilotta as from Toulouse [Bilotta, M. A. (2014). La Bibbia miniata Cleveland Museum of Art, MS 2008.2: un esempio dell’illustrazione della Bibbia lungo le coste del Mediterraneo, al crocevia tra l’Occitania e la Catalogna, fra XIII e XIV secolo. *Hortus Artium Medievalium, 20*(1), 339-356.], dated by Haruna-Czaplicki as 1300-1310.



Württembergischen Landesbibliothek Stuttgart Cod. bibl. 2o 8, f. 130v, II Kings.
Toulouse, ca. 1300-1310
Reproduced in: Haruna-Czaplicki, Hiromi. Le décor des manuscrits de Bernard de Castanet et l'enluminure toulousaine vers 1300. *Société Archéologique du Midi de la France*, 2008, fig. 25.2]
https://www.bildindex.de/document/obj00043013



Beatty MS. W. 173, Romans 1:1—3:5, detail

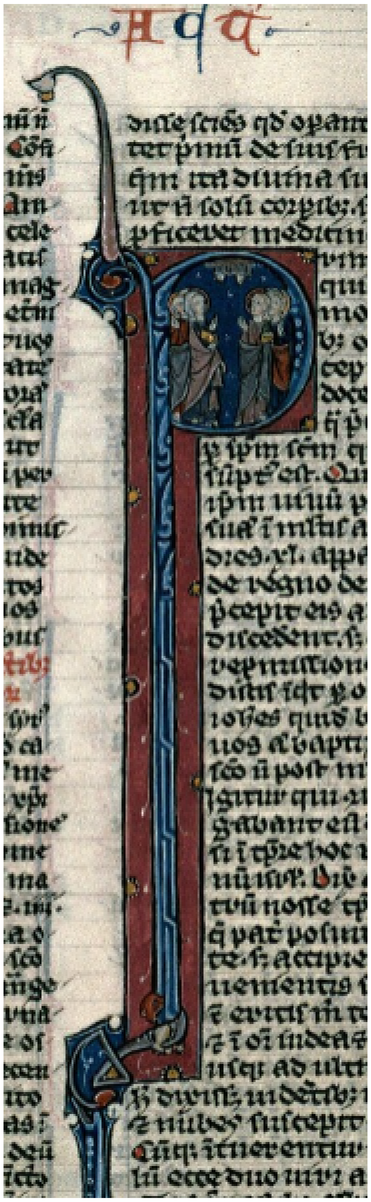


Carcassonne, AD 11, G 288, f. 56v.

Evangéliaire à l'usage de Carcassonne, France du sud-ouest (Carcassonne ?), vers 1270-1280]

Reproduced from Fig. 24 in: Alison Stones, 'Amigotus and His Colleagues: A Note on Script, Decoration, and Patronage in Some South-Western French Manuscripts c. 1300', in *Régionalisme et internationalisme: Problèmes de paléographie et de codicologie du moyen âge*. Actes du XVe Colloque du Comité international de paléographie latine (Vienne, 13–17 Septembre 2005), ed. by O. Kresten and F. Lackner, Veröffentlichungen Der Kommission Für Schrift- Und Buchwesen Des Mittelalters, IV, 5 (Vienna, 2008), pp. 235–256.

	Carcassonne, AD 11, G 288, f. 79, Flagellation. Evangéliaire à l'usage de Carcassonne, France du sud-ouest (Carcassonne ?), vers 1270-1280] Reproduced in: Cassagnes-Brouquet Sophie. L'Évangéliaire de Carcassonne (XIIIe siècle), un manuscrit pour une cathédrale. In: *Culture religieuse méridionale - Les manuscrits et leur contexte artistique*. Toulouse : Éditions Privat, 2016. pp. 189-214. (Cahiers de Fanjeaux, 51). https://www.persee.fr/doc/cafan_0575-061x_2016_act_51_1_2254 Consulted 20230910.

	http://initiale.irht.cnrs.fr/decor/42108 **Référence** Arles, BM, 0001 **Folio/page** f. 521v **Sujet** Ascension **Contexte** Initiale P des Actes des Apôtres **Conservation** bonne **Notes** Présence de la Vierge. **Signature** Notice IRHT (I. Plot), 2001 **Titre** Bible **Origine** France du sud ? **Datation** 13e s. (troisième quart) https://bvmm.irht.cnrs.fr/iiif/7185/canvas/canvas-1248213/view

	http://initiale.irht.cnrs.fr/decor/89911 **Référence** Praha, Knihovna Národního muzea, XII.A.10, f. 025-490 **Folio/page** f. 413 **Sujet** Saint Paul **Contexte** Initiale P de l'épître 1 aux Corinthiens **Conservation** bonne **Signature** Notice IRHT (O. Lépinay), 2009 **Titre** Bible **Origine** France du nord (Paris ?) **Datation** 14e s. (premier quart) https://bvmm.irht.cnrs.fr/iiif/16755/canvas/canvas-1417447/view

II Maccabees Historiated Initial

Contrasting to customary scenes of Judas Maccabeus's letter delivered to the Jewish brethren in Egypt, Pirages [(2016):139] highlights in the Mailhac-Faber Bible what is described as a "perhaps original tableau" for the initial **F** beginning of the II Maccabees chapter. Alison Stones's comparative tables of 57 Latin- and French-language bibles describe each scene at chapter openings, and none of the II Maccabees scenes depict God addressing a group of people; thus reinforcing Pirages's claim of potential uniqueness for Beatty MS. W. 173 [Stones, Alison. 2014. *Gothic Manuscripts: 1260-1320. Part Two, Volume 2. Comparative Tables & Illustrations*. London: Harvey Miller. pp. 35-115]. Likewise, II Maccabees scenes from the three Toulouse Bibles investigated by Haruna-Czaplicki all depict delivery of letters [Haruna-Czaplicki, Hiromi. (2013) -Trois manuscrits enluminés de la Bible à Toulouse vers 1300. In: *Mémoires de la Société Archéologique du Midi de la France* vol. 73, p. 137-193].

As of mid-2023, the CNRS-IHRT France's Initiale database identifies 152 manuscripts containing illuminated initials associated with II Maccabees, [http://initiale.irht.cnrs.fr/decor/ Contexte "Initiale F du livre 2 des Maccabées"], of which seventy-four depict the transmission of a letter, in reference to events in the first two chapters of II Maccabees. Another thirty-five of the initials contain non-representational, floriated motifs. Thus, only three manuscripts' II Maccabees initials depict human figures in the presence of God imagery, accounting for two per cent of the entire illuminated leaves, and four per cent of the historiated leaves sample. Their origins are identified as France and Italy from the mid-thirteenth century, and England in the early fourteenth century.

Paris, Bibl. Mazarine, 0020

http://initiale.irht.cnrs.fr/decor/29687
Folio/page. f. 351
Sujet. Lettre aux frères d'Egypte, inspirée par Dieu
Contexte. Initiale F du livre 2 des Maccabées
Mot clé. initiale historiée , lettre F , Mach2 texte , Mach2 01 , scène biblique , apparition , tête de Dieu , auréole crucifère , lettre , sceau
Conservation. moyenne
Signature. Notice MAZARINE (F. Caroff), 2000

Manuscrit
Titre. Bible
Origine. France
Datation. 13e s. (milieu)



Autun, BM, S 197, f. 348v

http://initiale.irht.cnrs.fr/decor/4729

Référence. Autun, BM, S 197
Folio/page. f. 348v
Sujet. Homme priant Dieu
Contexte. Initiale F du livre 2 des Maccabées
Conservation. bonne
Notes. Rayons lumineux rouges.
Signature. Notice IRHT (SME), 1993

Manuscrit
Titre. Bible
Origine. Italie du nord-est (Padoue ou Venise ?)
Datation. 13e s. (seconde moitié)



Paris, Bibl. Mazarine, 0034

http://initiale.irht.cnrs.fr/decor/49363
Folio/page f. 298
Sujet Hommes priant Dieu
Contexte Initiale F du livre 2 des Maccabées
Mot clé. initiale historiée , lettre F , Mach2 texte , Mach2 01, 03-06 , scène biblique , apparition , Dieu biblique , en majesté , en buste , auréole , globe , croix , bénédiction , index, majeur et pouce pointés , nuée , homme , prière , agenouillé , mains jointes , relief
Conservation. bonne
Notes. Globe tripartite surmonté d'une croix recroisetée. Trace du dessin de l'initiale sous la couche picturale.
Signature. Notice MAZARINE (F. Caroff), 2000

Manuscrit
Titre. Bible
Origine. Angleterre du sud-est (Londres ?)

Datation. vers 1320-1330



Gallica (Bibliothèque national de France)
My search×
Advanced search
All
(maccabées OR macchabées OR macchabeorum OR machabeorum OR machabaeorum OR macchabaeorum OR maccabeorum OR maccabaeorum)
Type of document
-MANUSCRIPTS
Publication date
-From 1200 to 1350
Includes additional keyword
-historiées

43 results retrieved on 20230820

https://gallica.bnf.fr/services/engine/search/sru?operation=searchRetrieve&version=1.2&query=%28%28%28%28%28%28%28gallica%20all%20%22Maccab%C3%A9es%22%20or%20gallica%20all%20%22Macchabeorum%22%20%29%20or%20gallica%20all%20%22Machabeorum%22%20%29%20or%20gallica%20all%20%22machabaeorum%22%20%29%20or%20gallica%20all%20%22macchabaeorum%22%20%29%20or%20gallica%20all%20%22maccabeorum%22%20%29%20or%20gallica%20all%20%22maccabaeorum%22%20%29%20or%20gallica%20all%20%22macchab%C3%A9es%22%20%29%20and%20%28d

c.type%20all%20%22manuscrit%22%29%20and%20%28gallicapublication_date%3E%3D%221200%22%20and%20gallicapublication_date%3C%3D%221350%22%29%20%20and%20%28subgallica%20all%20%22histori%C3%A9es%22%29%20sortby%20dc.date%2Fsort.ascending&filter=

No additional figure-before-God illuminated leaves identified from this results set

The putative Judas Maccabeus' gesture of right index finger pointing to the palm of his raised left hand is mirrored by the artist in at least two other historiated initials, the *Quoniam quidem* prologue to the Book of Luke, and the Prologue to Romans.

	Beatty MS. W. 173, II Maccabees
	Beatty MS. W. 173, Luke 1:1

	Beatty MS. W. 173, Prologue to Romans

France's Initiale database identifies 22 illuminated initials involving two-handed gestures in the presence of God, dating from 1250 to 1300, including three somewhat analogous to the Beatty 173's II Maccabees initial.:

> http://initiale.irht.cnrs.fr/decor/
> Décoration > Mots-clés: *index pointé* ET *geste des deux mains* ET *Dieu biblique*

		
Paris, Bibl. Mazarine, 0013, f. 044v Dieu parlant à Moïse [Initiale U du Lévitique]. Bible. France du nord ? vers 1270-1280.	Paris, Bibl. Mazarine, 0021 Succession de Josué [Initiale P du livre des Juges]. Bible. France du nord (Paris ?). vers 1270-1280	Paris, Bibl. Mazarine, 0145, f.111 Dieu parlant à Josué [Initiale E du livre de Josué]. Bible (partie de), Postilla in Bibliam. France du nord (Paris). vers 1270-1280.

Uniqueness of Historiated Initials within the Interpretation of Hebrew Names

One of the most singular aspects of Phillipps MS.2506/Beatty MS. W. 173 is the presence of historiated initials in the Interpretation of Hebrew Names [IHN] [Alison Stones, personal communication to the author, 20220810; Laura Light, personal communication to the author, 20220815]. How unique are they?

While there is considerable potential for sampling errors skewing the reality, quantitative measures of uniqueness can be crudely approximated by leveraging the deep, faceted indexing features of library catalogues. Combined, the Bibliothèque nationale de France's *Gallica* catalogue, and *Initiale*, France's public libraries database of mediaeval manuscripts provide either partial or cover-to-cover digital reproductions of approximately 1,571 bibles—Gallica: 422; Initiale: 1,149—however, only 99 of these catalogue records, or six per cent, mention that the bibles are accompanied by a glossary of Hebrew names known as the *Interpretationes nominum hebraicorum* (Gallica: 42; Initiale: 57). The combined IHN results set further collapses to 88 when the Gallica manuscripts are limited to those containing the subject term "initiales historiées". This implies that **only six per cent of the 1,571 codices which comprise France's public heritage of medieval manuscripts, and presently Internet-accessible, are bibles with an historiated IHN section** (88/1,571, of which Gallica: 31; Initiale: 57).

Based upon an examination of online images **from this total of 88 bibles containing illuminated IHN sections, only seventeen were found to feature human or animal figures, or hybrids within their historiated IHN initials, and only seven of these featured human figures**. Eleven of the 17 have been digitised in the Initiale database, while the other six are found in Gallica. Folio examples from each of Initiale's eleven digital records include Cambrai, B.M. 0321, f. 362v (*man holding book*); Lyon, BM, 0421, f. 427v (*St. Jerome*); Paris, Bibl. Mazarine, 0015, f. 505v (*zoomorph*); Paris, Bibl. Mazarine, 0021, f. 576 (*fish*); Paris, Bibl. Mazarine, 0029, f. 536v (*anthropomorphs*); Paris, Bibl. Sainte-Geneviève, 0014, f. 511r (*man holding book*); Paris, Bibl. Sainte-Geneviève, 0015, f. 538v (*zoomorph*); Paris, Bibl. Sainte-Geneviève, 1177, f. 586r (*St. Jerome*); Paris, Bibl. Sainte-Geneviève, 1185, f. 315 (*hunter*); Paris, BIU Sorbonne, 0011, f. 404v (*zoomorph*); Sankt-Peterburg, RNB, lat. 8° v. I. 0043, f. 495v (*St. Jerome*; image inaccessible in August 2022). The seventh instance of human-historiation IHN initials is found in Gallica: BnF Latin 39. Biblia sacra. 1275-1400, f.537r (archer and animals in the border extensions). Given that the Sainte-Geneviève Mss. 14 & 1177 derive from Italian ateliers, we obtain **a total of five human-historiation IHN-containing bibles of French decorative origin, and presently digitised within France's two principal manuscript databases. Accordingly, the IHN human-historiation folios within Phillipps MS.2506/Beatty MS. W. 173 raise this count to six, and the Phillipps MS.2506/Beatty MS. W. 173 IHN historiations comprise the sole set of gilt, nimbed figures within this select group.** Outside these two large image collections, a ca. 1300 bible produced in Toulouse and now held in Stuttgart, at the Württembergische Landesbibliothek, Cod. bibl. 2° 8, includes eight floriated IHN initials, within which are found the heads of young men or the profiles of tonsured men [Haruna-Czaplicki, Hiromi, and Patrice Cabau. 2013. "Trois Manuscrits Enluminés de la Bible à Toulouse vers

1300." *Mémoires de la Société Archéologique du Midi de la France* 73 (2013), Seite [137]-193.] Our understanding of the IHN's role as a glossary in mediaeval, scriptural exegesis is presently quite limited, however comparisons of intertextual variations, as these works increasingly become accessible virtually, will benefit further research, and the Phillipps/Beatty bible's Italian IHN orthography, such as Baachana instead of Baahana or Baabana is significant [Poleg, E. (2013). "The Interpretations of Hebrew Names in Theory and Practice". In *Form and Function in the Late Medieval Bible*. Leiden, The Netherlands: Brill, p. 217–236].

Initiale

CNRS France's Initiale database is described as "a digital catalogue of medieval illuminated manuscripts in French public libraries, with the exception of the Bibliothèque nationale de France". The database was developed, and is maintained by, the Section of Illuminated Manuscripts (SME) of the Institut de recherche et d'histoire des textes (IRHT / CNRS). In August 2022, Initiale comprised records for 14,844 catalogued initials, found in 1,965 codices—"14844 résultats pour 1965 cotes"—as determined by entering simply an asterisk into the *Simple search* box. Restricting the search to *bibles*—Advanced search > Manuscript > Content > Classification > Bible (as selected from the Classification thesaurus; French equivalent: "Nomenclature")—1,149 shelfmarks are retrieved, encompassing both complete bibles and fragments. Initiale's *Simple search* was used to obtain an overall count for mentions anywhere in the catalogue record of *interpretationes nominum hebraicorum*, and this yielded 57 shelfmarks. Thus, **58% of the 1,965 manuscripts present in Initiale are designated as bibles, and 5% of those bibles' content descriptions include the IHN** (57 out of 1,149). The true ratio of IHN-containing bibles may be higher, dependent upon the present depth of descriptive cataloguing across participating libraries. For example, from the 57 shelfmarks mentioning an IHN presence, only one-half of them (32) have also been indexed with the presence of an ornamented letter "A", the most likely IHN letter to be so embellished. As well, Initiale offers, in numerous instances, only *selective samplings*, as opposed to exhaustive displays for each codex's ornamented letters.

Initiale's *Advanced search* interface was used in the Decoration tab, to open the Contexts Thesaurus, and retrieve all nineteen indexed IHN letters, one at a time. Search results were scanned manually. In many instances, Initiale has indexed folios as "Initiale ornée", even where the heads of animals or zoomorphs are present among the otherwise floral or nonrepresentational imagery.

Of the 24,724 illuminated initials from A-Z retrieved via this procedure, 122 were assigned subject indexing as IHN initials, *i.e.*, indexed as "Initiale(s) [...] aux 'Interpretationes hebraicorum nominum' de Jérôme". The following table summarises the search results. The ratio of historiated or decorated IHN initials out of the entire sample is 0.5% (122 out of 24,724). Twelve per cent of these IHN initials (14 out of 122) were historiated with human figures or anthropomorphs, nine per cent (11 out of 122) featured either animals or zoomorphs, seventy per cent were floriated (85 out of 122), while eight per cent were pen-decorated (10 out of 122). **Thus, among a large sample of France's illuminated manuscript heritage, only one in two hundred folios contains an illuminated or decorated initial from the Interpretation of Hebrew Names, and only one in a thousand folios is an historiated IHN initial containing a human, animal or hybrid creature**.

IHN Letter	Total Letters indexed in Initiale *All codices*	Number of IHN folios retrieved by Initiale *August 2022*					
		Total Initials *IHN leaves*	Historiated. *Human figures or anthropomorphs*	Inhabited. *Animals or zoomorphs*	Floriated	Pen-decorated	Examples of illustrations
P, Prologue to IHN		2	-	-	1	1	
A	1,985	32	5	3	19	5	Cambrai, B.M. 0321, f. 362v (*man holding book*); Lyon, BM, 0421, f. 427v (*St. Jerome*); Paris, Bibl. Sainte-Geneviève, 0014, f. 511r (*man holding book*); Paris, Bibl. Sainte-Geneviève, 1177, f. 586r (*St. Jerome*); Sankt-Peterburg, RNB, lat. 8° v. I. 0043, f. 495v (*St. Jerome*).
B	651	6	-	-	4	2	
C	1,585	4	1	-	3	-	Paris, Bibl. Sainte-Geneviève, 0014, f. 519 (man holding a book)
D	2,739	5	2	-	3	-	Paris, Bibl. Mazarine, 0015, f. 479 (anthropomorph); Paris, Bibl. Sainte-Geneviève, 0014, f. 521 (man holding a book)
E	1,446	2	-	-	2	-	

IHN Letter	Total Letters indexed in Initiale *All codices*	Number of IHN folios retrieved by Initiale *August 2022*					
		Total Initials *IHN leaves*	**Historiated. *Human figures or anthropomorphs***	**Inhabited. *Animals or zoomorphs***	**Floriated**	**Pen-decorated**	**Examples of illustrations**
F	723	11	1	1	7	-	Paris, Bibl. Sainte-Geneviève, 0014, f. 524 (man holding a book); Paris, Bibl. Mazarine, 0021, f. 576 (fish)
G	419	6	1	-	4	1	Paris, Bibl. Sainte-Geneviève, 0014, f. 525 (man holding a book)
H	811	6	1	1	3	1	Paris, Bibl. Sainte-Geneviève, 0014, f. 526 (man holding a book)
I	2,817	6	-	3	3	-	Paris, Bibl. Mazarine, 0015, f. 487v (zoomorph); Paris, BIU Sorbonne, 0011, f. 404v (zoomorph); Paris, Bibl. Sainte-Geneviève, 0015, f. 538v (zoomorph)
L	761	7	-	1	6	-	Paris, Bibl. Mazarine, 0021, f. 585 (fish)
M	820	5	1	-	4	-	Paris, Bibl. Mazarine, 0029, f. 536v (anthropomorphs)
N	733	5	1	1	3	-	Paris, Bibl. Sainte-Geneviève, 0014, f. 532 (man holding a book); Paris, Bibl. Mazarine, 0015, f. 495 (zoomorph)

IHN Letter	Total Letters indexed in Initiale *All codices*	Number of IHN folios retrieved by Initiale *August 2022*					
		Total Initials ***IHN leaves***	**Historiated.** ***Human figures or anthropomorphs***	**Inhabited.** ***Animals or zoomorphs***	**Floriated**	**Pen-decorated**	**Examples of illustrations**
O	931	4	-	-	4	-	
P	2,378	7	1	-	6	-	Paris, Bibl. Sainte-Geneviève, 1185, f. 315 (hunter)
Q	1,833	-	-	-	-	-	
R	493	5	-	-	5	-	
S	1,881	5	-	-	5	-	
T	620	2	-	-	2	-	
U	1,065	1	-	1	-	-	Paris, Bibl. Mazarine, 0015, f. 505v (zoomorph)
Z	33	3	-	-	2	1	
TOTAL	**24,724**	**122**	**14**	**11**	**85**	**10**	
Percentages	100.0%	0.5%	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	
Percentages		100.0%	11.5%	9.0%	69.7%	8.2%	

Examples of historiated IHN initials throughout France—

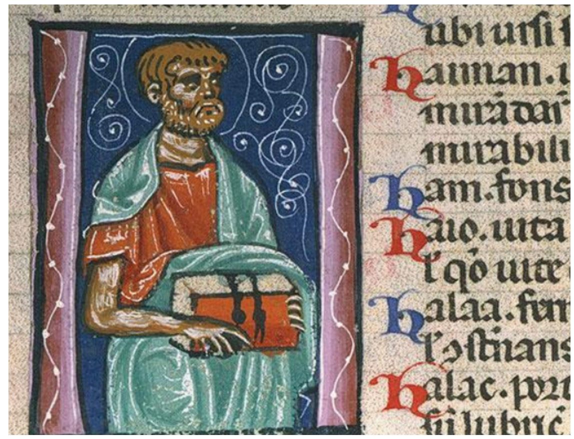
Cambrai, BM, 0321 (0303), f. 362r. *From Initiale description—* *Origine*: France du nord *Datation*: 13e s. (premier tiers ?) *Notes*: Homme laïc portant une cale et une couronne végétale sur la tête. Les rares illustrations en tête des "Interpretationes" montrent habituellement un clerc avec une tonsure. *Signature*: Notice IRHT (K. Briard), 2022.	
Lyon, BM, 0421, f.427v. *From Initiale description—* *Sujet*: Saint Jérôme écrivant *Origine*: France *Datation*: vers 1240-1250	

Paris, Bibl. Sainte-Geneviève, 1185, f.315r. Appended to the close of Apocalypse, this single historiated letter P[rima litteram hebri alphabeti] prefaces a 24-line condensation of the IHN. *From Initiale description—* *Sujet*. Chasse au vol *Contexte*. Initiale P aux 'Interpretationes hebraicorum nominum' de Jérôme *Origine*. France du nord (Paris) *Datation*. vers 1220-1230	

For another perspective, Initiale's **Simple Search** interface was used to retrieve records matching the search string *interpretationes nominum hebraicorum*; thus, searching both the title and contents fields, in order to maximise the search selectivity. This yielded 57 results, from 57 shelfmarks (57 codices), and all the sample manuscripts listed in the table above were present. Thus, only 57 of the 1,965 manuscripts—three per cent—presently indexed in Initiale have been catalogued as containing an IHN. Thirteen of the 57 IHN-containing bible records in Initiale (23%) indicate either southern French or Italian origins, and in some instances, these locations have been provisionally-assigned. Seven are listed with a geographical origin of southern France, with an additional six texts from Italy (origins listed in brackets following each reference, accompanied by ornamentation style): Arles, BM, 0001, f. 551v [*France du sud ?*; foliate, with small animal head]; Avignon, BM, 0003, [*Italie ?*; IHN leaves not reproduced]; Limoges, BM, 0003, vol. I, f.194v [*France du sud-ouest*; pen-decorated]; Lyon, BM, 0413 (0339) [*France du sud ?*; IHN leaves not reproduced]; Lyon, BM, 0416 (0342) [*France du sud ?*; IHN leaves not reproduced]; Lyon, BM, 0424 (0350), f.532v-533 [*Italie du nord-ouest (Gênes)*; pen-decorated]; Paris, Bibl. Mazarine, 0022 [*France du sud ?*; IHN leaves not reproduced]; Paris, Bibl. Mazarine, 0029 [*France du sud-ouest (Languedoc)*; f.524, (letter D, zoomorph), f.527v (letter F, foliate), f.529 (letter G, anthropomorph), f.535v (letter L, zoomorph), M (f.536v, two anthropomorphs), U (f.551, foliate), Z (f.551, foliate)]; Paris, Bibl. Sainte-Geneviève, 0014 [*Italie du sud*; historiated f.511 (A), f. 519 (C), f. 521 (D), f.524 (F), f.525 (G), f.526 (H), f. 532 (N); a man holding a book in all]; Paris, Bibl. Sainte-Geneviève, 1177, f. 186 [*Italie du nord (Bologne)*; historiated, St. Jerome]; Toulon, BM, 01, f. 316 [*Italie du nord (Lombardie)*; pen-decorated]; Toulouse, BM, 0001, f.376 [*Italie du nord-ouest (Gênes)*; foliate, with small zoomorph]; Toulouse, BM, 0005, f.425 [*France du sud ?*; A, foliate, with three small zoomorphs].

Thus, this survey has found that **Initiale contains no instances of southern French bibles, and only two instances of Italian bibles with full-sized historiated human figures present in the IHN**—Paris, Bibl. Sainte-Geneviève, 0014 from *southern Italy*, and Paris, Bibl. Sainte-Geneviève, 1177, from *northern Italy*. Seven of Sainte-Geneviève Ms.14's nineteen historiated IHN initials, each eleven text lines in height, frame men

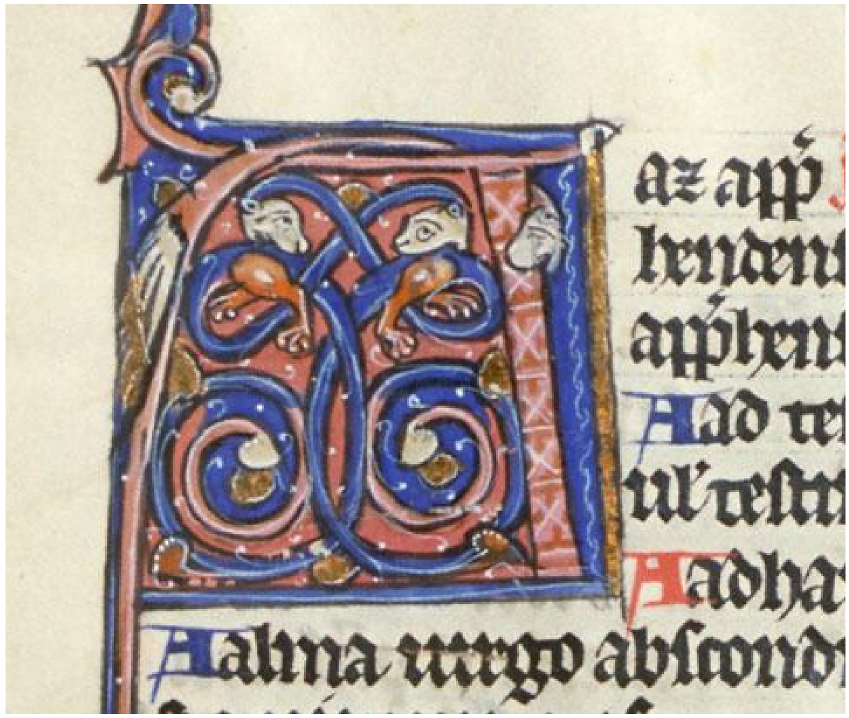
holding a clasped book, while the other twelve employ foliate decoration. Accordingly, **Phillipps MS.2506/Beatty MS.173 may be the only documented southern French, medieval bible with full human figures framed within historiated IHN leaves**. As such, it points to strong Italian influences in its execution.

Paris, Bibl. Sainte-Geneviève, ms. 0014, f.526, f. 532. IHN leaves for openings of names beginning with H & N. *From Initiale record—* Origine. Italie du sud Datation 13e s. (troisième quart) Attribution. Maître de la Bible de Conradin Possesseur. Villeneuve-lès-Avignon, chartreuse Hélène TOUBERT, « Autour de la Bible de Conradin : trois nouveaux manuscrits enluminés », Mélanges de l'Ecole Française de Rome. Moyen Age, 2, n° 91, 1979	 

Paris, Bibl. Sainte-Geneviève, 1177, [f.586r](#). *From Initiale description—* *Origine*. Italie du nord (Bologne) *Datation*. 14e s. *Notes décor*. Typiquement bolonais. A partir du f. 586 : écriture plus petite, style et coloris plus clairs : intervention d'un autre copiste et d'un autre peintre ?	

Examples of southern French, historiated IHN initials—

Paris, Bibl. Mazarine, 0029, f. 529, f. 536v. IHN leaves for openings of names beginning with G & M. Geographical designation in Initiale: *France du sud-ouest (Languedoc)*.	 

Toulouse, BM 0005, f. 425. Opening of IHN. Geographical designation in Initiale: *France du sud ?*	

Gallica

Gallica is the digital library for the Bibliothèque nationale de France and its partners, attaining eight million digitised documents in 2021. In August 2022, nearly 97,000 of these documents were digitised manuscripts.

> https://archivesetmanuscrits.bnf.fr/pageRechercheAvancee.html
>
> Search in BnF > Archives et manuscrits > Documents numerisés
> Search term: *
>
> **96942 résultats**

Of these 96,942 digitised manuscripts, 5,829 date from between 1200-1299, while 8,644 date from between 1300-1399, the centuries bracketing Phillipps MS.2506/Beatty MS. W. 173. When Gallica's global search is expanded to encompass *all manuscripts*, whether digitised or not, the counts grow to 99,865 (all dates), 8,976 (13th. cent.) and 12,685 (14th cent.). Thus, *one-third of the BnF's manuscripts for the thirteenth- and fourteenth centuries were, at the time of this study, inaccessible online*. How seriously this deficit mischaracterises the following findings is undetermined.

Advanced search >
[*Tous Mots*: *****] AND [*Date de* **1200** *à* **1299**] AND **Documents numerisés**

Search strategy
[title:biblia sacra OR subject: biblia sacra] AND [title interpretationes nominum hebraicorum OR subject: interpretationes nominum hebraicorum] AND [subject: initiales historiées] AND manuscript

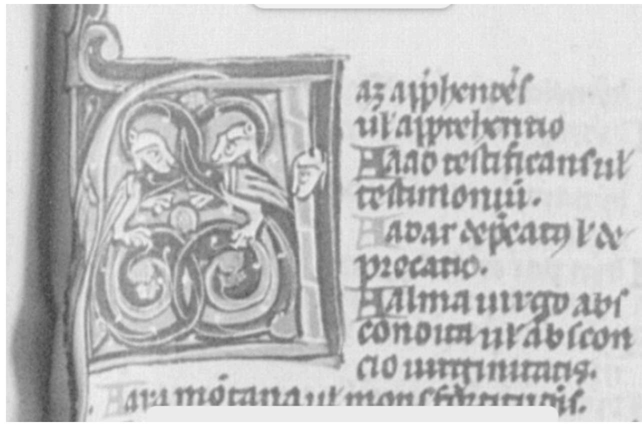
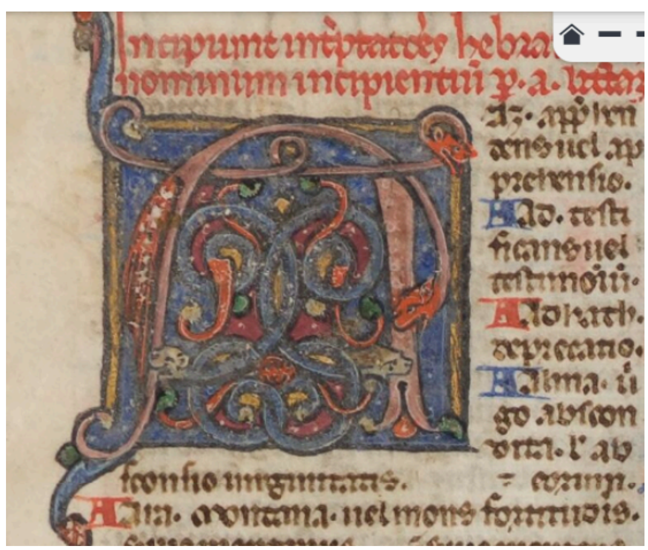
Advanced search
Title
-biblia sacra
-interpretationes nominum hebraicorum
Subject
-biblia sacra
-interpretationes nominum hebraicorum
-initiales historiées

URL employed to execute the search—

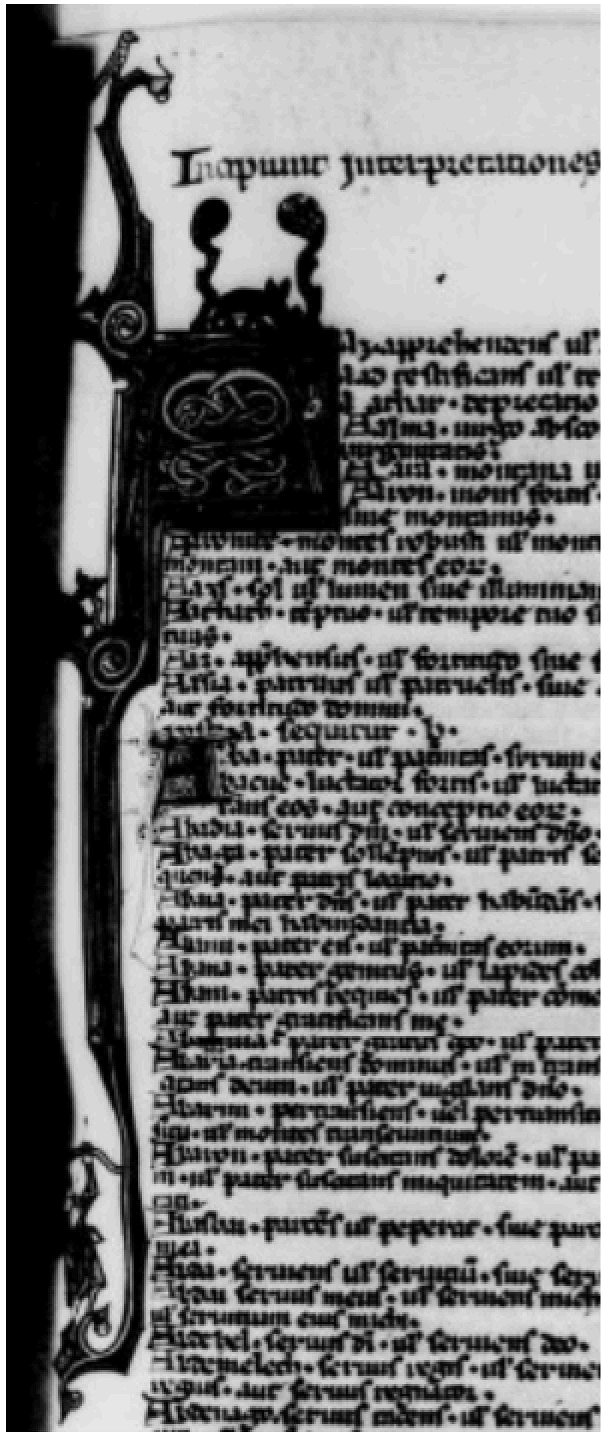
https://gallica.bnf.fr/services/engine/search/sru?operation=searchRetrieve&version=1.2&startRecord=0&maximumRecords=50&page=1&collapsing=true&exactSearch=false&query=%28dc.title%20all%20%22biblia%20sacra%22%20or%20dc.subject%20all%20%22biblia%20sacra%22%20%29%20and%28%28dc.title%20all%20%22interpretationes%20nominum%20hebraicorum%22%20or%20dc.subject%20all%20%22interpretationes%20nominum%20hebraicorum%22%20%29%20%29and%20%28dc.type%20all%20%22manuscrit%22%29%20sortby%20dc.date%2Fsort.ascending

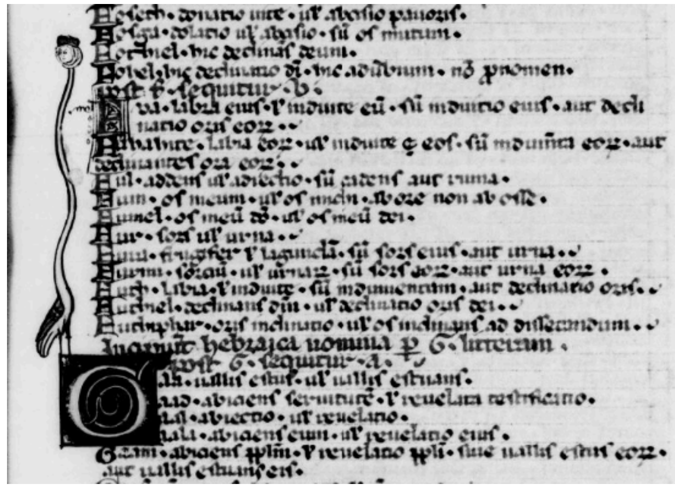
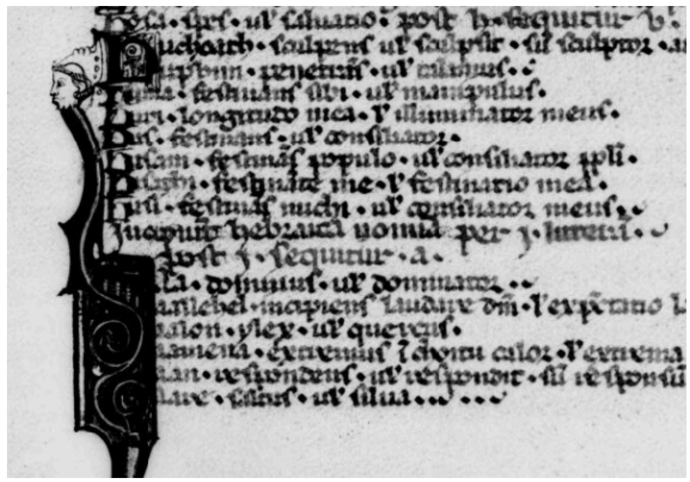
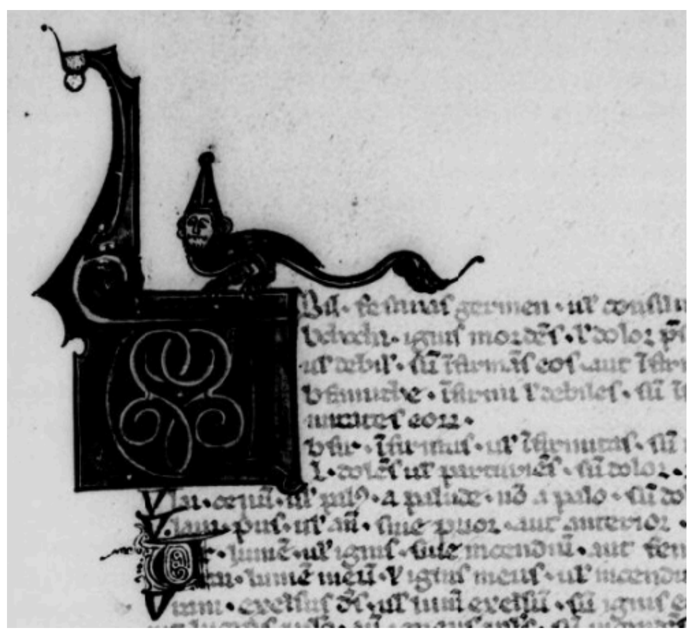
Appendix B itemises the 31 BnF codices containing IHN illuminated initials. Only one of the 31 BnF bibles featuring an historiated IHN section includes human as well as animal figures, BnF Latin 39. Biblia sacra. 1275-1400, and these figures appear only within the border extensions; the initials proper are only floriated. Five other bibles contain one or more historiations featuring animals or zoomorphic hybrids, while ten have floriated initials only, and the remaining fifteen solely feature pen-flourished initials. "

Examples of Historiated & Decorated IHN initials from the Bibliothèque nationale de France—

BnF Latin 203. Biblia sacra. Remigius Autissiodorensis, f.530r. Zoomorphic figures. Opening letter of IHN.	
BnF NAL 3189. Biblia sacra. 1250-1275, f.390r. Floriated decoration. Opening of IHN letters "E".	
BnF NAL 3189. Biblia sacra. 1250-1275.f.400r. Zoomorphic figures. Opening of IHN.	

BnF Latin 30. Biblia sacra. 1275-1400. [F.494r](F.494r). Opening of IHN letters “R”.	

BnF Latin 39. Biblia sacra. 1275-1400, [f.537r](). Opening of IHN. Archer and animals within the border extensions.	

BnF Latin 39. Biblia sacra. 1275-1400, f.565r. Opening of IHN letters “G”. Anthropomorphic hybrid of cowled woman’s head in border extension. Human heads capping long, undulating bird’s neck motifs may be compared to similar marginalia in a Toulousian bible, Württembergische Landesbibliothek, Cod. bibl. 2° 8, fol.240r; and Toulousian missal: Cambridge, Fitzwilliam Museum, McClean 51, fol.59.	
BnF Latin 39. Biblia sacra. 1275-1400, f.570r. Opening of IHN letters “I”.	
BnF Latin 39. Biblia sacra. 1275-1400, f.596r. Opening of IHN letters “U”.	

Discussion

> Medieval manuscripts that have survived into the present day are survivors of war, fire, floods and disdain. Many of them were destroyed, those that are left are the exceptions—and so we cannot overstate their value. [...] What survived only managed it through serendipitous chance, or because someone, somewhere, thought these books worth saving.
> —Wellesley, Mary. *Hidden Hands: The Lives of Manuscripts and Their Makers*. London: riverrun, 2021.

> À la veille de la Révolution, [la bibliothèque des dominicains de Toulouse] était la plus grande collection de la ville, comptant 8 000 à 18 000 imprimés, selon les inventaires révolutionnaires. De tous ces livres il ne reste qu'une centaine de manuscrits et plus de 1 000 imprimés, désormais conservés dans le fonds de la bibliothèque municipale. Le nombre de manuscrits peut sembler modeste comparé aux énormes collections parfois transmises par d'autres ordres monastiques mais beaucoup de ces manuscrits avaient sans doute disparu bien avant 1789, résultat des aléas de l'histoire mais aussi et surtout d'une bibliothéconomie dominicaine assouplissant le principe de la mise en commun des biens.
> —Nadal, Émilie, and Magali Vène. *La bibliothèque des dominicains de Toulouse*.
> Toulouse: Presses universitaires du Midi, 2022, p. 13.

This survey of 65 documented leaves extends Peter Kidd's [2021] thorough conspectus of 53 daughter folios emanating from the Mailhac-Faber Bible by twelve additional leaves, of which the first two below also appear as addenda in Kidd's blog—

- ❖ **Opening of Habakkuk**. Among the bookdealer Charles Edwin Puckett's personal collection and listed by Kidd via a blog page as an addendum to Kidd's 2021 publication [Kidd, Peter, *McCarthy Catalogue vol. III (French Illuminations)*", Medieval Manuscripts Provenance, Blog page. https://mssprovenance.blogspot.com/p/mccarthy-catalogue-vol-iii-french.html Added 27 May 2023].
- ❖ **Opening of John**. Offered on eBay by seller nuraldin in 2023 and 2024[Kidd, Peter, *McCarthy Catalogue vol. III (French Illuminations)*", Medieval Manuscripts Provenance, Blog page. https://mssprovenance.blogspot.com/p/mccarthy-catalogue-vol-iii-french.html Added 26 Nov. 2023]
- ❖ **Jeremiah 15:17** & **II Maccabees 6:29**. Both held by the University of Melbourne since 1975. With published commentary by John Burke.
- ❖ **Ezekiel 43(?)-45:7**. Stephen Butler Rare Books & Manuscripts, Milton Keynes, UK. 2023 Spring Manuscripts Catalogue, Item 19. One of two unspecified leaves from "the Chester Beatty Bible". Only the verso image is available.
- ❖ **I Maccabees 1-2**, **I Maccabees 4-5** & **Matthew 10-12.** Auctioned at Sotheby's, 07 July 2015, London. Parts of Lot 9. While *unspecified* and lacking reproductions in the skeletal auction description as taken from the first or second book of Maccabees, their known paginations, 237 and 243, in relationship to the two most proximal paginated leaves *with* images—Habakkuk (217) and Maccabees 6:29–8:8 (273)—permit interpolation that they both derive from I Maccabees, given the disproportionately extended lengths of these chapters, relative to other books of the mediaeval Bible. I

Maccabees's 17 chapters contain 929 verses, while II Maccabees's 15 chapters contain 567 [Martin Morard, ed., Biblia communis in: *Glossae Scripturae Sacrae electronicae*, IRHT-CNRS, 2023. Consultation du 11/09/2023. (Permalink : https://gloss-e.irht.cnrs.fr/php/livres-liste.php?id=biblia)]

- ❖ **Romans 3:5**. Held by Ball State University, Indiana, the catalogue record lacking any.provenance details.
- ❖ **Opening of the Interpretation of Hebrew Names**, **A[az]**. Freeman's | Hindman auction, Chicago. June 27, 2024. Sale 2033, Lot 18.
- ❖ **Interpretation of Hebrew Names, opening of letter B[aachana]**. Auctioned at Christie's, 23 November 2009, London, Lot 114.
- ❖ **Interpretation of Hebrew Names, opening of letter E[bal]**. Author's personal collection since 1981. Donated to the Bibliothèque municipale, Toulouse, France in April, 2024.

With regard to this manuscript's compositional idiosyncrasies, the present investigation finds evidence that—

- ❖ The Phillipps MS.2506/Beatty MS. W. 173 Bible is among perhaps only a half-dozen extant, thirteenth-century illuminated manuscripts of French origin which feature **historiated human figures in the Interpretation of Hebrew Names**, and it is potentially the *sole instance* of historiated IHN initials in which these figures are haloed in gold leaf.
- ❖ The **historiated scene opening II Maccabees**—with human figures standing before God—may have only three contemporaneous parallels, from France, northern Italy, and southern England.
- ❖ **Historiated figure's right index-finger gesturing towards their open left palm**. This motif, appearing in the II Maccabees, Luke 1:1 and Prologue to Romans historiated initials, finds correspondences with at least three contemporaneous manuscripts, all identified as having northern France origins, dating from 1270-1280 [Paris, Bibl. Mazarine, 13, 21, 145].
- ❖ The **sequencing of St. Luke's prologue** to the gospel of Luke *prior* to Jerome's prologue places it in the company of over half of thirteenth-century Latin bibles having Paris production origins, and in the minority among bibles produced in southern France.
- ❖ While no plausible cognate manuscripts have been associated with this bible's illuminator, the **decorative penwork flourishing** closely resembles a liturgical manuscript with colophon date 1295, among seventeen executed during the 1290s for Bernard de Castanet, during his tenure as Bishop of Albi (1276-1307), Albi being situated 85 km northeast of Toulouse. The Castanet manuscripts all comprise **quinions**, as do the majority of the Mailhac-Faber Bible's quires.
- ❖ **Colour palette**. "[U]nlike those of standard 13th-century Bibles from Paris: figures have pink and orange garments edged in white, the folds delineated with black lines"—Maggs Bros., Ltd. Two historiated initials depicting St Mark and Two Men on a leaf from the Mailhac-Faber Bible. Stock Code: 246236.
  https://www.maggs.com/departments/continental_and_illuminations/all_categories/246236/
  Consulted 20221103.
- ❖ **Broad-stemmed, deeply text-indenting illuminated "P" initials, liberally adorned with discs in gold**. Outlined in black, rigidly rectilinear, with a central contrasting-colour vertical band in the stem. These open each of St. Peter's epistles, and find only a few assonances, from an evangeliary attributed to Carcassonne ca. 1270-1280, and a 1300-1310 Bible from Toulouse. Mailhac-Faber's Matthew "L", II Maccabees "F", and IHN eF "F" initials conform to this formula analogously.

- **Plinths & gilt cusped arches**. As noted by Kidd [2021], the illuminator employs this motif on numerous folios. Out of the 34 historiated initials in this survey, fourteen of them feature either one or two plinths flanking the central figure, and from these, eight are surmounted by burnished gold arch cusps. No parallels have been identified in France's Initiale and Gallica databases.
- **Sheaf-like decorative motif**. The illuminator has employed this motif on at least ten of the manuscript's documented leaves. A two-dimensional, banded bundle of lengthwise stalks, resembling a sheaf of grain or pan flute, typically in red pigment with white outline, it appears in the wings of the bird-like zoomorphs inhabiting the prologues to Habakkuk, II Corinthians, II Thessalonians and Titus; appearing as decorative elements within the Micah opening initial's ascender, the Mark, Luke, Romans and Canonical Epistles prologue ascenders, and IHN eF descender. In the case of the II Maccabees leaf, the wing of the bird surmounting the ascender is an orange-pigmented sheaf motif. No homologues have been identified in France's Initiale and Gallica databases.
- **White circles embroidery motif**. Typically signifying the presence of embroidered textiles, and employed in the thirteenth century and later, the illuminator paints across a figure's drapery an array of open or closed circles, one millimetre in diametre, and bounded above and below by pairs of parallel white lines. Present in at least two leaves' border extensions: IHN "C" opening, and the IHN "E" opening.
- **Catchwords framed in palmette cartouches and underlying capital "T"**. In the same Gothic, Textualis Formata (Rotunda) hand and ink as the text, each of the six catchwords appear at the right foot of the versos, positioned within the lowest marginal pair of plummet rulings. All are framed within brown ink, pen-flourished cartouches including palmettes at their corners, with an underlying capital "T". Stylistically similar to decorated catchwords in Italian thirteenth-century manuscripts, these appear on at least five of the 62 documented leaves, *i.e.*, the terminal leaves' versos within five gatherings: Jeremiah 30-32; II Maccabees 1-2; I Corinthians, opening; IHN "C" opening; IHN Ianai—Iessema.
- **Untrimmed scribe's annotations to the rubricator**. These are visible at the extreme upper and lower margins of the Luke and Mark opening leaves. The 1969 auction record for the bound codex states that these in addition to lateral marginal annotations appeared on "many pages".
- **Italian and Old French orthographies**. Based solely upon textual analysis of two leaves held at the University of Melbourne, John Burke has noted: "*nichilo* (nihilo), *nichilum* (nihilum), *michi* (mihi) may indicate an Italian influence. Standard *ti* before a vowel is replaced by *ci* about half the time, suggesting Italian regional pronunciation (e.g. leticie = laetitiae, pocius = potius). [...] On the other hand, the spelling of Jerusalem five times on 100vr as *iherusalem* (abbreviated to 'ihrlm') is Old French. The manuscript thus gives mixed signals" [Burke 2017]. In reference to legal manuscripts produced in Toulouse around 1300, Stones makes mention of the presence of "Italian imports, or written in Toulouse by Italian scribes" [Stones, M. Alison. 2005. "Amigotus and his colleagues: a note on script, decoration, and patronage", In: *Régionalisme et Internationalisme Problèmes de Paléographie et de Codicologie du Moyen Âge*: Actes du XVe Colloque du Comité International de Paléographie Latine, Vienne, 13–17 septembre 2005, édités par Otto Kresten et Franz Lackner, S. 235 - 256.]
- **Potential affiliations with the Dominican Order**. The insertion of "fuit" to the opening words of the prologue *Lucas Syrus natione* conforms to the version of the Dominican cardinal, Hugh of Saint-Cher [ca. 1200-1261]. Stylistically-cognate historiations to Mailhac-Faber's include those in Carpentras B.M. 96, for which Alison Stones has drawn comparison to a Dominican Missal owned by Hugues Ayclin de Montaigue, located in the Dominican church in Clermont-Ferrand where Hugues is buried[Clermont-Ferrand, Bibliothèque Municipale, MS 62]. If the Bernard de Castanet commissioning of the Mailhac-Faber is eventually verified, it may have accompanied his bequest of

eleven theological works to the Dominican Convent of Toulouse. "The Dominicans [...] saw scribal work as an unnecessary distraction from study, preaching, and other forms of pastoral care. Instead of producing their own books, the friars normally purchased or obtained them through networks of friends and relatives (Parkes 2008, 27). The increased availability of lay scribes from the thirteenth century on may have been a factor that facilitated the greater reliance of some religious communities on external sources of books, or increased demand from these houses may have stimulated the market for lay scribes" [Beach, Alison I. "Who Were the Scribes of Latin Manuscripts?". In *The Oxford Handbook of Latin Palaeography*, edited by Frank T. Coulson and Robert Gary Babcock, 705-710. New York, NY, United States of America: Oxford University Press.].

- **Quinion (quinternion) codicology**. All but four of the approximately twenty-eight quires within the 1849 rebound volume consisted of gatherings of five bifolia (ten leaves), an arrangement which typified contemporaneous Italian codices, in particular those produced in Bologna. Seventeen manuscripts commissioned by Bernard de Castanet while Bishop of Albi during the 1290s were assembled in quinions, including Toulouse, B.M. 0178 [colophon 1295] whose penwork flourishes closely resemble that of the Mailhac-Faber Bible's. A thirteenth-century breviary associated with Marseille, the *Breviarum Massiliense*, BnF Latin 1018, is likewise assembled largely in quinions.

The dismembered or partial remnants of two Dominican bibles from meridional France which are both contemporaneous to, and share unusual characteristics with the Mailhac-Faber Bible, are present in the B.M. Toulouse collection—

- **B.M. Toulouse frag. ms. 160**. Twenty-eight *membra disjecta* (270 x 185 mm, 26 lines) from a ca 1300 bible, representing chapters from Joel to Maccabees, probably bound in quinions and featuring Italianate orthographies [amichos, hedifficauerunt, princebs, *etc.*] have been recently identified, scattered among the bindings of eight other manuscripts held in Toulouse's Bibliothèque d'Étude et du Patrimoine [Falmagne, Thomas. Fragments et recyclage d'une Bible chez les dominicains de Toulouse, in: *La bibliothèque des dominicains de Toulouse*. Toulouse: Presses universitaires du Midi, 2022]. These fragments' pen-decorated initials [none being historiated] somewhat resemble those of the Mailhac-Faber Bible. Among the eight manuscripts in which the frag. ms. 160 leaves were either co-bound, or recycled in the upper or lower boards or endpapers, only B.M. Toulouse, Ms 204, dated 1300, dimensions 336 x 215 mm, bears a colophon attesting to its donation to the Dominicans in Toulouse by Bernard de Castanet [Haruna-Czaplicki, Hiromi. Le décor des manuscrits de Bernard de Castanet et l'enluminure toulousaine vers 1300. *Société Archéologique du Midi de la France*, 2008, p. 280]. In the case of B.M. Ms. 477, three leaves from frag. ms. 160 contiguously spanning Jonas 3.8 to the Prologue to Naum immediately follow the parent manuscript's leaves within the binding, identified in the Rosalis digital catalogue as fol. 259r to fol. 261r.
- **B.M. Toulouse Ms. 16**. 214 leaves, 254 x 185 mm. https://rosalis.bibliotheque.toulouse.fr/ark:/12148/btv1b105600109 From what was originally a three-volume Bible, this fragment comprises Proverbs 25:5 to the Prologue to the Twelve Prophets. While identified as a Dominican bible produced in Toulouse, and bearing some stylistic resemblance to the script and penwork flourishing in those frag. ms. 160 leaves co-bound at the end of B.M. Ms. 477, Haruna-Czaplicki contests the designation by Auguste Molinier that this Bible was a donation to the

Dominicans by Bernard de Castanet, there being no conclusive colophonary evidence [Haruna-Czaplicki, Hiromi. (2013). Trois manuscrits enluminés de la Bible à Toulouse vers 1300. In: *Mémoires de la Société Archéologique du Midi de la France* vol. 73 (2013) p. 137-193. Pg. 144, notes 52 & 53].

In the present survey, sixty-five of the original Mailhac-Faber codex's 286 leaves—exclusive of the "8 or 9" errant IHN leaves which may have eluded the 1849 rebinding by Bretherton, and from which one likely resides unattributed at Stanford University—*have been documented to varying degrees of detail, representing 22% of the extended total*. From the 1969 bound codex's 108 illuminated initials, including 76 historiated, this study compiles skeletal (28) or full (37) descriptions, and descriptions for 51 illuminated initials found on 38 leaves. Images for thirty of these—59% of the 51 documented initials, and 28% of the original codex's 108—are reproduced here. Thus, fifty-seven of the 108 initials (53%) have never been publicly revealed over the past five-and-a-half decades. As of mid-2024, the current whereabouts for 40 of the 65 documented leaves is untraced, implying that *only 24 leaves, or eight per cent of the original volume's ca. 295 leaves have a confirmed location*. This is a situation where the competing interests of collectors' private aesthetic appreciation and speculative investment have compromised the preservation of singular cultural heritage. Withdrawn from France's patrimony since perhaps the eighteenth century with its accession by a Spanish collector, none of the Bible's leaves are known to exist in its two potential countries of origin: France (decoration & illumination) and Italy (script).

Despite its uniqueness, scarcely one-fifth of the codex's nearly three hundred scattered folios have on occasion come to light, following its full dismantlement during the mid-1970s: an inexorable, entropic deracination from its bespoke beginnings. From one year subsequent to the codex's breakup by Philip C. Duschnes, dismembered fragments began their appearances, first in 1969 with the II Maccabees leaf sold by Alan Thomas, in 1970 a non-historiated IHN leaf within the "B" names from the Massachusetts antiquarian agent The Rendells [no. 23], then in two Duschnes catalogues [Duschnes cat. 209 (1975) & Duschnes cat. 215 (1976)]; Duschnes ceased operation in 1985. Two more leaves surfaced in 1977, and another three in 1979, all in Maggs Bros. catalogues. The II Maccabees folio appears to have resurfaced the most frequently, appearing a second time at a Galerie Fischer auction in Lucerne in 1976, a Sotheby's auction in 2007, five appearances in Pirages catalogues from 2008-2013, a 2016 Bonhams auction, and another Pirages catalogue entry the same year [Kidd 2021].

Various estimates for the survival rate of medieval manuscripts into the present era range between five and ten per cent [Haugen, O. E. (2012). "On the Birth and Death of Medieval Manuscripts". In *The 15th International Saga Conference Sagas and the Use of the Past*, 5th –11th August 2012, Aarhus University (p. 149).] Buringh's exhaustive analysis of Western European manuscript output concludes that, throughout the thirteenth-century, an average of 1,500 manuscripts were produced annually in Paris alone, primarily via the commercial book trade serving university clients and private households, but also copied within ecclesiastical communities [Buringh, E. 2011. *Medieval Manuscript Production in the Latin West: Explorations with a Global Database*. Global Economic History Series, V. 6. Leiden: Brill, pg. 356]. Like Johnson's recent chronicle of the dispersal of the Hornby-Cockerell Bible [Johnson, Eric J. "Breaking and Remaking Scripture: The Life, Death, and Afterlife of the Hornby-Cockerell Bible." *Manuscript Studies: A Journal of the Schoenberg Institute for Manuscript Studies* 4, no. 2 (2019): 270-333.], the present investigation of Phillipps W.MS. 2506/Beatty MS. W. 173 is a fragmented account of a process of progressive dismemberment—principally for commercial profit, and much less for distributed pedagogy—of a highly-valued devotional and cultural artefact, across the last quarter of its

seven-century lifespan. The chronological trajectory for the original Bible manuscript's first volume, of perhaps three hundred folios [the 32 initial Old Testament books, generally much longer, from the Prologues to Ecclesiasticus seu Sirach], remains thus far entirely untraceable. Eight or nine concluding leaves beyond the end of the second volume's 286 leaves went astray between the time of Thomas Phillipps' acquisition, in about 1826, and its binding in 1849, and one of those missing leaves Phillipps re-acquired nine years later, in 1858. It seems likely that Phillipps's binder, George Bretherton, withdrew those leaves at his own repurposing—then in common practice—for endpaper pastedowns, and spine reinforcement, within other of his bindery's volumes. Regrettably, that recovered leaf was never reincorporated, but has remained physically and contextually dislocated from its parent volume, until and subsequent to its 1911 auction on behalf of Phillipps's heirs, among a fragments collection. Following the codex's complete biblioclasm at the hands of the New York firm Philip C. Duschnes in 1975, many of the individual leaves have undergone further degrees of alteration, including additional trimming by 20 mm of a lower margin [Christie's 11 Dec 2018. Lot 6. Opening of Jonah], and many of the nineteenth-century paginations erased [*e.g*., Pirages Catalogue 70, item 373. Opening of Luke], rendering systematic reconsolidation efforts increasingly challenging.

In nominal currency units, the commercial value of this manuscript has risen by well over an order of magnitude since its 1969 sale as an intact codex for £2,000 —the 2023 equivalent £27,539, according to the Bank of England's consumer price calculator. Maggs Bros., which has advertised fragmented Beatty Ms. 173 leaves since 1975, in mid-2023 was offering a Gospel leaf (Mark, opening) containing two illuminated initials for £7,500 (US $9,600); this leaf had only appeared once before, at a 2022 Sotheby's auction. The Mailhac-Faber Bible's illustrious provenance can demonstrably treble its monetary value amongst collectors: theTimothy 2-Titus 1 leaf (with its recto page number now erased), selling at auction in 2017 by Doyle New York for $3,125 lacked mention of its Beatty 173 association, but was being resold, with its full provenance duly attributed, by Pirages in 2019 for $9,500.

Apart from such crafted marks of distinction and speculations of future profit, the Bible examined in this study is historically unique for a number of reasons. Burke (2017) and Maggs (Bulletin 11, Item 42) have commented on the potential multi-site origins of the codex's production: Italy for the text, and southern France for the illumination. Exceedingly rare are the instances of *historiated initials* within the Interpretation of Hebrew Names, accounting for roughly 0.1% of a sampling of 25,000 illuminated initials appearing on leaves held within French public libraries, and currently viewable online. The Phillipps/Beatty IHN full human-figure historiations, unquestionably southern French in artistic style, each with gilt, nimbed heads, and adorning all four known IHN letter openings documented in this investigation—Baachana, Ebal, Face and Saaph—have virtually no parallels among seventeen historiated-IHN codices identified in the Initiale and Gallica databases; the closest correspondence is to a southern Italian bible with seven IHN letters framing miniatures of men holding books, Paris, Bibl. Sainte-Geneviève, 0014. Other human-historiation IHN examples which are web-accessible include The New York Public Library's, Spencer Collection Ms. 25, f.399r (origin: Italy, xiv^{in}), the J. Paul Getty Museum's Abbey Bible, Ms. 107 whose IHN opening features a tonsured and haloed monk (Bologna, 1250–1262), the Pierpont Morgan Library. Manuscript. G.42 whose IHN initials include a tonsured monk, a man with horns, and a winged, helmeted woman (England, ca. 1265), and the British Library's Royal 1 D I f. 541, its IHN opening with a seated scribe (England, xiii^{ex})—as distinct from the rather more abundant, pen-decorated or floriated IHN initials [*e.g.*, Bibliothèque Mazarine, Ms 29 f. 551; Princeton University Library, Garrett 29, fol. 355r. Artstor]. Then, there is the previously undocumented scene found in the II Maccabees initial, and atypical sequencing of the Luke prologues [Pirages cat. 70, Item 372]. These anomalies appear congruent with John Burke's textual conjecture of Italian orthography, **all of which hints toward Italian**

palaeographical influences, if not scriptorium origins. Italian scribes were also active, however, in Toulouse workshops at this time [Alison Stones, 'Amigotus and His Colleagues: A Note on Script, Decoration, and Patronage in Some South-Western French Manuscripts c. 1300', in *Régionalisme et internationalisme: Problèmes de paléographie et de codicologie du moyen âge. Actes du XVe Colloque du Comité international de paléographie latine (Vienne, 13–17 Septembre 2005),* ed. by O. Kresten and F. Lackner, Veröffentlichungen Der Kommission Für Schrift- Und Buchwesen Des Mittelalters, IV, 5 (Vienna, 2008), pp. 235–256]. This bible's putative connections to northern Italy and to Bernard de Castanet may be strengthened by Castanet's papal diplomatic service in northern Italy (as well as Germany and Spain) during his ten years prior to becoming Bishop at Albi [Haruna-Czaplicki, Hiromi. (2013). Trois manuscrits enluminés de la Bible à Toulouse vers 1300. In: *Mémoires de la Société Archéologique du Midi de la France* vol. 73 (2013) p. 137-193]. Perhaps most frustratingly, is the paucity of plausible, stylistic parallels—script, decoration and illumination—amongst extant, digitised manuscripts emanating from France's Midi, for such a sumptuously-composed work.

Albi's Archives départementales du Tarn manuscript H 308, titled *Terrier des Jacobins d'Albi* and dated 1480-1481, records Bernard de Castenet's bequeathment while bishop at Puy from 1308 to 1316 of an eleven-volume glossed bible to the Dominican Prêcheurs d'Albi (A.D. Tarn, H 308, f° 79r°, https://arca.irht.cnrs.fr/iiif/107211/canvas/canvas-774017/view), however this bible's location today remains untraced [Haruna-Czaplicki, Hiromi. Le décor des manuscrits de Bernard de Castanet et l'enluminure toulousaine vers 1300. *Société Archéologique du Midi de la France*, LXVIII 2008, 227-281, at p. 230-231]. These volumes were not among the twelve ninth- through fifteenth-century manuscripts sold ca. 1805 by Albi's first post-Revolution public librarian, Jean-François Massol to the Irish expatriate book collector and Toulouse resident Justin MacCarthy Reagh (1744-1811); the Albi cathedral library in 1790 in total held 124 manuscripts [Jolibois, Émile (1813-1894). 1870. *Notice sur les bibliothèques publiques du département du Tarn*, Par Émile Jolibois,.. impr. de E. Desrue (Albi), pp. 30-31. http://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/bpt6k931257t].

Who commissioned the Phillipps Ms. 2506/Beatty MS. W. 173/Mailhac-Faber Bible's execution, what accounts for its originality and extravagance of conception, and why its two bound volumes eventually became separated remain deep puzzles. The closest stylistic correspondences identified to date are those manuscripts executed for the Bishop of Albi, Bernard de Castanet [ca. 1240-1317] [Alison Stones, personal communication to the author, 20220810; Toulouse B.M. 0178]. From 1276 to 1307, as bishop at Albi, De Castanet amassed a considerable fortune, and displayed it extravagantly: "Au début du XIVe siècle, l'évêché d'AIbi était devenu l'un des plus riches de France. Fruits de ce succès, les fortifications massives du palais de la Berbie et les premiers murs, formidables, de la nouvelle cathédrale, énonçaient face à la ville le programme politique mis en œuvre par l'évêque. Leur architecture militaire et militante proclamait le renouveau et la puissance du magistère ecclésiastique." [Théry, Julien. 2000. "Les Albigeois et La Procédure Inquisitoire : Le Procès Pontifical Contre Bernard de Castanet, Évêque d'Albi et Inquisiteur (1307-1308)." *Heresis 33* (1): 7–48.]. Excavations during 2015-2016 of de Castanet's Palais de la Berbie led the team of archaeologists to conclude that "[l]es niveaux auraient ensuite été voûtés par Bernard de Castanet, peut-être au moment où fut transformé l'aula en chapelle avec tribune dans les années 1280-1285. Le décor peint, remarquable et semble-t-il inédit de la sacristie, donne une image de ce que devait être le cadre médiéval de ces salles. Durant cette même phase, la terrasse fut surélevée et transformée en salle (fig. 2). Un pavement au riche décor de carreaux glaçurés aux armes de Bernard de Castanet, parachève la volonté ostentatoire de cet espace aux murs peints, probablement lié à l'exercice du pouvoir" [Bernard Pousthomis: "Palais de la Berbie (PCR)", Hadès Bureau d'investigations archéologiques, Web page, accessed 20240906, https://www.hades-archeologie.com/operation/palais-de-la-berbie-pcr/]. The Bible's errant first volume might eventually be traced to Spain, as Burke [2017] speculates from Phillipps's catalogue annotations,

that it was most plausibly owned by the 17th Marquis of Astorga, Vicente Isabel Osorio de Moscoso y Álvarez de Toledo (1777–1837), a portion of whose vast, centuries-old family collection was acquired by the English bookseller Thomas Thorpe in France, in 1825. Glendinning proposes that Astorga's library may have been auctioned by Sotheby on 9th June, 1825 [Glendinning, N. 1959: Spanish books in England: 1800–1850, *Transactions of the Cambridge Bibliographical Society* 3.1, 70–92, pg. 78, footnote 2]. While De Castenet's volumes destined for the Dominicans of Toulouse all bear attesting colophons on their final leaf, the Mailhac-Faber volume's loss ca. 1848 of its final seven or eight leaves prevents attribution in this manner.

The sporadic appearance of Phillipps 2506/Beatty 173 leaves on the market since 1969, with occasionally low- or medium-resolution reproductions within vendors' catalogues, has severely hindered scholarly attention. Nevertheless, new opportunities for virtual reconstruction are encouraging. *Fragmentarium*, and the *Schoenberg Database of Manuscripts* offer collectively-sourced frameworks upon which virtual re-collocation might conceivably crystallise. The quasi-omniscient, panoptic gaze of Google's Image Search and OCLC's WorldCat union catalogue of libraries has facilitated the serendipitous discovery of several of the Bible's leaves during the course of this investigation. Advances in artificial intelligence, pattern-matching and handwritten text recognition may, in the near future, be applied to the algorithmic reconstitution of long-orphaned manuscript fragments, particularly as adherence to metadata protocols such as IIIF [International Image Interoperability Framework] are adopted. Booksellers and auction houses should be encouraged to furnish in their online catalogues high-resolution images of fragments, before they resubmerge into private hands, in order to facilitate such developments. Archivists and cataloguers working in research collections need to enhance the quality of metadata, in order to improve the efficacy of faceted searching. As an example, the catalogue record for the Stanford University Phillipps/Beatty folio—M0389. Box 1, Folder 12—does not contain leaf or text dimensions, nor column numbers.

Building upon Peter Kidd's 2021 survey in his Robert McCarthy catalogue and blog updates, out of the codex volume's putative 295 folios prior to its second (1849) fragmentation episode, this study has identified descriptions for sixty-five folios, and reproduces images from thirty-three of these folios. The 65 folios comprise: (i) fifty of the original 108 illuminated initials, painted on thirty-six leaves, (ii) twenty-seven pen-decorated folios lacking painted initials, including one at Ball State University whose Phillipps/Beatty provenance was uncatalogued, and a previously unaffiliated Hebrew Names pen-decorated "J (I)" leaf at Stanford University, possibly excluded from the 1849 bound Phillipps codex, and acquired a second time by Phillipps. A table of all 65 leaves appears in **Appendix A**. Nevertheless, the stark reality remains, the reproduced images from thirty-three leaves, mostly of low- or medium-level resolution, account for a mere 11% of the second volume's entire folios, and scarcely five per cent of the original, two-volume Bible. One estimate accords 58% of the entire King James Bible's words to its first 22 books, Genesis to Song of Solomon ["The Bible: A Word Count Analysis." Deane Barker. Accessed September 4, 2023. https://deanebarker.net/other/bible/]. The Stephen Langton version of the Interpretation of Hebrew Names, ca. 5,250 in total, adds another 650 thousand words, roughly 6% greater than the KJV's word total [Poleg, Eyal. "The interpretations of Hebrew names in theory and practice." In *Form and Function in the Late Medieval Bible*, pp. 217-236. Brill, 2013]. The status of the opening Isaiah leaf, with its Phillipps crest and catalogue number, in the Dunedin Public Library's Reed Collection until its theft in 1990, remains unaccounted for. Writing in 2017, John Burke's analysis of the two University of Melbourne leaves concluded with the hope that it "may eventually lead to the scriptorium that produced them". With two previously unpublished illuminated leaves and one unilluminated leaf surfacing only in 2024, perhaps further *membra disjecta* will eventually come to light. However, the consequences of its disassembly a

half-century ago have been far more deleterious to our understanding of art and mediaeval history in France's Midi region than beneficial: a biblioclasm-cataclysm.

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Appendix A. Table of 65 Documented Fragments from Phillipps MS.2506 / Beatty MS. W. 173

The original bound manuscript of the second volume of this Bible contained either 284 or 285 folios, according to the Sotheby's 1969 auction record. This study has identified one additional leaf (Stanford) which had been fragmented previous to the 1969 sale. The table compiles information regarding 65 folios—with internal document links to detailed descriptions and images for 37, and brief citations (catalogue and item number) to the other 28—collectively comprising merely 22% of the original, intact ca. 295-folio codex as it stood from its ca. 1826 acquisition by Phillipps until its rebinding by George Bretherton in 1849. The current (as of mid-2024) location for twenty-four of these leaves has also been established. The "recto page no." refers to the pencilled nineteenth- or twentieth-century numbering appearing near the lower centre of many leaves, possibly added following the 1849 rebinding, of which this survey includes 25. Foliation numbers were derived therefrom. Rectos of twelve other leaves have no visible pagination, suggesting that those numbers were erased by subsequent owners. Paginations for the remaining 27 leaves are marked "Unknown" either as their images are absent in this survey, or extant descriptions make no mention of this detail.

Item number	Recto Pagination, in pencil	Foliation Number	Contents	Present Location *as of August 2024*	Provenance	Sources
1	1	1	Prologue to Isaiah, Nemo cum prophetas. Isaiah, opening [I:1–23].	Untraced. Stolen from Dunedin Public Library in 1990.	Acquired from Bernard Quaritch in 1980 by Alfred Hamish Reed (1875-1975), for the Dunedin Public Library, Reed Collection, fragment 41.	Manion 1989 (ill.); Burke 2017; Kidd 2021
2	21	11	Isaiah 29:4–30:27	Chester Beatty Library, Dublin. W 173.2	Unknown	Chester Beatty Library (ill.); Kidd 2021
3	Unknown	Unknown	Isaiah 49–52	Untraced	Duschnes cat. 209 (1975), no. 174 (ill.)	Manion 1989; Kidd 2021
4	Unknown	Unknown	Isaiah 61–63	Untraced	Maggs, 1976, no.7C (ill.)	Kidd 2021
5	53	27	Jeremiah 3–5. [Jeremiah 3:24—5:??]	Maggs	Maggs cat. 1002 (1980), no. 63; Maggs.com Stock Code: 37556	Manion 1989; Maggs; Kidd 2021
6	65	33	Jeremiah 15:17–17:27	University of Melbourne. Accession Number 1975.0100.	Purchased from either Alan G. Thomas or Maggs, 1975	Burke 2017
7	79	40	Jeremiah 30:21–32:8. With verso catchword "filius" in cartouche.	Occidental College, Eagle Rock, California, U.S.A. Special Collections and College Archives, Occidental College Library. Dougan 4	Robert Ormes Dougan (1904-1999), donation to Occidental College	Kidd 2021
8	Unknown	Unknown	Jeremiah 51–52, followed by the Prologue to the Lamentations, and the heading for Lamentations	Private collection, Christchurch, as of 1989	Acquired by Maggs from Duschnes in 1975, and sold by Maggs to the current owner.	Manion 1989; Kidd 2021
9	Unknown	Unknown	Lamentations, opening	University of Notre Dame. Snite Museum of Art, Acc. 1975.57	Duschnes cat. 209 (1975), no. 173 (ill.)	University of Notre Dame; Kidd 2021

Item number	Recto Pagination, in pencil	Foliation Number	Contents	Present Location *as of August 2024*	Provenance	Sources
10	111	56	Baruch 2:2–3:34	Chester Beatty Library, Dublin. W 173.1.	Unknown	Chester Beatty Library; Kidd 2021
11	Unknown	Unknown	Prologue to Ezekiel	Untraced	Maggs 1998, no. 20 (col. ill.)	Maggs; Kidd 2021
12	Unknown	Unknown	Ezekiel, opening	Untraced	Duschnes 1975, no. 174; Duschnes cat. 215 (1976), No. 257	Manion 1989; Kidd 2021
13	Unknown	Unknown	Ezekiel 22	Untraced	Maggs Bulletin 10 (1979), no. 3b	Manion 1989; Kidd 2021
14	Unknown	Unknown	Ezekiel 43[?]-45:7	Untraced	Stephen Butler Rare Books & Manuscripts. Catalogue · Spring 2023 Medieval and Renaissance Manuscripts, Item 17. One of two unspecified leaves from “the Chester Beatty Bible”. Only one verso image is provided.	Stephen Butler 2023
15	Unknown	Unknown	Joel	Untraced	Hartung & Karl, 11-13 May 1982, lot 22 (ill.)	Kidd 2021
16	Unknown	Unknown	Prologue to Amos. Amos, opening	Untraced	Dr. Walter Eichenberger Antiquariaat, Beinwil-am-See (CH), unidentified catalogue, ca. 1980s, no. 11 (ill.).	Kidd 2021
17	209	105	Prologues to Jonah. Jonah, opening	Untraced	Christie's. 11 Dec 2018. Lot 6. (ill.)	Christie’s
18	Not visible	Not visible	Jonah 4:8 – Prologue to Micah – Micah, opening	Untraced	The Rendells cat. 146 (1979), no. 21 (ill.)	Manion 1989; Kidd 2021
19	217	109	Prologue to Habakkuk. Habakkuk, opening. [Naum 3:19—Habakkuk 2:1]	C.E. Puckett, private collection	Unknown	Kidd 2021; Puckett, personal communication to author 20230710

Item number	Recto Pagination, in pencil	Foliation Number	Contents	Present Location *as of August 2024*	Provenance	Sources
20	237	119	I Maccabees: 1-2	Untraced	Sotheby's 07 July 2015. Part of lot 9 ["f. 237 (sic) (...) of the Chester Beatty Bible, sold in our rooms, 24 June 1969, lot 57"]	Sotheby's
21	243	122	I Maccabees 4–5	Untraced	Sotheby's 07 July 2015. Part of lot 9. Sold. Description specifies only "Maccabees 4-5". ["f. (...) 243 (sic) of the Chester Beatty Bible, sold in our rooms, 24 June 1969, lot 57"]	Sotheby's
22	Not visible	Not visible	II Maccabees, opening	Untraced	(i) Thomas, 1969, no. 5; (ii) Galerie Fischer, 22 November 1976, lot 601 (ill.); (iii) Dr F. Jossi, sold at Sotheby's, 4 December 2007, lot 14b (col. ill.); (iv) Pirages, Catalogue 55 [2008] no. 18 (col. ills.), Catalogue 57 [2009] no. 13 (col. ills.), Catalogue 60 [2010] no. 304 (col. ills.), Catalogue 62, 2011, no. 5 (col. ills), and Catalogue 65 [2013], no.49 (col. ills.); (v) Bonhams, Pasadena (CA), 14 February 2016, lot 27 (col. ill.); (vi) Pirages, Catalogue 70, 2016, no. 372 (col. ill.).	Manion 1989; Pirages; Kidd 2021
23	Not visible	Not visible	II Maccabees: 1-2; catchword.	Untraced	Maggs Bulletin 10 (1979), no. 3a. (ill. - detail of catchword).	Manion 1989; Kidd 2021
24	273	137	II Maccabees 6:29–8:8	University of Melbourne. Accession Number 1975.0099	Purchased from either Alan G. Thomas or Maggs, 1975	Burke 2017
25	Unknown	Unknown	Matthew, opening [II Maccabees 15:20—Prologue to Matthew —Matthew 1:1-10]	University of Notre Dame. Snite Museum of Art Acc. 1975.43. from Philip Duschnes. Catchword in cartouche.	Duschnes cat. 209 (1975), no. 172	Sotheby's; Manion 1989; University of Notre Dame; Kidd 2021
26	297	149	Matthew 10–12	Untraced	Sotheby's, 07 July 2015. Part of lot 9. ["f. (...) 297 (sic) of the Chester Beatty Bible, sold in our rooms, 24 June 1969, lot 57"]	Sotheby's

Item number	Recto Pagination, in pencil	Foliation Number	Contents	Present Location *as of August 2024*	Provenance	Sources
27	317	159	Prologue to Mark. Mark, opening [Matthew 27:42—Mark 1:7]	Maggs Stock Code: 246236	Sotheby's, 19 July 2022, lot 7.	Sotheby's; Maggs
28	Unknown	Unknown	Mark 10–11	Untraced	Maggs Bulletin 12 (1984), no. 43	Manion 1989
29	Unknown	Unknown	Mark 11-13	Untraced	Sotheby's, 19 June 1990, lot 7.	Kidd 2021
30	Not visible	Not visible	Luke, opening	Untraced	Maggs, 1977, no. 527; Maggs, Bulletin no, 1979, no. 3 (ill.); Pirages, Catalogue 62, 2011, no, 4 (col. ills); Pirages, Catalogue 65 [2013], no. 50 (col. ills.) and Catalogue 70, 2016, no. 373 (col. ill.). Bonhams 2020, Lot. 5.	Manion 1989
31	Unknown	Unknown	Luke 3–4	Untraced	Maggs cat. 982 (1977), no. 472	Manion 1989
32	Unknown	Unknown	Luke 7–8	Untraced	Maggs 1976, no. 7B (ill.)	Kidd 2021
33	Unknown	Unknown	Luke 8–9	Untraced	Maggs Bulletin 11 (1982), no. 42a	Manion 1989
34	Unknown	Unknown	Luke 9–10	Untraced	Maggs Bulletin 11 (1982), no. 42	Maggs; Manion 1989; Kidd 2021
35	Not visible	Not visible	John, opening	eBay seller: nuraldin, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, United States.	eBay. (i) November 2023 Item #125938923692; (ii) June 04, 2024. Item #126342787414	eBay ; https://archive.ph/ZhGKY ;
36	393	197	John 19:38 — Prologue to Romans, opening	Untraced	Witten 1980, no. 49; Sotheby's 18 June 1991, lot 10 (ill.), bought by Maggs; Maggs European Bulletin 17, 1992, no. 3 (col.ill.).	Maggs; Kidd 2021

Item number	Recto Pagination, in pencil	Foliation Number	Contents	Present Location *as of August 2024*	Provenance	Sources
37	Not visible (probably 395)	Not visible (probably 198)	Romans, opening [1:1—3:5]	Untraced	Koller, 2019, lot 510 (ill.)	Koller; Kidd 2021
38	397	199	Romans 3:5–6:4	Ball State University, Indiana. Accession no. IlluminatedManuscripts-009.	Unknown	Ball State University
39	407	204	I Corinthians, opening [prologue (Stegmüller no. 685), and I Corinthians 1:1—4:3]. Catchword in cartouche.	Robert McCarthy. BM 1137B	Duschnes cat. 215 (1976), no. 255; Neil F. Phillips (1924-1997), his sale at Sotheby's, 2 December 1997, lot 58	Manion 1989; Kidd 2021
40	417	209	II Corinthians, opening [I Corinthians 15:21—(end), prologue (Stegmüller no. 699), and II Corinthians 1:1—7]	Robert McCarthy. BM 1065D	Acquired by R. McCarthy from Sam Fogg, November 1996	Kidd 2021
41	Unknown	Unknown	II Corinthians, 5-6	Untraced	Duschnes, Catalogue 200 [c. 1973], no. 204 (ill.)	Kidd 2021
42	Unknown	Unknown	Galatians	Untraced	Duschnes, Catalogue 200 [c. 1973], no. 206 (ill.).	Kidd 2021

Item number	Recto Pagination, in pencil	Foliation Number	Contents	Present Location *as of August 2024*	Provenance	Sources
43	438 ("436?, page number mostly erased" —Kidd 2021)	220 (?)	Philippians, opening [Philippians 1:1—3:13]	Robert McCarthy. BM 2465	The Rendells, 1982, no. 6. Bruce P. Ferrini (1949—2010), inscribed in pencil with his stock number "VM 7959". Acquired from Les Enluminures in Feb 1998.	Kidd 2021
44	437	219	Colossians, opening [Philippians 3:13—Colossians 2:1]	Untraced	(i) The Rendells, 1982, no, 6 (ill.); Kenneth W. Rendell, Inc., [1986] (ill.) (ii) Freeman's | Hindman auction, Chicago. June 27, 2024. Sale 2033, Lot 23.	Kidd 2021; Freeman's | Hindman
45	Unknown	Unknown	I Thessalonians	Untraced	Photo in Conway Library (Courtauld Institute of Art, London), as well as a photo of the Thessalonians prologue initial (not historiated).	Kidd 2021
46	443	222	Prologue to II Thessalonians; II Thessalonians, opening	Robert McCarthy. BM 1137A	Neil F. Phillips (1924-1997), his sale at Sotheby's, 2 December 1997, lot 58	Kidd 2021
47	Unknown	Unknown	Timothy, opening	Untraced	Laurence Witten Rare Books, Catalogue Twelve: Early Manuscripts & Illuminated Leaves (Southport (CT), 1980), no. 48 (ill.).	Kidd 2021
48	449	225	II Timothy 2. Prologue to Titus. Titus, opening. [II Timothy 2:3—Titus 1:7]	Untraced	(i) Previously property from a private Minneapolis collection. (ii) Auctioned by Doyle New York, November 7, 2012. Lot 147. (iii). Pirages Catalog 74, Item 28 (2019). Sold.	Doyle; Pirages; Kidd 2021

Item number	Recto Pagination, in pencil	Foliation Number	Contents	Present Location *as of August 2024*	Provenance	Sources
49	Not visible	Not visible	Acts of the Apostles and Jerome's Prologue to the Canonical Epistles. [Acts 27:19—Prologue, Canonical Epistles "Non est ita ordo ... ambiguitatem legentibus fa[-]"	Philip J. Pirages	(i) Hartung & Hartung 10 October 2007 (ill.); (ii) Pirages Catalogue 55 (2008) (col. Ills.); (iii) Pirages. Catalog 78.017. No. ST16379-013.	Pirages; Kidd 2021
50	Not visible	Not visible	James, opening. [end of Prologue, Canonical Epistles "[-]cerent, nec sermonum"—James 3:8]	Untraced	(i) Sotheby's 22 June 1999, lot 21, bought by Les Enluminures; (ii) Puckett. IM-4024. Sold.	Puckett; Kidd 2021
51	Not visible	Not visible	II Peter, opening. [I Peter 4:15—II Peter 2:22]	Chester Beatty Library, Dublin. W. 173.3	(i) Maggs cat. 1002 (1980), no. 64. (ii) Sotheby's, 8 July 2014. Lot 11.	Manion 1989; Chester Beatty Library; Kidd 2021
52	Unknown	Unknown	I John	Untraced	Duschnes, Catalogue 200 [c. 1973], no. 205 [ill.]	Kidd 2021
53	Unknown	Unknown	Revelation	Untraced	Photo in Conway Library (Courtauld Institute of Art, London)	Kidd 2021
54	525	263	Opening of Interpretation of Hebrew Names, **A** [Aaz]. [Incipit int[er]pret[i]o[	Untraced	(i) Kenneth W. Rendell, Massachusetts. (ii) Freeman's | Hindman auction, Chicago. June 27, 2024. Sale 2033, Lot 18.	Freeman's | Hindman

Item number	Recto Pagination, in pencil	Foliation Number	Contents	Present Location *as of August 2024*	Provenance	Sources
			n]es hebreo[rum] nominum—Acerechi]			
55	Not visible	Not visible	Interpretation of Hebrew Names, opening of **B** [Baachana]	Untraced	(i) Christie's 23 November 2009, lot 114. (ii) Sanderus No. 22610, sold.	Christie's; Sanderus
56	Unknown	Unknown	Interpretation of Hebrew Names, B	Untraced	The Rendells, 1970, no. 23.	Kidd 2021
57	543	272	Interpretation of Hebrew Names, opening of **C**[aalaha]. Catchword "Carchanus" in cartouche.	Untraced	(i) The Rendells cat. 146 (1979), no. 23; (ii) Sam Fogg, November 1996 sale to R. McCarthy, BM 1067; ; (iii) Freeman's | Hindman auction, Chicago. June 27, 2024. Sale 2033, Lot 18.	Manion 1989; Kidd 2021; Freeman's | Hindman 2024
58	549	275	Interpretation of Hebrew Names, opening of **E**[bal] [verba dierum latine. Dabir—Effarath. Dissolutio umbraculi. vel effusio visionis consummate.]	Donated in April 2024 to the Bibliothèque d'Étude et du Patrimoine de Toulouse, Toulouse, France	Author's collection, purchased from Maggs, August 1981.	Private collection. Acquired from Maggs Bros. Ltd., 1981.
59	Unknown	Unknown	Interpretation of Hebrew Names, E	Untraced	Sotheby's, 9 June 1981, lot 82 (ill.), donated by Maggs and bought by Maggs; Quaritch, 1985, no. 19.	Quaritch; Manion 1989; Kidd 2021
60	Not visible	Not visible	Interpretation of Hebrew Names, opening of **F**[ace]. [Enam nubes—Falasar cadens]	Untraced	Puckett # IM-4025. Sold.	Puckett; Kidd 2021

Item number	Recto Pagination, in pencil	Foliation Number	Contents	Present Location *as of August 2024*	Provenance	Sources
61	561	281	Interpretation of Hebrew Names, opening of **I**	Untraced	Sotheby's, 23 June 1987, lot 7. Description mentions "foliated 561" [sic].	Manion 1989; Sotheby's; Kidd 2021
62	Not visible. Possibly one among 8 or 9 ll. excluded from 1849 Bretherton binding.	Not visible	Interpretation of Hebrew Names (I) [Janai Gubernator meus—Jessema Salus desiderii]. Catchword "Jeser" in cartouche.	Stanford University Libraries, M0389, Folder 12. Acquired in 1984 or 1985 from Quaritch	(i) Philip Bliss (1787-1857). Sotheby's, 21 August, 1851, sold to Thomas Phillipps. Sotheby's 24 April 1911 to Bernard Quaritch; (ii) Quaritch cat. 1036 (1984), no. 115 ("Part of the letter J")	Manion 1989; Quaritch; Stanford; Kidd 2021
63	Unknown	Unknown	Interpretation of Hebrew Names, opening of **L**[aabaddom]	Untraced	[Bruce Ferrini Rare Books], 1989, no. 5 (ill.)	Kidd 2021
64	Not visible	Not visible	Interpretation of Hebrew Names, opening of **S**[aaph]. [Raphana sano visio—Sadaid Archanum iusticie].	Charles Edwin Puckett	Puckett # IM-4025	Puckett; Kidd 2021
65	Unknown	Unknown	Interpretation of Hebrew Names, text unknown	Untraced	Maggs, Bulletin 9, 1975, no. 12 ("South French rubricator: c. 1300—1320"). [description mentions "3 columns"]	Kidd 2021

Appendix B. Table of 31 Bibles with Historiated Interpretation of Hebrew Names, held by the Bibliothèque nationale de France

"I do hope you can make contact with Hiromi Haruna-Czaplicki whom I am copying on this email as the manuscripts she's drawn together around Bernard de Castanet I think are the closest parallels for the Chester Beatty Bible. [...] I'm also intrigued by the historiated E initial, so rare in the lists of Hebrew names."—Professor Emerita M. Alison Stones, Ph.D., F.S.A., Chevalier de l'Ordre des Arts et des Lettres, Department of History of Art and Architecture, University of Pittsburgh. Personal communication concerning the Beatty 173 IHN "E" opening leaf to the author 20220810.

"[I]t is very interesting to see historiated initials in the Interpretation of Hebrew Names; I don't believe I've ever seen that - certainly an indication of how deluxe this Bible was". —Laura Light, Director and Senior Specialist, Text Manuscripts, Les Enluminures. Personal communication to the author, 20220815.

			Decoration style for IHN folios digitised in Gallica *August 2022*					
Row No.	**Manuscript Shelfmark, Title & Date**	**Folio number**	**Histor-iated.** *Human figures or anthropo-morphs*	**Histor-iated.** *animals, zoomorphs*	**Floriated decorations**	**Pen-deco-rated**	**Comments**	**URL**
1	BnF. Latin 167. Biblia sacra . 1201-1300	350r				present		https://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/btv1b100386264/f362.item
2	BnF Latin 15. Biblia sacra . 1201-1300	523r				present		https://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/btv1b10038843c/f523.item
3	BnF Latin 23. Biblia sacra . 1201-1300. Subject : Ecriture. Italienne.	482r			present			https://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/btv1b9068443k/f482.item
4	BnF Latin 24. Biblia sacra . 1201-1300	484r			present			https://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/btv1b90778005/f484.item

Row No.	Manuscript Shelfmark, Title & Date	Folio number	Decoration style for IHN folios digitised in Gallica *August 2022*				Comments	URL
			Histor-iated. *Human figures or anthropo-morphs*	**Histor-iated.** *animals, zoomorphs*	**Floriated decorations**	**Pen-deco-rated**		
5	BnF Latin 23. Biblia sacra . 1201-1300. Subject : Ecriture. Italienne.	453r			present			https://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/btv1b105110550/f907.item
6	BnF Latin 172. Biblia sacra . 1201-1300	313v				present		https://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/btv1b10038630v/f321.item
7	BnF Latin 22. Biblia sacra . 1201-1300 Subject: Ecole. Bolonaise	434r			present			https://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/btv1b10034310h/f875.item
8	BnF Latin 176. Biblia sacra . 1201-1400	324v				present		https://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/btv1b100386319/f329.item
9	BnF Latin 341. Novum Testamentum, pars. 1201-1300	253v				present		https://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/btv1b90724163/f263
10	BnF Latin 217. Biblia sacra . 1201-1300	392r				present		https://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/btv1b10032296f/f395
11	BnF Latin 229. Biblia sacra . 1201-1300	188r				present		https://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/btv1b9078122n/f191.item
12	BnF Latin 203. Biblia sacra . 1201-1300 Biblia sacra.	530r		present		present	Only letter A is historiated with two zoomorphs. Others are pen-flourished.	https://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/btv1b9068085j/f554.item
13	BnF Latin 171. Biblia sacra . 1201-1300	403r				present		https://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/btv1b10038629g/f411.item
14	BnF Latin 204. Biblia sacra . 1201-1300	517r				present		https://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/btv1b52517730z/f1041.item

Row No.	Manuscript Shelfmark, Title & Date	Folio number	**Decoration style for IHN folios digitised in Gallica** *August 2022*				Comments	URL
			Histor-iated. *Human figures or anthropo-morphs*	**Histor-iated.** *animals, zoomorphs*	**Floriated decorations**	**Pen-deco-rated**		
15	BnF Latin 163. Biblia sacra . 1201-1300	269r				present		https://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/btv1b525172465/f543.item
16	BnF NAL 3189. Biblia sacra . 1250-1275	387v		present	present		Nineteen ten-line decorated initials in IHN. Very detailed initial-level description for main books. Extended ascenders for topmost lines of script.	https://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/btv1b52514304z/f767.item
17	BnF Latin 162. Biblia sacra . 1275-1400	407r		present		present	Only letter A is historiated with two zoomorphs. Others are pen-flourished.	https://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/btv1b10038625p/f414.item
18	BnF Latin 30. Biblia sacra . 1275-1400	494r		present	present		Nineteen five-line decorated initials in IHN, some with small zoomorphs.	https://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/btv1b10033390g/f460.item.zoom
19	BnF Latin 42. Biblia sacra . 1275-1400	478r				present		https://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/btv1b9066104t/f504.item
20	BnF Latin 182. Biblia sacra , pars. 1275-1400	328r			present	present	Only letter A is floriated. Others are pen-flourished.	https://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/btv1b100386336/f334.item
21	BnF Latin 39. Biblia sacra . 1275-1400	596r	present	present	present		Only letters A, G and I contain human figures in the border extensions (letter A: an archer; letter I: tonsured head of a man). Some of the other 18 decorated initials feature animals or zoomorphs. Letter G: undulating bird's neck with female head suggests a Toulouse origin.	https://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/btv1b100392477/f631.item.zoom
22	BnF Latin 32. Biblia sacra . 1275-1400	550r			present		Nineteen foliate letters.	https://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/btv1b90778020/f559.item
23	BnF Latin 18. Biblia Clementis VII papae. 1275-1400	433r				present		https://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/btv1b6000540x/f877

Row No.	Manuscript Shelfmark, Title & Date	Folio number	**Decoration style for IHN folios digitised in Gallica** *August 2022*				Comments	URL
			Histor-iated. *Human figures or anthropo-morphs*	**Histor-iated.** *animals, zoomorphs*	**Floriated decorations**	**Pen-deco-rated**		
24	BnF Latin 36. Biblia sacra . 1275-1400	330r			present		Unusual four-column arrangement. Only letter A is floriated. The others are pen-decorated.	https://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/btv1b10034500v/f667.item
25	BnF Latin 180. Biblia sacra . 1275-1400	329r				present		https://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/btv1b10038632r/f334.item
26	BnF Latin 42. Biblia sacra . 1275-1400	478r				present		https://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/btv1b90661643/f484.item
27	BnF Latin 38. Biblia sacra . 1275-1400	404r				present		https://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/btv1b10039246s/f411.item
28	BnF Latin 20. Biblia sacra . 1275-1400	502r			present		All 19 initials floriated.	https://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/btv1b10039250h/f518.item
29	BnF Latin 41. Biblia sacra . 1275-1400	452r			present		Only letter A is floriated. Others are only rubricated. Codex ends in the letter "E" section. Italian decoration style.	https://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/btv1b9077804t/f464.item
30	BnF Latin 156. Biblia sacra cum Hugonis de Sancto Caro glossa, pars II. 1301-1400	439r			present		Unusual four-column arrangement.All 19 initials floriated.	https://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/btv1b9076455f/f450.item
31	BnF Latin 207. Biblia sacra . 1301-1400	404r		present			Only letter A floriated with small animal. Others only pen-decorated.	https://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/btv1b100386281/f614.item
		TOTALS	**1**	**6**	**13**	**18**		